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A NEW

DESCRIPTION

OF

England and Wales,

With the Adjacent

ISLANDS.

Wherein are contained,

Diverſe uſeful OBSERVATIONS and DISCOVERIES

In reſpect to

Natural Hiſtory, Antiquities, Cuſtoms, Honours, Privileges, &c.

WITH A

Particular Account of the PRODUCTS, TRADE, and MANUFACTURES of the reſpective Places in every County, and their Improvements or Decays.

Together with

Many uncommon Obſervations concerning MINES of ſeveral ſorts.

Alſo, Several Errors of different kinds are Rectified.

The Whole illuſtrated with many Hiſtorical and Critical REMARKS.

To which is added,

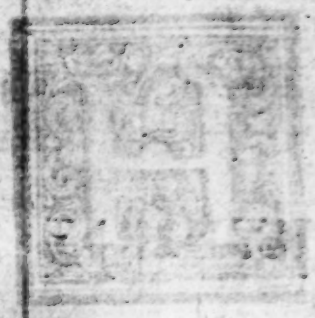
A new and correct Set of MAPS of each County, their Roads and Diſtances; and, to render 'em the more acceptable to the Curious, their Margins are adorn'd with great Variety of very remarkable Antiquities, *&c.*

By HERMAN MOLL, Geographer.

LONDON:

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M.DCC.XXIV.



PRELIMINARY

THE

PREFACE.

HAVING *undertaken a new Deſcription of the moſt valuable Part of the renowned Iſle of* BRITAIN, *we have conciſely enumerated the moſt received Opinions concerning the Peopling of it after the univerſal Deluge, and particularly touch'd upon what a late very learned Author has advanced concerning it, with ſome Animadverſions of our own thereupon; we proceed next to the State of it before the Arrival and Conqueſt of the* Romans; *its Condition during their Empire over it; their Diviſion of it into Provinces; its Circumſtances upon their final Deſertion of it before the coming in of the* Angles *and* Saxons, *with a Summary of the Origin of thoſe Nations, the Progreſs and Conqueſts they made, till the Erection of the Heptarchy, and then the Devolution of the ſame into a Monarchy, with the Viciſſitudes that enſued upon the Invaſions of the* Danes, *and the Conqueſt of the* Normans; *without overlooking the State of our Laws, the ſeveral Degrees of Men, the Diviſion of the Kingdom into Counties,* &c. *and this leads us into a more particular Deſcription of them.*

Here we have conſidered the Bounds, Situations, and Dimenſions of each Shire; their Rivers, Mountains, and Plains; the Nature of the Air and Soil; their Product, Fertility, or Barrenneſs; Inland or Foreign Trade, with the Advantages the Inhabitants enjoy, and Diſadvantages they labour under: And when we come to treat of particular Places, we give you their Hiſtory and reſpective Governments, their former and preſent State, Privileges, and Immunities, with their ſeveral Manufactures, as to the Riſe, Progreſs, or Decay of them.

In accounting for the various Products of the Counties, wherein we have observed what are peculiar to each of them, and to the particular Places therein, and of which there is scarcely any but has something to boast of as its own, we may in a special manner subjoin here concerning Cornwal, Devonshire, Derbyshire, &c. *whose richest Treasures lie mostly under Ground, as consisting of many Mines, and of several Sorts, that we think ourselves obliged to acknowledge in this Publick Manner, how much we are beholden to the generous Informations of some very worthy and curious Gentlemen, who have been long concerned in, and are throughly acquainted with those Works; insomuch that we have no Reason to doubt, but that the Relation we have given will prove very satisfactory, and meet with a general Approbation.*

We have not thought it sufficient to content ourselves with the Descriptive, Historical, and other Parts before hinted at, but have endeavoured to diversify the whole, with some uncommon Remarks as to Places and Persons, which we have some Reason to believe have hitherto for the most part escaped the Knowledge of the Curious, and which, it's hoped, will yield some Instruction and Pleasure at the same time.

As to the Antiquities which are here and there dispersed thro' the whole Undertaking, we are so far from censuring the great CAMBDEN *and other most worthy Antiquaries, that it is rather to be wondred they have been able to hammer out the Etymologies of Countries, Cities, Rivers, Mountains, Camps, Castles, Forts, &c. so well and intelligibly as they have done, after the Revolutions of so many Ages, Nations, and Languages, within this Island, and for which their Works do highly praise them; but it must at the same time be own'd, that many of their Etymologies are much strain'd; for which Reason we have endeavour'd here and there to produce others in lieu of 'em, which appear to us to be much more natural and genuine, with Interspersions of diverse new ones, where there were none before, and concerning which we had hitherto been left in the dark.*

One thing, indeed, seems scarcely ever to have entred into their Thoughts, and that is, not only the Variety of Dialects in the British *Language, but also the Compositions and Intermixtures of those very Dialects, which Time has introduced, and from which many ancient Names and Words have been formed, that cannot otherwise be accounted for, without a due Regard had to them: Hence it is that a Term or two are to be met with in this Work, which are new to the Generality of Readers, such as the* Loegrian British, *i.e. the Language of the* Brigantes, *or* Britons, *who inhabited this Part of* Britain *now named* England, *exclusive of* Cornwall, *where another Dialect was used; and* Belgo-Brigantick, *or* Britanno-Belgick *Language, which sprung after the Arrival and Settlement of the* Belgæ *in some Parts of the Island, being no other than an Intermixture of their Dialect with the old* British.

Titles of Honour, whether they are thoſe which are extinct, or now ſubſiſt, being for the moſt part local, *are therefore proper to have ſome Room in an Undertaking of this Kind, in which alſo the Nominal and Officiary ones are not pretermitted. It muſt be owned, they have been handled by the Generality of Authors, who have treated of them, with Confuſion enough, and with very many Inconſiſtencies in Point and Order of Time, that required much Correction; to effect which, no Endeavours have been wanting: But we decline deſcending to Particulars; only we cannot omit upon this Occaſion to teſtify in a more eſpecial Manner, in reference to the* Honour of RICHMOND *in* Yorkſhire, *how highly we are indebted to the moſt accurate and indefatigable Lucubrations of that excellent Antiquary,* ROGER GALE *Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Exciſe, in his learned* Latin *Treatiſe upon that Subject.*

As it is not with any Vanity we preſume to affirm we have been able to rectify many Errors in this our Deſcription of the Kingdom, which have generally been either admitted for Truths, or overlooked by thoſe engaged in the like Deſigns, who have gone before us; we do by no means pretend we have committed none of our own, which, it's hoped, however, will be favourably interpreted as Overſights, and not wilful Miſtakes.

We are in the next Place to obſerve, that you have a new Set of very fair Maps, wherein no Art nor Induſtry have been wanting to lay down the Places exactly in their proper Longitudes and Latitudes, ſo that the Diſtances of them are much rectified and improved, by the careful Peruſal of ſeveral valuable and exact Surveys; and this will the more plainly appear, by examining the County Maps hitherto extant, whoſe Poſitions are ſo various and irregular, that the Frontiers of the adjacent Counties by no means agree with one another; whereas in this new Set, the upper Part of each Map, except Cornwal, *is directly North; and they are ſo regularly and methodically diſpoſed, as to agree, and all join exactly one with another, and to make as it were but one continued Map of the whole Kingdom.*

The Map intituled, In gratiam Itinerantium curioſorum Antonini Aug. Itinerarium per Britanniam, *is the Compoſition of that learned Antiquary Dr.* WILLIAM STUKELY, *who, to encourage this Deſign, preſented us with it: It wants no Explanation; for you find the* Roman *Towns have, beſides their own, the Modern Names annext to them, which, as it is a new Undertaking, muſt needs be acceptable to the Curious. The Map of* Flint *and* Denbigh *Shires is only a Copy of one of a larger Size; and for all the reſt, they are deſigned by Mr.* HERMAN MOLL, *Geographer.*

You have now and then in the Body of the Book the Names of Places ſet down according to two, if not more various Spellings, and this is moſtly with a View of ſhewing how far Time and Cuſtom prevail in ſuch Alterations; for it

would but nauſeate, and be almoſt endleſs, to pretend to go through with the whole in that manner; ſeeing there are Gentlemen, who have been ſo curious in their Reſearches, as to find that ſome have undergone the Viciſſitudes of four or five different Spellings within the Compaſs of leſs than a Century; and if this ſeems impracticable in a Diſcourſe printed at the common Preſs, it muſt be allowed to be much more ſo in the Maps, wherein the Names are generally ſet down according to the preſent Orthography.

What remains is, to take Notice that the Margins of the Maps are ornamented with many curious Pieces of Antiquity of ſeveral Natures, moſt of which are explained in the Deſcription; and whereas ſome of the Counties are in a manner wholly deſtitute of ſuch, that Defect has been ſupplied out of the neighbouring ones abounding therewith; and as to the ancient Coins inſerted either by themſelves or among them, it's neceſſary we ſhould add ſome Explanations before we conclude.

We are to begin with the Britiſh *Coins, the firſt of which in* Gloceſterſhire, *having a Horſe and the Word* Orceti *on one ſide, may be ſome City unknown to us; the Reverſe is a Woman's Head. The next is the Image of* Auguſtus, *with the Word* Taſcia, *importing* Tribute-Money; *and you have a Bull puſhing with his Horns on the other ſide. That which follows has the Word* Cuno *within a Laurel, and a winged Horſe or* Pegaſus *is the Reverſe thereof. The Inſcription in the next is* Arivogius, *thought by ſome to be* Arviragus; *but as to* Ononus *on the Reverſe, nothing can well be made of it. It is gather'd, from the Pearls in the antique Form of a Glory about the Head on the ſucceeding Coin, that he muſt have been ſome* Britiſh *Prince in Eſteem for his Sanctity; the Reverſe, with a Horſe and a Hand under it, ſeems alſo to countenance the ſame. The Letters are not perfect enough on the next to make any thing of it; and whether the other ſide be a Seat of State, or Pavilion, is left to Conjecture. The laſt in the Map of this County ſeems to be a Viſor (but there are thoſe who think it ill done) in Imitation of* Commodus, *whoſe Head has been uſually repreſented in a Lion's Skin, as if he would have himſelf to be thought* Hercules.

The firſt Coin repreſented in Buckinghamſhire *appears like a rough uncomb'd Head of a* Briton, *with a Horſe on the Reverſe, above which there are Letters that ſeem to be ſet from the right to the left Hand in an averſe manner. We know not what to make of the next; it is plain that it is a Horſe under the Sun and Moon; but whether by it is meant that that Animal is chiefly ſubject to theſe Planets, or that next to them the greateſt Benefit the Ancients receiv'd was from the Horſe, muſt be left undetermined. The Head, which you ſee has a Crown and Garland, does not ſeem to be* Britiſh, *but foreign; moſt of the firſt ſort being deſtitute of Ornament. The Inſcription* Dubno *may be a Miſtake for* Dumnorix, *or ſome other Potentate. The Head with a Diadem of Pearls in two Rows may probably be that of* Conſtantine *the Great, ſeeing it is well done, and that he was one of the firſt who wore that ſort of*

Diadem; the Dove on the Reverſe hovering over a Croſs, was a common Emblem when the Empire became Chriſtian. That Coin with the Letters B. R. *looks as if it were* Britannia; *the Reverſe is a Man on Horſeback, as if engaged in the Exerciſe known among the* Romans *by the Name of* Decurſio. *The Letters are worn out upon that which ſeems to be a Woman's Head crown'd; it looks as if the Reverſe conſiſted of ſome ſacred Veſſel or Utenſil. The next ſeems to be the Head of ſome City or Country; on the other ſide you have an* Elephant, *which Animals were firſt brought into* Britain *by* Claudius *againſt his Enemies. The laſt in this Map is a Head with a kind of antick Helmet; and the Creature on the other ſide ſeems to be an ill-faſhion'd Gryphon.*

The firſt Coin in Hertfordſhire, *by the Word* Ver, *ſeems to have been ſtruck at* Verulam. *The next is* Cunobeline, *with the Mint-Maſter on the Reverſe, and the Word* Taſcia, *importing, it is ſuppoſed, Tribute-Money, as before obſerv'd. That which follows, with the Horſe and Half-Moon, is of the ſame* Britiſh *Prince. So is the next, the Inſcription being* Taſc Novanei, *perhaps denoting the Tribute-Money of the* Trinovantes; Apollo *and his Harp on the Reverſe, with the Word* Cunobeline, *may ſignify* Belinus, *under which Name the ancient* Gauls, *much the ſame People as the* Britons, *worſhipped* Apollo. *That with a Chariot-Horſe and a Wheel underneath, and on whoſe Reverſe you have* Boduo, *ſhews, it's likely, that it belong'd to the Nation of the* Boduni, *or to Queen* Boadicea. *Whether the ſucceeding Coin, which is a Man with a Shield and Spear on Horſe-back, may ſignify the magnanimous King* Caratacus, *is left to the Judgment of the Curious: Some read it* Epatica.

Eſſex *repreſents to you two Coins of* Cunobeline, *who flouriſh'd under* Auguſtus *and* Tiberius; *the firſt has the Head of* Janus, *to denote either the Beginning of Civilizing* Britain, *or the ſhutting up the Temple of that Heathen Deity by* Auguſtus; *the other with a Horſe and* Cuno, *as alſo an Ear of Corn and the Word* Camu, *ſeems as if it ſtood for* Camalodunum, *now* Malden.

The reſt of the Britiſh *Coins are in the Map of* Herefordſhire. *Some are of Opinion, that the Man on Horſeback with the Word* Rex *under, and* Com *on the Reverſe, denotes it to be a Coin of* Comius *of* Arras; *though others ſeem much to doubt it, and yet cannot fix whoſe it is. That with the Inſcription* Rex Calle, *with a little Half-Moon, may have Relation to* Callena, *a famous City. The wing'd Head, with the Word* Atalva, *and the Lion, ſome ſay, though it looks more like an Unicorn, on the Reverſe, with the Inſcription* Vlatos, *ſeeming to be unintelligible to the Generality of Antiquaries, we ſhall not pretend to give any Conjectures about them. That with* Dias *in a Pentagon, and the Reverſe a Horſe, is ſubject to the ſame Obſcurity. Some think, the Coin with the Word* Vanoc, *ſignifies* Venus, *or rather* Venutius, *a valiant King of the* Brigantes; *and they*

would have the Beaſt there repreſented to be a Hog; but others take it to be a Wolf and a Boar join'd together, and the Head that of a City, and ſo read it Vano Civit. *The Helmeted Head, and the Word* Durnaco, *may import* Durnacum, *or* Tournay, *the Head being as Cities are uſually decypher'd.*

We proceed next to the Roman *Coins. There are only three inſerted in the Map of* Suſſex: *The firſt is one of* Marcus Aurelius Marius, *ſaid to be a Native of* Britain, *of mean Origin, but a valiant Soldier, who upon the Death of* Poſthumus, *procur'd himſelf to be elected Emperor, and was ſlain ſometime after. The next is of* Bonoſus, *likewiſe a* Briton, *and warlike Commander, but a great Drinker; he was defeated by* Probus, *and hang'd. The laſt is one of* Delmatius, *who was Brother-Son to* Conſtantine *the Great; and not ſtanding otherwiſe in any near Relation to* Britain, *we ſhall ſay no more of him.*

The firſt Coin in the Bedfordſhire *Map is of* Flavius Victor, *a Son of* Magnus Maximus, *whom the Soldiers declared Emperor in this Iſland: It was done in Honour and Complement to the Soldiery; and* Theodoſius, *after he had made away with theſe two, ſtampt the next Piece with the Words* Virtute Exercitûs *upon the very ſame Account. There is nothing remarkable in the Gold Coin of* Honorius, *which follows; but we may juſtly conclude, from the Letters* AVGGG, *there were at that time three Emperors in Being; and ſo they had* Theodoſius *the Younger in the Eaſt,* Honorius *in the Weſt, and* Honorius *made* Conſtantius, *who had ſubdued our* Conſtantine, *elected in* Britain, *Emperor in theſe Parts. It is the Opinion of Antiquaries, that the Word* Conob, *at the Bottom of the Reverſe, ſhews the Coin to be pure Gold, and that it was coin'd at* Conſtantinople. *That which fills up the ſucceeding Space is a Coin of* Julius Cæſar, *and the Reverſe* Auguſtus, *becauſe the* Britons *liv'd in Peace and Plenty under him. Then follows one of* Veſpaſian, *who did more towards the Conqueſt of this Iſland than any other Commander.* Clodius Septimius Albinus *was made* Cæſar *by* Severus, *when he march'd againſt* Niger, *whom, when he had overcome, he turn'd his Arms directly againſt* Albinus, *who was wounded at* Lyons, *betray'd, cut off, and his Body moſt deſpitefully uſed by him: He is only ſtyl'd* Cæſar *upon this Coin, but it appears by ſeveral others that he was alſo* Auguſtus *a little before he died.*

The Map of Leiceſterſhire *is ornamented with ſome Coins of the* Antoninus's, *and others of* Severus; *to ſay nothing of the Mention Antiquaries made of* Caracalla, *&c.*

The firſt Roman *Coin in the Map of* Rutlandſhire *is one of* Conſtantine *the Younger,* Conſtantine *the Great's Son, impreſs'd in his Father's Lifetime, as appears from the Words* Nobilis Cæſar: *The Building and the Inſcription on the Reverſe,* Providentiæ Cæſ. *ſeem to point out to us, that*

He

He and his Brother erected ſome Publick Edifice; and that it was ſtruck at London *is plain from the Letters* P. LON. *That of* Magnenſius, *which follows, and whoſe Inſcription at length runs thus,* Dominus noſter Magnenſius Pius, Fœlix, Auguſtus, *was deſign'd in all Appearance to ingratiate himſelf with* Conſtantius, *after the vanquiſhing of ſome common Enemy: It ſeems there were at that time two* Auguſti, *or Emperors, which may be gather'd from the Characters on the Reverſe,* DD. NN. AUGG. *which import* Domini noſtri Auguſti. *Again, the Words* VOTIS V. MULTIS X. *can bear no other Interpretation than that the People at that time put up ſolemn Vows, that the Emperor might flouriſh for five Years, and, doubling the Number, wiſh'd him many ten Years with unanimous Acclamations. That this* Denarius *was ſtamp'd at* Arles *in* Gaul, *is manifeſt from the Letters* P. AR. *at the Bottom. You have another Piece of* Conſtantius *coin'd in Honour of the Army, when he had overthrown* Magnenſius, *and recover'd the Iſle of* Britain: *It's poſſible it might have been minted at* Rome *by the* R *at the Bottom. The next is a Coin of the Emperor* Valentinian, *and ſtruck in Honour of him after he had retriev'd the ſinking State of* Britain, *and gave the Name of* Valentia *to that Part he recover'd. It appears by the ſame Letters at the Bottom of the Reverſe, it was ſtamp'd at* Antioch. *The ſame Obſervation already made upon the Coin of* Magnenſius, *may be apply'd to that here of* Gratian. *The laſt Coin in this Map is that of* Magnus Maximus, *ſaluted Emperor in* Britain *by the Army, and done in Honour of the Soldiery, whoſe Fate has been already mention'd.*

The firſt Coin in the Map of Nottinghamſhire *is one of the Emperor* Claudius; *the Inſcription importing,* Tiberius Claudius Cæſar Auguſtus, Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitia Poteſtate IX. Imperator XVI. *The other ſide is a Triumphal Arch, with a Man on Horſeback, and the Words* De Britan. *It ſeems as if there were two Victories obtain'd over the* Britons *in the ninth Year of his Empire. The next is of the ſame Prince; by which we are given to underſtand, that in the twelfth Year of his Reign, after his Succeſſes in this Iſland, he was the eighteenth time ſaluted* Imperator: *The Ploughman, with a Bull and a Cow on the Reverſe, point out to us, that a Colony was then fix'd at* Camalodunum. *That which is inſcrib'd with* Greek *Characters, was done in Honour of* Claudius's *Son, to whom the Sirname of* Britannicus *was decreed by the Senate, by reaſon of his Father's Succeſs, as peculiar to himſelf: But then Antiquaries are puzzled concerning the Meaning of the half Ship, and the Inſcription, importing the Metropolis of King* Etiminius, *which ſome take to be* Adminius, *the Son of* Cunobeline, *who put himſelf under the Protection of* Caligula. *By the Inſcription of the following Coin it appears to be* Adrian's, *wherein he is ſtyl'd* Conſul the third time, *and* Father of his Country: *The Words ſignifying the* Britiſh Army *on the Reverſe, ſet forth by three Soldiers, ſeem to intimate the three* Roman *Legions,* viz. Sexta Auguſta, Sexta Victrix, *and* Viceſima Victrix, *that ſerv'd in* Britain *in that Emperor's third Conſulate. The Coin of* Antoninus Pius *ſhews it was done when he was Con-*

ſul the third time; the Reverſe of which is Britain, *with a Spear, Shield, and Standard, ſitting on the Rocks. It appears by the Coin of* Commodus, *that he aſſumed the Name of* Britannicus, *by reaſon of ſome Victory over the* Britons; *for you may obſerve on the other ſide* Victory *with a Palm-Branch, not only holding a Shield, but alſo leaning on the conquer'd* Briton's *Shield, with the Words* Victoria Britannica.

The firſt Coin in that of Warwickſhire *is of* Ælian's, *reckon'd by ſome to be one of the thirty Tyrants, known by the Name of* A. Pomponius Ælianus; *but by others, to be one of the ſix in the Time of* Diocleſian; *while there are thoſe, who take him to be the very Tyrant in this Iſland under the Emperor* Probus. *The next in Order is a Coin of* Carauſius, *likewiſe reputed a Tyrant, but ſet forth herein under the pompous Title of* Imperator Caius Carauſius Pius, Fœlix, Auguſtus, *and having* Pax Auguſti *on the Reverſe: This ſeems to have been ſtamp'd when he deſtroy'd the Pyrates that infeſted the* Britiſh *Seas.* Alectus, *whoſe Coin follows, having cut off* Carauſius, *uſurp'd the Government, and fought ſtoutly againſt the Barbarians, ſtamp'd it: It has* Virtus Auguſti *on the Reverſe, but the Meaning of the Letters* Q. L. *cannot be affirm'd with any Certainty. It appears by the Letters* P. LON. *underneath, upon the Coin of* Conſtantius Chlorus, *the Father of* Conſtantine *the Great, that it was done at* London *in Honour to his Memory, by the Inſcription, and by the Temple between the two Eagles. The fifth is a Coin of his Wife* Flavia Helena, *a* Britiſh *Lady, in whoſe Honour this Piece was coin'd at* Treves, *by the Letters* S. TR. *The laſt here is a Coin of her Son* Conſtantine *the Great: The Letters* CONSA *underneath, ſhew it was ſtruck at* Conſtantinople; *and the Inſcription* Gloria Exercitûs *tends to ingratiate himſelf with the Army, which in thoſe Times aſſum'd a great Power in the Diſpoſal of the Empire.*

The laſt ſort of Coins we are a little to deſcant upon, are thoſe of the Saxons. *We ſhall obſerve the ſame Method herein, as in the foregoing ones, beginning with thoſe Maps that have any, according to the Order they are placed in the Book; and the Liſt annext will readily direct the Reader to the firſt Page of every County, before which the Maps of them are placed.*

Devonſhire *has but one Coin of this ſort, but what Prince it belonged to is unknown; and it is very difficult to make Senſe of the Words* Tuna Moneta Exeaceſter, *the laſt intimating only it was ſtruck at* Exeter.

The Hampſhire *Map has another; it's a Piece of King* Edgar *the Peaceable, admir'd both at Home and Abroad for his wiſe Adminiſtration: The Reverſe is* Leoffis, Moneta Hamptonenſis.

The

The two Coins in Surrey *are, firſt, one of* Kenulph, *who ſeems to have been a King of* Mercia, *ſlain at* Mereton *in this County; the other is of* Beormerick, *King of the* Weſt Saxons, *poiſon'd by his Wife* Eadburga, *who thereupon fled into* France.

The firſt Coin in the Suffolk *Map is* Harthaccnut, *a great Epicure, who, after a ſhort Reign, died ſuddenly at a great Feaſt at* Lambeth: *You have the Words* Elnxine on Wice *on the Reverſe. The next is* Edward *the Confeſſor, with an uncommon Ornament about his Head, and a Scepter in his Hand, ending in a Lily: Some take the Reverſe to be* Ailmer on Scrobe, *and ſuppoſe it was ſtruck at* Shrewsbury; *but this is very uncertain. The third is* Harold's, *a younger Son of Earl* Godwin, *a valiant Man, who poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Crown, and deſerv'd to wear it; but he was ſlain by the* Norman *Conqueror. The next is the Face of King* Ethelred, *and the Reverſe is* Watelfreth Moneta Gippeſwic; Ipſwich *being the Place of its Coining. If that which immediately follows be not that of King* Offa's, *we know not what to make of it. We have nothing to ſay of the ſixth, but that we have put it in on the account of the Beauty and Unuſualneſs of the Reverſe. The laſt is King* Edwin's, *who ſeems to have been the glorious King of the* Northumbrians, *who was forced out of his Country by a cruel Uſurper: He became a Chriſtian in the Year* 627.

The Norfolk *Map has, firſt, a Coin with the Words* Scus Edwynus, *but who he was cannot be aſcertain'd; neither is it known to what Prince* Badi *the Mint-Maſter on the Reverſe belong'd; only that the Letter* A *is found on ſeveral* Weſt-Saxon *Coins, and therefore this may probably belong to one of them. The ſecond Piece is* Eadward's, *King* Edgar's *Son by the fair* Ethelfleda, *a virtuous Prince, but murder'd by Order of* Alfrida *his Mother-in-Law; he was accounted a Saint and Martyr: It is not known who* Heremond *on the Reverſe was. The next Coin is* Æthelred, *the Son of* Edgar *and* Alfritha, *a weak and unactive Prince, which encouraged the* Danes *to renew their Invaſions, ſo that his Kingdom was reduced to a worſe Condition than ever. The two next Coins ſeem to have belonged to* Kent, *they are inſerted here for want of Room in that County; one of them is* Leodmer, *and it looks as if it had been coin'd at* Raculfminſter, *now* Reculver; *the other has* Luffwine *at* Dover, *if we miſtake not, upon it: The next is* Wulfric on Lunden, *to which our Capital City may perhaps have a Claim; as* York *alſo may to the laſt, having* Outhgrim *upon it.*

The Map of Cambridgeſhire *begins with a Coin of King* Æthelwolf, *Son and Heir of King* Egbert, *a devout and valiant Prince, victorious over the* Danes *at* Ockham *in* Surrey. *The next is* Eadred, *who did not degenerate from his Father King* Edward, *or his Brethren his Predeceſſors; he ſubdued the* Scots. *That which follows is of the Great* Ælfred,

whoſe Life was wrote by Venerable Bede. *The fourth is a Coin of King* Edmond, *the Brother of* Athelſtan, *an excellent Prince, but unfortunately ſlain by one* Leof, *a notable Thief, as he was celebrating the Feſtival of St.* Auſtin, *for the Converſion of the* Saxons: *The Reverſe may perhaps be read* Edward Moneta Theodford, *or rather* Edmond Martyr, *to whoſe Church he gave the Town of* St. Edmondsbury. *One of* Edward *the Elder fills up the fifth Place, equal to King* Alfred *his Father in Valour and Military Glory; the cloſe or Imperial Crown upon his Head is born by few, if any, beſides the Kings of* England: *The Reverſe is* Leofwine, *or* Lincoln. *The laſt is of* Eadwin, *King* Edmond's *Son, accuſed of Voluptuouſneſs, who finding the Kingdom like to be wreſted from him in Favour of his Brother, died of Grief in* 958.

In the Map of the County of Huntingdon, *the firſt Coin that occurs to us, is of* Cuthred *King of* Kent, *and therefore ſhould have been placed in that County, had there been Room: He was made ſo by* Cœnulf *King of* Mercia; *he reigned, tho' obſcurely, about eight Years, and died in* 805. *The next is of* Eadberht, *whoſe Country is uncertain; the Dragon indeed, or what ſeems to be ſo on the Reverſe, was an Enſign which ſeveral of the Northern Princes bore. The third is a Piece of the famous King* Offa *of the* Mercians, *who made that wondrous Dyke to ſeparate* England *and* Wales, *very particularly deſcribed in this Work. That which follows belonged to* Adulf *or* Aldulf, *King of the* Eaſt-Angles, *a moſt worthy Prince; what is obſervable in the Reverſe is, that his Name is ſpelt otherwiſe than upon the Coins. The next ſeems to be a Coin of St.* Edmund, *King of the ſame People, murder'd by the* Danes *in* 871; *though others conjecture it might have been coin'd by ſome of the* Weſt-Saxon Edmunds. *The laſt is of* Egbert, *who united the Heptarchy into one Kingdom.*

The only Coin in the Lincolnſhire *Map is of the famous King* Æthelſtan, *made a Knight by his Grandfather* Alfred, *on the account of his promiſing Virtues: He extended his Victories Northwards, even to* Scotland; *he retired at laſt to* Croyland *Abbey: The Reverſe is* Biorneard Moneta Londonenſis, *or* Holondbi; *the former reading is the trueſt, and from it Antiquaries infer it was coin'd at* Lincoln, *though indeed it looks more like* London.

In the Map of the Eaſt Riding *of* Yorkſhire, *the firſt and ſecond Coins are thoſe of* Canutus *the Great, the firſt* Daniſh *King of* England: *The Reverſe of the firſt is* Farthein Monett Eoforwic, *and of the ſecond,* Sunolf. *The next is a very odd Face, ſuppoſed by ſome to be St.* Edward; *the Reverſe* Thorr on Eoferwic. *The third Coin is of* Edward *the Confeſſor, repreſented as a young Man ſitting with a Staff and Sceptre, and in his left Hand a Globe, with a Croſs faſten'd to it: The Reverſe is* Othgrim on Efrwic, *i. e.* York.

As for the four Coins in the North Riding, *they are reputed to be* Peter-Pence, *moſt of them coin'd at* York; *though ſome have doubted very much whether they were ſtamp'd for ſuch, and are inclined to think they were the ordinary Money coin'd by the Archbiſhops, and that, by reaſon of the great Variety of the Stamps more than might be thought neceſſary for the Payment of* Romeſcot; *neither is the Sword a proper Symbol for Saint* Peter.

ERRATA.

PAG. 1. col. 1. lin. 28. *read* at 55 Degrees and 46 Minutes. p. 35. c. 2. l. 3. *inſtead of the Words*, But the Honour dying with him, *read*, He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *Henry*, and he by his Brother *Thomas*, with whom the Honour determined for want of Male Iſſue. p. 46. c. 2. l. 18. *for* Biteſton *read* Coſham. p. 99. c. 2. l. 38. *after the Word* Tueſdays, *read*, *Francis* Lord *Norris* was in the eighteenth of King *James* I. created Viſcount *Thame*; but that Honour, for want of Iſſue Male, expired with him. p. ib. l. 39. *inſtead of* Elizabeth *read* Mary.

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INTRO-

INTRODUCTION.

THAT Part of *Britain* call'd *England*, is bounded on the North by *Scotland*, from which it is separated by the Rivers *Tweed* and *Solway*, though its Limits on that Side in former Times extended as far as *Edenburgh* Frith on the East, and the Frith of *Dunbarton* on the West, but since contracted into a narrower Compass; On the East and North East by the *German* Ocean, that flows between it and *Denmark*, *Germany*, and the *Netherlands*. On the West by the *Irish* Sea; and on the South by the *English* Channel. It's environ'd with turbulent Seas, guarded in many Places with inaccessible Rocks; and where these are wanting, with some strong Fortresses, and the most powerful Navy in the World; and is very advantageously situated for Traffick into all the Parts of the Earth.

As to its Position in respect to the Heavens, many accurate Observations of later Years have been made. Mr. *Gascoigne*, who has survey'd *Cornwall*, and is a Gentleman of distinguished Ability in the Art of Surveying, has justly fix'd the *Lizard Point*, or most Southerly Parts of *England*, at forty nine Degrees, and fifty six Minutes North Latitude; as the curious *Scotch* Geographer Mr. *Adair* does *Berwick*, the most Northern Town in it, at fifty five and forty six Degrees. The Longitude heretofore was usually reckon'd Eastward, from a Meridian assign'd at any Place at Pleasure, and called the first Meridian; but of late it has been, by some ingenious Persons, judged more convenient for *Englishmen*, to fix their first Meridian at *London*, and so reckon Eastward and Westward from thence.

Now it appears from what has been said concerning the Longitude and Latitude, that *England*, where it is longest between the *Lizard* and *Berwick*, is three hundred and eighty Miles; as it is from the *Land's End* to the *North Foreland*, where it's broadest, three hundred Miles; so that it must be above one thousand three hundred and twenty Miles in Circumference. It's also manifest, that the longest Day at the *Lizard* is sixteen Hours, and at *Berwick* about seventeen Hours, because the former lies in the eighth, and the other within the eleventh Climate.

It is computed, that *England* contains thirty nine Millions, thirty eight thousand, and five hundred Acres; and about one Million, a hundred and seventy five thousand nine hundred and one and fifty Houses. We shall wave the Comparison some have made of its Bigness, in respect to *France* and other Countries, as being unaccurate, and observe concerning the Number of Inhabitants, allowing the above mention'd Number of Houses, and six Persons, one with another, to each House, that there will be found in all seven Millions, fifty five thousand, seven hundred and six Souls; and amongst them a Million of fighting Men. In the next Place, as to the yearly Rent of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales*, it appears from the Observations and Calculations of the late *Gregory King*, Esq; published by Dr. *Davenant*, that they seem to be near ten Millions a Year; and that the Houses not let with the Lands, amount to two Millions *per Annum*, and all other Hereditaments to about two Millions more; in all, fourteen Millions: So that the People and Territories of the King of *England* alone, may be valued for Wealth and Strength at above one half of those of *France*. Lastly, there are in all *England* and *Wales* together, five and twenty Cities, seven hundred and fifty great Towns, call'd Market Towns, about nine thousand nine hundred and twenty Parishes, some of forty or fifty Miles in Circumference; sixty one Forests, and about three hundred Parks.

The whole Island was anciently known by the Name of *Albion*, but afterwards better by that of *Britain*, and so continued 'till the Time of King *Ecbert*, the first *Saxon* Mo-

narch, who called the Southern Part of it, from the Angles, the moſt numerous Nation of the *Saxons*, by the Name of *England*; the Air of which is ſo temperate, that the Natives are not uſually vex'd with the Extreams either of Heat or Cold; one of theſe Bleſſings, it is preſumed, they owe partly to the Climate; and the other, among many other Happineſſes, to their being encompaſſed with the Sea. It is withal ſo healthy, that many of the Inhabitants live to a great Age. The Salubrity of the Air is aſcribed by a learned foreign Phyſician, to the Windineſs of our Climate, who ſays, *Anglia ventoſa, Anglia non morboſa:* However, there are ſome Diſtempers that ſeem to be peculiar to us, more particularly Conſumptions and Melancholy; the laſt of which is attended with more fatal Effects than are to be met with from it in all *Europe* beſides.

The Soil here is ſo very fruitful, eſpecially in Corn, that the Iſland was anciently call'd the Granary of the Weſtern World; and we cannot but think that it may ſtill in a great Degree deſerve that Name, becauſe at preſent ſome of the greateſt Kingdoms in *Europe* are ſupply'd with that neceſſary Support of Life from hence. In a Word, *England*, which no other Nation can with ſo much Juſtice pretend to, produces of itſelf all that can really conduce either to the Neceſſities and Convenience, or to the Pleaſures and Satisfaction of Life; moſt of her Plenties and Ornaments being expreſſed in this old Verſe.

Anglia, 1 Mons, 2 Pons, 3 Fons, 4 Eccleſia,
5 Fœmina, 6 Lana.
For Mountains, Bridges, Rivers, Churches fair,
Women and Wool, *England*'s paſt compare.

There is no need of deſcanting upon theſe Particulars, nor on the rich Treaſures the Bowels of the Earth afford us, in greater Plenty and Variety than to any of our neighbouring Nations; ſuch as Lead, Tin, Copper, Coals, *&c.* theſe things being taken Notice of in their proper Places in the Body of the Work. We might likewiſe enlarge upon the vaſt Quantities of moſt excellent Fiſh our Seas and Rivers afford us; concerning which ſome affirm, that the very ſingle Article of Oyſters bring us in yearly two hundred thouſand Pounds from the *Dutch* alone; but we muſt wave 'em, and come to ſhew the Viciſſitude this Part of *Britain* underwent ſince the firſt Planting of it, after the univerſal Deluge, but as to the Time when we are wholly in the Dark; neither can it poſſibly be otherwiſe, ſeeing we are aſſured from good Authority, that neither the *Druids*, who were the firſt Prieſts here, nor the *Bards*, who celebrated the Atchievements of their great Men, ever did, or ever would, in thoſe Days, commit any thing of this kind to Writing.

The common Tradition is, that the Iſland was inhabited by Giants, before the Arrival of *Brutus* the Son of *Silvius*, and the Grandſon of *Æneas*, and that this bold *Trojan* having overcome them, together with *Gogmagog*, who was the biggeſt of them, he call'd it *Britain*, from his own Name, in the Year 1108 before Chriſt: But this Story of *Brutus* being long ſince exploded, as well as the Opinion of *Cæſar* and others rejected, who make the *Britons Aborigines*; *Cambden* gathers from *Moſes*, that the Sons of *Noah* when they found their Families increaſe, ſeparated and paſſed into different Quarters of the Earth, and by Degrees furniſhed it with Inhabitants; and cites *Theophilus Antiochenus*, and *Iſidore*, to prove, that ſome of them came as far as *Britain*, or at leaſt as far as the *Britiſh* Ocean: Then he propoſes his Conjecture concerning *Gomer* the eldeſt Son of *Japhet*, whom he ſuppoſes to have given Name and Original to the *Cimbri*, a People that ſpread themſelves far and wide, not only in *Germany*, but alſo in *Gaul*, from which latter Country he brings ſome of them over into this Iſland, and makes them to be the firſt Inhabitants. He with a great deal of Learning backs his Opinion with obſerving, that *Gaul* is neareſt to *Britain* of any Part of the Continent, being ſeparated from it only by a very narrow Channel; and that the ſame Religion and ſame Form of Government prevailed in both Nations: He adds, that they had the ſame Cuſtoms, Manners, and Way of Living, and ſhews by ſeveral Inſtances, they had much the ſame Language. But as to his deriving the *Cimbri* from *Gomer*, it is objected, that ſetting aſide the Likeneſs of Names, there is no Foundation in Antiquity for it; the *Cimbri*, according to *Diodorus* and others, is a Contraction of *Cimmerij*, who were certainly a People of *Scythia*, and therefore the Deſcendants of *Magog*, the ſecond Son of *Japhet*; that in all probability *Britain* was inhabited before the *Cimbri* paſſed the *Rhine*, in order to poſſeſs themſelves of *Gaul*; that however, they came long before as far as the Shore oppoſite to *Britain*, into the *Cherſoneſe* called *Cimbrica*, after their own Name; and from this Peninſula it is, that *Samms*, *Leibnitz*, and others, fetch the firſt Inhabitants of *Britain*.

Mr. *Baxter*, under the Word *Brigantes*, ſays, it was the common Name of the *Britons*, and all the *Gauls*, before the Arrival of the *Belgians* out of the lower *Germany*, into this Iſland; that the *Heneti* or *Veneti*, whom he calls the Poſterity of *Japhet*, who were originally of *Phrygia* and *Armenia*, paſſed into *Thrace*, and in very early Times poſſeſſed themſelves of almoſt all *Europe*; that they were called *Heneti* from the Word *Hên*, which in the old *Phrygian* and *Armenian* Language, as alſo in our *Britiſh*, ſignifies *Old* or *Ancient*, and in a collective Body *Heneid*, yea and *Henon* or *Senon*; that after their Arrival in *Thrace*, they were, from the Coldneſs of that Country, called *Briges*, *Bruges*, *Fruges*, and *Phruges*, and corruptly by changing the Φ into Θ, *Threices* and *Thraces*; and alſo in our

our Dialects, *Brigantes*, *Frixi*, *Frigones*, *Frisones*, *Frisii*, *Brisones*, *Britons*, *Britains*, *Ferguson*, and *Vergivians* or *Vergydhon* and *Verydhon*, or *Iriſh* as we call them in *Engliſh*. For what we call in *Latin Frigus*, in the *Pelaſgian* was Βρίγος and Βρίγω; that in Proceſs of Time a Colony of them paſſed out of *Thrace* into *Aſia*, and with them the *Phrygian* Name, according to *Strabo* and *Herodotus*; and hence it is that the *Phrygians* were always eſteem'd the moſt ancient of Nations. That the *Phrygians*, or if you will the *Thracians*, of old, reached our Seas is manifeſt from hence, that though in the Time of *Herodotus*, the *Iſter* ſeparated the *Thracians* from the *Scythians*, or at leaſt the *Celto-Scythians*; yet the ſame Author makes the *Thracians* to be the greateſt People next the *Indians*. Now the *Cimbrians* or *Saxons*, having, as he takes it, in the Time of *Furius Camillus*, made a grand Irruption into *Germany*, from the *Palus Mæotis*, the *Heneti*, in another Dialect call'd *Senones*, fled partly towards the North, from whence came the *Veneti* and *Vandals*; partly towards *Gaul*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, under *Brennus*; and laſtly, in Part, as it is very probable, into our *Britain*, long before a Colony of their Nation; but when it became ſo he does not attempt to prove. A ſort of obſcure Tradition continued even to the Time of *Ammianus Marcellinus*, that the *Gauls* were of *Phrygian* Origin. It was very probably after this, that the *Belgians* came over in great Bodies, and driving the ancient Inhabitants out of the Southern Part of the *Iſland*, it was now in the Opinion of the ſame Author, that all the *Brigantes* or firſt *Britons* aſſum'd to themſelves the Name of *Cumry*, a Word compounded of *Kend*, a *Head*, as alſo *Firſt* and *Principal*; and *Bro*, a *Country*, or more rightly, according to the *Corniſh*, *Kenbro*, or the firſt Country: If we allow this to be true, there is an end of deriving the Name from *Gomer*, *Cimbri*, &c.

As for the Cuſtoms, Manners, and Way of Living among the ancient *Britons*, they are allow'd to be a generous and brave People, and though they were in thoſe Times Barbarians and Idolaters, yet that was common to them with the reſt of their Neighbours; and thoſe they moſt reſembled were the *Gauls*, whom they exceeded in Genius, as they did the *Romans* in Integrity. They were generally tall and well proportion'd, and of ſo ſtrong a Conſtitution, that many of them, according to *Plutarch*, liv'd a hundred and twenty Years. They were remarkable for the yellowneſs of their Hair, and their Women were fair and had very fine Features; they eat neither Hares, Hens, nor Geeſe, and they were very ſparing in their Diet, which was uſually Veniſon, Fruits, or Milk. It cannot be altogether true, that they knew not how to make Cheeſe, eſpecially ſuch of them as dealt with the *Phœnicians*; and tho' *Dio* tells us, they till'd no Ground, *Pliny* aſſures us, they manur'd it with Marle inſtead of Dung, which argues no ſuch Ignorance in Agriculture; they uſually made their drink of Barley; and as they made ſome Meats lawful and others unlawful, which was rarely practiſed by any but Eaſtern Nations, ſuch as the *Phœnicians*, *Syrians*, &c. this gives ſome Countenance that they were of Eaſtern Deſcent. As ſome will have the *Britons*, and the Name of their Country to be derived from the Word *Brith*, which ſignifies *painted*, they infer from thence that the People painted their Bodies: It's true indeed, that it appears from *Cæſar*, *Mela*, and *Pliny*, that they ſtained their Bodies with Woad; but there is a wide Difference between barely dying or daubing the Body, which implies no more than colouring; and painting, which neceſſarily ſuppoſes ſome ſorts of Figures drawn upon it. The *Britons* were uſually clad in the Skins of Beaſts, and their Ornaments were Iron Chains about their Arms and Middle; and their Buildings were almoſt as Mean as their Cloathing; a Town in their Language being a thick Wood, ſurrounded and fenced with a Ditch and Rampire. But if the *Britiſh* Buildings, as *Cæſar* aſſures us, were like thoſe of *Gaul*, where there were large Cities, that held long Sieges, why ſhould the *Britons* be thought to come ſo very ſhort of thoſe their Neighbours, whom they exceeded almoſt in all other Reſpects? And as the Inhabitants on the Sea Coaſt towards the South were much more civilized than thoſe of the Inland Parts, and drove a foreign Traffick, they muſt neceſſarily have ſome good Towns. However, they were unlike the *Gauls*, in a ſort of Community of Wives, ten or twelve of them, according to *Cæſar*, eſpecially Brethren with each other, and Parents with their Children, had Wives together in common, yet ſo that when a Woman was brought to Bed, the Child was accounted his only who had firſt married her.

The Manner of their Fighting too was almoſt as ſtrange as their Marriages, to the Weſtern World; they uſed Chariots which they drove to all Parts of the Enemies Army, and diſtributed their Darts to the beſt Advantage; they frequently put the foremoſt Ranks in Diſorder, only with the Noiſe of their Wheels and Horſes; then forcing their Way into the midſt of the Cavalry, forſook their Chariots and fought on Foot, performing at the ſame Time the Part of nimble Horſemen, and that of ſtable Foot; their Drivers in the Interim riding a little Way out of the Battel, poſted themſelves ſo conveniently, that if their Party were too much oppreſt by the Enemy, they might ſafely retreat to them again: They were ſo expert at theſe Exerciſes by perpetual Practice, that they could ſtop their Horſes upon a full Stretch, even in the midſt of a Deſcent ſtop ſhort and turn, run upon the Pole, reſt upon the Harneſs, and throw themſelves with great Dexterity into their Chariots, to which Hooks

and Scythes being faſtened, they drove furiouſly into the Enemies Band, and made whole Lanes of ſlaughter'd Men: From all which ſome argue, they were of *Trojan* Deſcent; which, though ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by others, yet makes much for their *Phrygian* Origin as before noted.

As to their Religion it was moſt barbarous and cruel, exceeding even to human Sacrifices; and the moſt ancient Sort of Religious amongſt them were their *Bards*: But in Proceſs of Time we find the *Druids* got the upper Hand, who did not aboliſh all the Cuſtoms and Opinions of the other, but retained the moſt uſeful Parts of them, as the Immortality of the Soul, to which they added the Tranſmigration of it. Their Deities were *Jupiter*, whom they worſhipped under the Name of *Taranis*, or the Thunderer; another named *Tutates* they had in ſpecial Honour above the reſt; he was eſteemed the God of Travelling, and called *Dewtaith*; from which it appears he was the ſame with *Mercury*. *Mars* ſeems to have been worſhipped by them under the Name of *Heſus*, *Camulus*, and *Belatucadrus*; *Apollo* under that of *Belin*; *Diana* was known to them by the Name of *Ardven* or *Arduen*, i. e. the Goddeſs of the Woods and Mountains; and another was called *Andraſte*, the Goddeſs of Victory, much applied to by *Boudicea*; but when the *Britons* became Chriſtians, they ſeem to have turn'd it into a Name for the *Devil*, who in their Language they call *Andras* to this Day.

The Civil Government of *Britain* in *Cæſar*'s Time was in the Hands of ſeveral petty Princes; but upon all great and imminent Dangers, the Management of War was committed to one chief Commander of all their Forces, and ſuch an one was *Caſſibelaunus*, made choice of to head the *Britiſh* Army againſt *Cæſar*; and as their Governments were confin'd to certain Bounds and Limits, ſo the Inhabitants were divided and diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral Denominations.

This was the State of *Britain*, when it was firſt invaded by the *Romans* under the Command of *Julius Cæſar*, who undertook his Expedition hither about fifty four Years before the Nativity of our Saviour. Being not able to get any conſiderable Information concerning the State of the Iſland, he ſent out *Voluſenus* with a Galley to diſcover what he could, and return forthwith with Intelligence before he imbark'd himſelf: He had prepar'd eighty Gallies and Tranſports, and the Wind proving favourable, he ſailed from *Portus Itcius*, probably *Bologne*, about one in the Morning, commanding the Cavalry to imbark at that Port, where the Veſſels lay ready to receive them, and follow him; which Orders were not ſo readily executed as they ought to have been, but he himſelf arrived on the *Britiſh* Coaſt with his Squadron about ten the ſame Morning, where he ſaw all the Cliffs cover'd by the *Britons* in Arms; and ſuch was the Nature of the Place, that they might caſt their Darts with great Advantage from the impending Hills; ſo that he thought it not convenient to land there, but to wait for the reſt of his Fleet. Then calling a Council of War, he weighed Anchor and arrived at a plain and open Shoar, ſomewhere about *Deal*. The *Britons* being ready to receive him, he found it difficult to land, upon that and other Accounts, and therefore he order'd the Gallies to advance a little before the reſt of the Navy, and to row towards the Shoar with their Broadſides, that they might more conveniently force the *Britons* with their Slings, Engines, and Arrows, from the Water Side; which at length had the deſired Succeſs, and the *Britons* being put to Flight, ſent Ambaſſadors to ſue for Peace, and promiſed to deliver Hoſtages for their entire Submiſſion, which was agreed to; but a Storm happning to ſhatter and diſperſe *Cæſar*'s Fleet, the *Britons* laid hold of the Opportunity, took up Arms, and the ſeventh Legion going out of the *Roman* Camp to forage, they were ſoon overcharged by the Enemy, drove into a ſmall Compaſs, and expoſed to the *Britiſh* Darts on every Side, and they ſurrounded them with their Horſes and Chariots. *Cæſar* himſelf came up very opportunely to their Aid, and what he thought beſt to do, was to retreat with his Legions to the Camp, towards which the *Britons* advanced, and were at laſt, after a ſmart Action, put to Flight, and ſuing for Peace, were to give double the Number of Hoſtages he had formerly requir'd; but being ſlow in ſending 'em over into *Gaul*, he undertook another Expedition into *Britain*, landed where he did before, and marching up into the Country, ſeveral Actions happned, wherein the *Romans*, at laſt, had generally the Advantage, though put very much to it; and *Cæſar* having at length, notwithſtanding the ſharp Stakes and Piles the *Britons* drove into the *Thames*, ſomewhere about *Kingſton*, forced his Way over that River, this ſo diſcouraged *Caſſivelaunus* the *Britiſh* General, that the *Britons* ſubmitted to pay Tribute.

We hear no more of the *Romans* in *Britain*, 'till the Days of *Claudius*, whoſe General made a Deſcent upon this Iſland, and after ſome Succeſſes, the Emperor came over in Perſon, gave the *Britons* a general Defeat, took *Camalodunum*, made it a military Colony, and reduced Part of the Iſle into the Form of a Province, over which he placed *Plautius*; and ſome Time after *Veſpaſian* made himſelf famous here by many Victories. *Oſtorius* the Proprætor and Succeſſor of *Plautius*, carry'd on the War with Vigour, having reduced all *Britain* that lay South of the *Severn* and *Avon* into the Form of a Province.

The ſtouteſt Oppoſition the *Romans* met with in *Britain*, was from the *Silures*, and their moſt renowned Commander *Caratacus*, who put *Oſtorius* hard to it, when he attack'd

tack'd his Camp, but the Victory at length falling to his Share, it render'd him famous, by two noble Captives, the Wife and Daughter of *Caratacus*; he himself indeed escaped, but flying for Protection to *Cartismandua*, Queen of the *Brigantes*, was basely deliver'd up by her, and sent in Irons to *Rome*, where his Name was much celebrated long before he had the Misfortune to be carry'd thither; and where he was enlarg'd, and 'tis supposed died soon after. These Victories gain'd in *Britain* by the *Romans*, were look'd upon as equal, if not superior to the greatest Atchievements.

Osterius was succeeded by *Aulus Didius*, before whose Arrival a Legion commanded by *Valens* was entirely defeated, and almost cut in Pieces by the *Silures*, whose brave Prince *Venutius* having marry'd *Cartismandua*, acquir'd some sort of Right to be King of the *Brigantes*; but the base Woman defiling his Bed, and seeking the Protection of the *Romans*, *Didius* relieved her, and was succeeded by *Veranius*, sent by *Nero* over hither; and he by *Suetonius Paulinus*, the most renowned Commander of his Age, who while he conquer'd *Mona*, or the Isle of *Anglesea*, and was settling Affairs there, it gave almost the whole Body of the *Britons* an Opportunity to make a dangerous Insurrection; for *Prasutagus* King of the *Iceni* dying about this Time, and leaving *Nero* Coheir with his two Daughters, the *Romans*, under Pretence of taking Possession of the Emperor's Share, laid *Prasutagus*'s Kingdom waste, whipped *Boadicea* his Wife, ravished his Daughters, *&c.* which so enraged the Heroine Queen, that she destroy'd *Camalodunum*, cut off all *Cerealis*'s Foot, and *Suetonius* now come to *London*, quitting the Place, the *Britons* sack'd both it and *Verulam*; so that above seventy thousand *Roman* Citizens and their Associates were destroy'd by them.

In the mean Time *Suetonius* having but a small Army, posted himself in an advantagious Camp, where he was most furiously attack'd by *Boadicea* and her *Britons*, but he defeated them at last with the Slaughter of fourscore thousand Men; and the Queen soon ended her Days by Poison. Nothing memorable happen'd in *Britain*, 'till *Vespasian* sent over *Cerealis*, who fought many Battels, and whose Successor *Frontinus* forced the *Silures* to submit to the *Roman* Yoke. At last comes over the most famous *Julius Agricola*, who conquer'd *Mona*, turn'd his Arms against the *Brigantes*, and having given a total Rout to the *Caledonians*, under their Prince *Galgacus*, brought all under Subjection. But *Hadrian* coming afterwards over in Person, withdrew the Limits of *Agricola*'s Fence about a hundred Miles, and erected one of Wood and Earth from the *Eden* to the *Tine*, and after his return assum'd the Title of Restorer of *Britain*.

Nothing very extraordinary succeeded in *Britain* 'till the Times of *Severus*, who being settled in the Empire, divided it into two Prefectures, built a strong Stone Wall, where *Adrian* had before raised one of Turf, and assum'd the Title of *Britannicus Maximus*.

We know little of the Affairs in the succeeding Reigns, 'till the Time of *Aurelian*, when *Bonosus*, a *Briton* born, endeavour'd to make himself Emperor; but being defeated, hanged himself. *Carausius*, in the Reign of *Carus*, set up for Emperor here, but was treacherously murder'd by *Alectus*, who set up for himself, and he being called to an Account by *Constantius*, fled, and was slain in a tumultuary Skirmish. Upon the Resignation of *Diocletian* and *Maximian*, the Western Provinces, together with *Britain*, fell to the Share of *Constantius*, a Favourer of the Christians, and the Husband of *Helena*, a *Briton* born, and by her the Father of *Constantine* the Great, the first Christian Emperor; who removing his Seat to *Constantinople*, laid the Foundation not only of the Loss of *Britain*, but of the Ruin of the *Roman* Empire: For though *Britain* continued in the *Romans* Possession near a hundred Years after the Reign of *Constantine*, yet their Affairs declined apace in this Island, and they were forced at last to leave it a Prey to the next Invaders.

The Order of the *British* Provinces in the Time of the *Romans*, was this:

1. *Britannia Prima*, or *Inferior*, the Eastern Part of the Island in the Reign of *Severus*.

2. *Britannia Secunda*, or *Superior*; the Western Part of the Island, under the same *Severus*. Out of these two *Constantine* the Great made two more.

3. *Flavia Cæsariensis*; and the other,

4. *Maxima Cæsariensis*; the former had *Glevum*, or *Gloucester*, for its chief City, and comprehended the middle Counties of the Island, together with the *Iceni*. The latter was extended over all the Northern People, as far as they were subject to the *Romans*. That Part of it lying beyond *Severus*'s Wall, and that of *Lollius Urbicus*, having been recover'd by *Theodosius*, was by him nam'd,

5. *Valentia*, in favour of the Emperor *Valentinian*. This, as well as *Maxima Cæsariensis*, was a Consular Province, whereas the other three were Presidial.

Britain, in the Reign of *Valentinian*, was not only robb'd of the best of her own Men, but abandon'd by the *Roman* Soldiery; for *Maximus*, in his Expedition against *Gratian* and *Valentinian*, carry'd the Flower of them over into *Gaul*, where they settled in that Part of it call'd since *Bretagne*, and never return'd: Upon this, *Vortigern*, who usurped Dominion over the *Britons*, and to secure himself against the *Scots* and *Picts*, invited over the *Saxons*, under the Command of *Hengist* and *Horsa*; who proving successful against those Northern Invaders, more of them were sent for, into whose Hands very impolitickly were put the Garrisons on the *Picts* Wall, and on the *Kentish* Shoar. These People having tasted of the Sweets of the Island, and

how much it exceeded their own Country, ſo wheedled *Vortigern* with fair Promiſes, and a Neceſſity of greater Succours, that they got together ſuch a Force as to enable them to bid Defiance to the *Britons*; and leaguing with the *Picts*, turn'd their Arms againſt their Entertainers; raiſed a bloody War in ſeveral Parts of the Iſland; put the poor Inhabitants to the Sword, waſted their Lands, and ras'd their Cities; inſomuch, that after ſome Struggle and Reſiſtance, chiefly under *Ambroſius Aurelius*, and King *Arthur*, whom ſome good Antiquaries however take to be one and the ſame Man, becauſe *Gildas* never mentions the laſt; the *Saxons*, though the Succeſs ſometimes proved various, at laſt drove the *Britons* out of the beſt Part of the Iſland, into that Portion of it now called *Wales*, where their Poſterity remain to this Day, and to whoſe Language learned Men have been much beholden, for the unravelling of a great many of the Antiquities of *Britain*. It's reaſonable to believe, that the poor *Britons* of thoſe Times ſuffer'd all that a barbarous Conqueror can be imagin'd to inflict, or a miſerable conquer'd Nation can be ſuppoſed to fear. It's generally thought the Conqueſt of the *Saxons* here was one of the compleateſt in the World, by the entire Deſtruction of the People, and rooting out their Language in this Part of the Iſland called *England*; and yet thoſe who are well verſed in the Languages of both People, have Reaſon to think, that there are much more Remains of the old *Britiſh* ſtill in being in the *Engliſh* Tongue, even in ſeveral Counties remote enough from the Borders of *Wales*, than moſt People are aware of, of which many Inſtances might be given, were it compatible with the Compaſs of this Deſign.

It will be proper in this Place to make a little Inquiry into the true Origin of the *Engliſh* Nation, generally deſcended either from theſe *Saxons*, or the People that came over with them, the *Jutes* and *Angles*; and without enumerating the Opinions of many Authors, the general and moſt univerſal receiv'd Notion is, that they had the Name of *Saxons* from the ſhort Swords they uſually wore, called *Sachs* or *Seaxen* in their Language, or the Name may come from *Saiſon* or *Seiſon*, as it is in *Meſegerus*, which ſignifies a Hook, or a Sword with a hooked Point, for ſuch Swords were in uſe among them; a Confirmation of this, or of the former Opinion, if there is any material Difference between them, may be ſeen in *Tacitus*, who ſays, the Northern *Germans* were diſtinguiſhable by a round Shield, and a ſhort Sword; nay, the Arms of *Saxony* at this Day, as *Pontanus* obſerves, are two Swords a-croſs; ſo that we muſt ſet light by what *Reineccius* and *Gryphiander* have affirm'd, that they had their Name from *Saſſen* or *Saten*, which ſignifies Natives or Inhabitants; becauſe it is not eaſy to conceive how that which is common to other *Germans* ſhould give a peculiar Denomination to the *Saxons*: They are ſuppoſed to be originally *Celto-Scythians*, who about the Time of *Furius Camillus*, as has been obſerved before, drove the *Heneti* out of *Germany* into *Gaul* and *Italy*, and poſſeſſed their Places. As for the *Getæ* or *Jutes*, they ſeem to have liv'd about the *Euxine* Sea, before they came into the Peninſula, from them named *Jutland*. It's very probable they had their Name from *Geta*, one of their prime Leaders, though it is not unlikely but that he might receive his from the Largeneſs of his Body, *Geta* in *Saxon* ſignifying *Great*. The third Nation were the *Angles*, *Angli* or *Angili*, Part of the *Suevi*, who were a Branch of the *Cimbri*, and ſo of the ſame Origin with the *Saxons*, whoſe Name at length in *Britain* was ſunk in the other. As to the Origination of the Name *Angles*, the moſt probable Conjecture is, that *Woden*, the great Progenitor of the *Engliſh Saxon* Kings, had, among many others, a Son named *Ingo* or *Engo*, whoſe Poſterity were called *Inglings* or *Inglins*; hence the Genealogical Songs of the *Scaldri*, that went no higher than this *Ingo*, are in the Language of the Northern Nations call'd *Inglingatal*: He ſeems to have been made by his Father, King of that Part of the *Suevi*, which afterwards from him called themſelves *Ingliſch* or *Inglings*. Hiſtorians do not exactly agree about the firſt Settlement of the *Saxons* in *Britain*, *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter* makes it to be in the Year 490. They were at that Time very ſuperſtitious, their chief Deity was *Wodin*, and he was, according to their Notions, to be appeaſed by Sacrifices no leſs than human, and to be made propitious by many barbarous Rites; from this Idol, *Wodneſday*, now *Wedneſday*, had its Name. His Son *Thor* was to be apply'd to in the ſame inhuman Manner, and from him *Thurſday* was denominated. *Frea*, *Friga*, or *Frigga*, *Woden*'s Wife, was a noted She-Deity amongſt them; it was from her *Friday* had its Name. Whether *Saturday* had its Name from *Saturn*, is Matter of doubt, ſince we cannot find any ſuch Idol among them: But their firſt and ſecond Days in the Week had their Names from the Sun and Moon, which were worſhipped by the *Saxons* as well as the *Romans*. *Thor* had a Wife, a Goddeſs among his Poſterity, whoſe Name was *Thiſa*, eſteem'd to be the Goddeſs of Juſtice; and it was from her *Tiiſday*, now pronounced *Tueſday*, was called; and not from *Tuiſco*, as *Verſtegan* vainly imagines. Many other Deities of an inferior Rank they had, and among others a She-Deity called *Eoſtre*, and it was from her Feſtival, celebrated in the Month of *April*, they gave it the Name of *Eoſtremonath*; ſome remains of the Word ſtill continuing in *Eaſter*. Theſe Idolaters likewiſe ſacrificed even to *Elves* or *Faries*, ſuppoſed to be a diminutive Sort of Deities, which are not yet quite got out of the Imaginations of ſome weak Heads. But all theſe falſe Deities were caſt off ſome Time after their Settlement in our Iſland, by

their

their embracing the Chriſtian Faith; but not receiving it quite in its Purity, it degenerated more and more into Superſtition, ſo that the *Engliſh Saxons* had it not uncorrupt 'till the Reformation.

The *Engliſh Saxons* having erected ſeven Kingdoms called the *Heptarchy*, Time, Conqueſt, Marriages, and Alliances, in a Manner reduced them all into one, in the Perſon of the Weſt *Saxon* King *Egbert*, who began to Reign about 819. and their united Strength proved little enough to oppoſe the Invaſions, Ravages, and Cruelties of the *Danes*. It's not to be doubted, but that this ancient and warlike People were deſcended from the *Getæ* or *Goths*: There are various Opinions concerning the Name of theſe People, which we ſhall not recite; what ſeems to be moſt probable, is, that both *Danes* and *Denmark* owe their Origin to *Danus*, the firſt King of that *Nation*; and though this Opinion is rejected by *Cambden*, yet we find it deliver'd for Truth by *Saxo Grammaticus*, no mean Hiſtorian, and in this he has been follow'd by many learned Perſons, and particularly Dr. *Hickes*. They were about the middle of the eighth Century joined by the *Dacians*, a People famous in the *Roman* Hiſtory, and therefore we frequently find the *Danes* called *Daci*, by the Writers of the middle Age: Our *Latin* Hiſtorians call them *Wiccingi*, i. e. *Pirates*; and they are called by the ſame ſort of Writers *Pagani* or *Pagans*, becauſe they were not yet converted to the Chriſtian Faith: They were in the Language of this Nation nam'd *Deniſcan*, and frequently *Heathen Men* or *Heathenan*; that is, Heathens, for the ſame Reaſon. *Cambden* cites a peculiar Paſſage out of *Dudo* of St. *Quintin*, concerning the *Danes*; ſaying, When they were grown up, they uſually quarrelled with their Fathers and Grandfathers, and often among themſelves, about Eſtates, becauſe the Land they then inhabited was too little for them; and this was the Reaſon why a Multitude of young Men were ſometimes choſen by Lot, according to an ancient Cuſtom, and ſent out into other Countries, to ſeek Habitations with their Swords. They offer'd Sacrifice to *Thur* at the ſending out of ſuch a Colony, not with the Blood of Beaſts, but of Men; ſo that no ſooner had the Prieſt determined by Lot who ſhould die, but the Victim had his Brains beat out at one Blow: After he lay ſtretched out on the Ground, they ſearched for the Vein of the Heart, on the left Side, took the Blood out of it, and ſprinkled it on the Heads of thoſe who were to be ſent abroad; and having in this Manner, as they imagined, appeaſed the Gods, they immediately ſet Sail, and fell to their Oars.

Another barbarous Piece of Superſtition, to appeaſe their Gods, is deſcrib'd by *Ditmar*, ſomewhat older than *Dudo*, in this Manner: Becauſe I have heard ſtrange things concerning the Sacrifices of the *Danes*, I will not paſs them by altogether untouched. There is a certain Place, the Capital of this Kingdom, called *Lederum*, in the Province of *Selon*, where after every nine Years, in *January*, a little after the *Epiphany*, they all meet, and there ſacrifice to their Gods ninety nine Men, and as many Horſes, with Dogs and Cocks, for the Hawks that were ſent them, not doubting but theſe things were very acceptable to their Deities.

The firſt Time we hear of the *Danes* in this Kingdom, is in the Year 787. when they arrived with three Ships on the Coaſt; and in 793. they deſtroyed *Lindisfarne*, and the Year after over-run all *Northumberland*: *Egbert*, the firſt *Engliſh* Monarch above-mention'd, was then in the Height of his Glory, when in 832. they invaded the Iſle of *Shepey*; they landed next Year at *Charmouth* in *Dorſetſhire*, where they defeated *Egbert*; but he obtained a compleat Victory over them in 835. They were very troubleſome to the Kingdom in the Reign of *Ethelwulf*; but in 845. receiving a Defeat at the Mouth of the *Pedridan*, from the *Somerſet* and *Dorſetſhire* Men, we hear no more of them for ſome Years in *England*; but they landed at *Southampton* in the Time of *Ethelbert*, with a powerful Navy, and took and plunder'd *Winchester*; and their Devaſtations in the Reign of *Ethelred* were very terrible, and almoſt numberleſs. But though the great *Alfred* was forced to Skulk for a Time, to eſcape their Fury, yet he gain'd an entire Victory over them at *Edendon*, and they were for the moſt Part unſucceſsful the remaining Part of his Reign. *Edward* the Elder gave them a memorable Defeat at *Cantbridge* in *Glouceſterſhire*, and ſo broke their Power, that their whole Army ſubmitted and ſwore Obedience to him.

They landed at *Southampton* in the Minority of *Ethelred*, and having done much Miſchief in theſe Parts, and in the Iſle of *Thanet*, while others of them invaded *Cheſhire*; the *Engliſh* compounded with them for a hundred thouſand Pounds, to quit the Country and to return no more. This was the firſt Tribute paid to the *Danes*, and an infamous Example, unworthy of a brave Nation; but it was not much above a Year, when in 993. they return'd, deſtroy'd *Bamborough*, and ravaged the Northern Parts, putting all to the Sword, without Diſtinction either of Age or Sex: They were again bought off, after they had done much Miſchief, for ſixteen thouſand Pounds; and in a few Years Time, being deſirous to have more Money, they entred the *Severn* and *Frome*, and for ſome Years made ſuch deplorable Devaſtation, that not only very many remarkable Places were brought to Deſolation, but the two Univerſities alſo were laid in Aſhes, about the Year one Thouſand.

Now in Order to put an end to theſe Troubles, a Sum of four and twenty thouſand Pounds was laid down to the *Danes*, on Condition,

Condition, not that they ſhould return to their own Country, but that they would deſiſt from all Hoſtilities; for many *Danes* at this Time liv'd in Peace amongſt the *Engliſh*, but in ſuch an inſolent, idle Manner, that they were uſually call'd *Lords Danes*: And hence it is, that a lazy Fellow is at this Day, in ſome Counties, call'd *Lourdane*. To put an end to theſe Inſolencies, and the Authors of them together, and withal to avoid paying any more Tribute, *Ethelred* ſent Letters of Command privately to all Parts of his Dominions, to deſtroy the *Danes* of all Ages and Sexes, at a certain Hour, on the ninth Day of *July*, in 1002. which Command was executed with ſo much Rigour, that few of thoſe People, then in *England*, of what State or Condition whatever, eſcaped with their Lives. It's ſaid the *Engliſh* Women had the greateſt Share in this bloody Tragedy, but if what ſome Writers relate may be depended on, in reference to the Attempts of the *Danes* upon their Chaſtity, they had a double Excuſe for their Cruelty in this deſperate Caſe; and that ſome ſuch Attempts were made by the *Danes*, and that the Women were equally concern'd with the Men in this Affair, ſeems very probable, not only from the ſaid Authorities, but from ſome Privileges they ſtill aſſume in ſome Counties, at a Time call'd *Hocktide*, which, in the Opinion of very good Judges, has its Origin from this very Maſſacre.

To revenge this barbarous Treatment, the *Daniſh* King *Swane* landed in the South-Weſt Part of *England*, and ſtorm'd the City of *Exeter*; and though he was very powerful in Forces, they were inferior to thoſe of the *Engliſh*, if they had not been baſely betray'd by their own Commanders; and had it not been ſo, *Swane*, without the Misfortune of a Famine, then raging in *England*, might have been driven, after another Manner, into his own Country, and all the Miſeries that befel the Kingdom prevented, without purchaſing an ignominious Peace at the Price of thirty ſix thouſand Pounds, an immenſe Sum at that Time. Nay, about the Year 1012. their Miſeries continuing, they conſented ſtill to pay a greater Sum, no leſs than forty eight thouſand Pounds, to purchaſe a Peace from theſe greedy Intruders.

Though this Money is generally called *Danegelt*, yet it was not properly the Sums abovemention'd, but a Sort of Tax, *viz.* a Shilling upon every Hide of Land in the Nation, to maintain ſuch a Number of Soldiers, as were thought ſufficient to guard the Coaſts againſt the *Danes*, or any other Pirates: For this *Cambden* cites an ancient *Engliſh Saxon* Law, to this effect; *Danegelt* was firſt paid on Account of *Daniſh* Pirates, who invaded this Nation after ſuch a Manner, as if their only Deſign was to lay it waſte; to ſuppreſs the Inſolence of ſuch Rovers, it is decreed, that *Danegelt*, i. e. twelve Pence upon every Hide of Land, ſhall be raiſed yearly, to hire ſuch a Number of Men, as may reaſonably be thought able to obſtruct the Invaſion of ſuch Pirates; no Church however, nor any Lands belonging to any Church, wherever ſuch Lands may lie, ſhall be oblig'd to pay any thing towards *Danegelt*, becauſe the People of *England* have more Confidence in the Prayers of the Church, than any Defence they can make in a Military Way. But though *Swane* almoſt ſubdued the whole Nation, and left the *Engliſh* Throne in ſome Meaſure open to his Son *Canute*, and though that Prince, after many dubious Struggles with *Edmund Ironſide*, who was betray'd by his own Men, had the good Fortune to be ſucceeded by his two Sons, yet it reverted in a little Time to the *Engliſh Saxon* Line in the Perſon of the Confeſſor; and though it continued only there no longer than during his own Life, it never after reverted to the *Danes*, but came into the Hands of another foreign Nation, of whom we are now to give a ſhort Account.

The *Normans*, that is, *Northern* Men, becauſe they came out of the North Countries, are thought, moſt of them at leaſt, to have been originally of *Daniſh* Extraction, and being given to a Piratical Life, as the *Danes* were, *Haſting* their Commander, in the Time of *Charles* the Bald of *France*, was bought off with the County of *Chartres*; *Charles* the Fat gave to *Godfred* the *Norman*, Part of *Neuſtria*, together with his Daughter in Marriage; they afterwards by force ſettled about the Mouth of the *Seine*, and poſſeſſed themſelves of all *Neuſtria*, which was Part of *Weſtraſia*; and this *Neuſtria* was afterwards from theſe new Inhabitants, call'd *Normandy*; and it looks as if this Country was about the ſame Time given in Fee to *Rollo* the firſt Duke of it, by *Charles* the Simple, to whom he gave his Daughter *Giſlo* to Wife; and he was likewiſe his Godfather. He was ſucceeded by his Son *William*, ſirnam'd *Long Sword*, who at his Baptiſm was nam'd *Robert*: *Robert* was ſucceeded in the Dutchy by his Son *Richard*; and he by his Son and Grandſon ſucceſſively, both of the ſame Name. But *Richard* III. dying without Iſſue, left it his Brother *Robert*. *William*, commonly call'd the Conqueror, was the natural Son of this *Robert*, by *Arlette* a beautiful Virgin of *Falaize*, with whom he fell in Love; and for this Reaſon he was called *William* the Baſtard by many Writers of that and the following Age.

Edward the Confeſſor having been formerly, in the Time of his Afflictions, kindly receiv'd in *Normandy*, and nobly entertain'd by Duke *William*, it is ſaid, he promiſed him, in Caſe he ſhould die without Iſſue, the Duke ſhould be his Succeſſor: Accordingly upon *Edward*'s Death iſſueleſs, he laid Claim to the Crown, by Virtue of a Teſtament from him; but *Harold* denied both, and ſet up boldly for himſelf, and being an *Engliſhman* had certainly as much Right as the *Norman*,

man, whoſe Pretenſions were every Way frivolous; for what Power had *Edward* to promiſe him a Crown, of which he had not himſelf then the Poſſeſſion, and was unlikely to obtain it. As for his Will, it was never produced, and if there had been ſuch a Teſtament in favour of *William*, why was it not produced? And if ſuch had been produced, what Authority had *Edward*, without the Conſent of the Kingdom, to give the Crown away, eſpecially to a Foreigner? Theſe were all but mere Pretences, *William* certainly truſted more to his Sword than he did to them, and after he had obtained the Victory near *Haſtings* over *Harold* and his weary'd *Engliſh*, in the Year 1066. he exerciſed his Power over *England* accordingly; for notwithſtanding what ſome late Writers have ſaid to the contrary, he treated the *Engliſh* like a conquer'd Nation; and one great Inſtance of this Treatment was his laying aſide the ancient *Engliſh* Laws, and introducing the Cuſtoms of *Normandy*, and ordering all Cauſes to be pleaded in *French*; which Practice continued for ſeveral Reigns after. Thence it is that many of our ancient Law Books are writ in old *Norman French*. He likewiſe diſpoſſeſſed many of the *Engliſh* of their Hereditary Eſtates, and gave 'em to his Followers; yet ſo as he reſerv'd the direct Propriety in himſelf; ſo that the great Officers held of the King, as chief Lord, and the Soldiers of the Officers, who were a ſort of feudatory Lords. This brought in a great many Tenures, moſt of which are now antiquated. He afterwards took a Survey of the whole Kingdom, ſo that there was not a Hide of Land in *England*, but he knew both the Value of it, and the Owner; neither was there any Place but it was entred in the King's Roll, together with its Rent, Revenue, Tenure, and Poſſeſſor, by certain Taxers, choſen out of every County for that Purpoſe.

That Part of the Iſland now comprehending *England* and *Wales*, was, at the Arrival of the *Romans*, divided into a great many little Principalities, govern'd by their own Princes, and of which an Account will be given in the Deſcription of the Country: We have already given the *Roman* Diviſion, and when the *Saxons* became Poſſeſſors, they erected ſeven Kingdoms: That of *Kent* was begun by *Hengiſt* in 457. and the *Saxons* being then Heathens, when the reſt of the Iſle were Chriſtians, it gave Occaſion to the Proverb of *Kent* and *Chriſtendom*. The Kingdom of the South *Saxons*, begun by *Ælla* in 491. contain'd the Counties of *Suſſex* and *Surrey*. The third was that of the Weſt *Saxons*, erected by *Cerdic* in 519. and contain'd all *Cornwal*, *Devonſhire*, *Dorſet*, *Somerſetſhire*, *Wilts*, *Berks*, and *Hampſhire*. The fourth Kingdom was that of the Eaſt *Saxons*, comprehending *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, and Part of *Hertfordſhire*; it was begun by *Erchenwin* in 527. The fifth in Order of Time, and a very large one, was that of *Northumberland*, ſo called, becauſe it comprehended that Part of the *Roman* Conqueſt that lay beyond the *Humber*, no leſs than all *Yorkſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, *Cumberland*, *Weſtmorland*, *Durham*, *Northumberland*, and all beyond the *Tweed*, as far as *Edenburgh Frith*; it was founded by *Ida* in 547. Not long after its Erection, it was divided into two in 559. One of theſe was called *Deira*, containing all the Countries North of *Humber*, to the *Tweed*; and the other *Bernicia*, extending itſelf from the *Tweed* to *Edenburgh*: They were not always ſeparated, but often united under one King; and when they were ſeparated, the more powerful of the two, ſtiled himſelf King of the *North-Humbers*.

The ſixth Kingdom was that of the *Eaſt-Angles*, containing the now Counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge*, together with the Iſle of *Ely*; it was founded by *Uffing* about the Year 575. The laſt and greateſt of all was the Kingdom of *Mercia*, ſeated in the middle of *England*. It comprehended *Glouceſter*, *Herefordſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, *Warwickſhire*, *Leiceſterſhire*, *Rutlandſhire*, *Northamptonſhire*, *Lincolnſhire*, *Huntingtonſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, *Nottinghamſhire*, *Buckinghamſhire*, *Oxfordſhire*, *Derbyſhire*, *Staffordſhire*, *Shropſhire*, *Cheſhire*, and Part of *Hertfordſhire*, that was not under the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Saxons*. It was founded by *Frida* in 585. The Extent of its Dominion made it continue powerful a long Time, but it was at laſt, as well as the reſt, made Subject to the *Weſt-Saxons*; whoſe King *Egbert* having either ſubdued, or made tributary the other *Saxon* Kings, he firſt called the South Part of the Iſland *England*, which Name has continued to this Day; and as this firſt *Engliſh* Monarch, about the Year 800. united in ſome Meaſure the *Saxon* Heptarchy; ſo about the ſame Number of Years after, *James* I. united the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, under the Name of *Great-Britain*.

Though *England* under the Heptarchy was not divided into Counties, as it is now, yet it was canton'd into certain little Regions, containing ſo many Hides. But it was the great King *Alfred* that did it into Counties, as they now ſtand, allowing for ſome ſmall Additions; and theſe Shires were ſubdivided into *Trithings*, and ſo into Hundreds or Wapentakes; and then again into Decennaries or Tithings, with ſuch excellent Regulations, that all things were managed with Peace, Security, and Juſtice, throughout the Land.

The Counties at firſt were but two and thirty, but we find them to be four and thirty in *Domeſday*; for *Durham*, *Lancaſhire*, *Northumberland*, *Weſtmorland*, and *Cumberland*, were not then reckon'd in the Number, becauſe the laſt three were at that Time probably under the *Scots*; and the other five either not tax'd, or comprehended under *Yorkſhire*. Theſe five, together with the County of *Monmouth*, reckon'd among the *Engliſh* ones,

make the Number forty compleat; to which if we add the twelve Shires in *Wales*, the whole make two and fifty: Eight of theſe, namely, *Caermarthenſhire*, *Glamorganſhire*, *Pembrokeſhire*, *Cardiganſhire*, *Flintſhire*, *Caernarvonſhire*, *Angleſey*, and *Merionethſhire*, ſeem to be as old as *Edward* I. But *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, *Montgomery*, and *Denbighſhire*, were ſettled by Act of Parliament in the Reign of *Henry* VIII.

It's the Opinion of our beſt Antiquaries and related by our beſt Hiſtorians, that the two and thirty Counties above mention'd, were in King *Ethelred*'s Time, and ſo down as low as the Conqueſt, divided into three Parts, according to the three different ſorts of Laws by which they were govern'd. *Kent*, *Suſſex*, *Surrey*, *Berkſhire*, *Hampſhire*, which in this Account paſſes for two Counties; *Somerſetſhire*, *Dorſetſhire*, and *Devonſhire*, were under the *Weſt-Saxon* Laws, call'd *Weſt-Saxonlage*. *Yorkſhire*, *Derbyſhire*, *Nottinghamſhire*, *Leiceſterſhire*, *Lincolnſhire*, *Northamptonſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, *Buckinghamſhire*, *Hertfordſhire*, *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeſhire*, and *Huntingtonſhire*, were ſubject to the *Daniſh* Laws, call'd *Denelage*. And the other eight, which are *Glouceſterſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, *Herefordſhire*, *Oxfordſhire*, *Warwickſhire*, *Cheſhire*, *Shropſhire*, and *Staffordſhire*, were governed by the *Mercian* Laws, call'd *Merchenlage*. But all *England* is now governed by the ſame Laws; and for the more convenient Adminiſtration of Juſtice, beſides the Sheriffs of the Counties, there are Juſtices of the Peace in each Shire, firſt inſtituted by *Edward* III. who take Cognizance of Murders, Felonies, Treſpaſſes, and other Miſdemeanours, to ſay nothing of the other inferiour Peace Officers, &c.

As to the Judges Itinerant, the Kingdom is divided into ſix Circuits.

1 Home Circuit. } containing { *Eſſex*, *Hertfordſhire*, *Suſſex*, *Surry*, and *Kent*.

2 Norfolk Circuit. } containing { *Buckinghamſhire*, *Bedfordſhire*, *Huntingtonſhire*, *Cambridgeſhire*, *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk*.

3 Midland Circuit. } containing { *Warwickſhire*, *Leiceſterſhire*, *Derbyſhire*, *Nottinghamſhire*, *Lincolnſhire*, *Rutlandſhire*, and *Northamptonſhire*,

4 Oxford Circuit. } containing { *Berkſhire*, *Oxfordſhire*, *Monmouthſhire*, *Glouceſterſhire*, *Herefordſhire*, *Shropſhire*, and *Worceſterſhire*.

5 Weſtern Circuit. } containing { *Hampſhire*, *Wiltſhire*, *Dorſetſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, *Cornwal*, and *Devonſhire*.

6 Northern Circuit } containing { *Yorkſhire*, *Durham*, *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Weſtmorland*, and *Lancaſhire*.

The Judges at the *Lent* Aſſizes do not go to *Durham*, *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, or *Weſtmorland*, but only at the Summer Aſſizes, and to all the reſt twice a Year.

England about the Year 636. was divided into Pariſhes, and both it and *Wales*, in relation to Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, is divided into two Provinces, *Canterbury* and *York*. The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* is ſtiled Primate of all *England*, and Metropolitan; the other Primate of *England*, and Metropolitan. There are twenty four Biſhops under theſe, twenty one under *Canterbury*, and three under *York*; beſides the Biſhop of *Man*, who is by ſome reputed a Suffragan to the See of *York*. As for the Names of the Biſhopricks, together with the Counties in each Dioceſs, you have them in their proper Places, in the Body of the Work: However, we may obſerve here, that they contain in all, nine thouſand two hundred eighty four Parochial Churches, in *England* and *Wales*; of which no leſs than three thouſand eight hundred forty five are impropriate. There were in the Kingdom in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. above ſix hundred Monaſteries, near a hundred Colleges, beſides thoſe in the Univerſities; above a hundred Hoſpitals; near two thouſand four hundred Chauntries and free Chapels; moſt of which in a little Time were demoliſhed, and their Revenues given away: But ſince that Time very many Hoſpitals, Alms-Houſes, *&c.* have been erected in moſt Parts of the Kingdom, and ſome of them moſt nobly endowed by charitable and well-diſpoſed Perſons, for the Benefit of the Decay'd, the Poor, Lame, *&c.* And where is there in all *Europe*, ſuch an Endowment as that of the *Charter-Houſe*, by one private Perſon Mr. *Sutton*; or that of St. *Thomas* is like to be, by Mr. *Guy*? So that no Body can juſtly charge this Nation, ſince the Reformation, with want of Charity, which has been generally laid out in a more uſeful Manner, than before that Period of Time.

Having taken Notice above of the Diviſion of the Kingdom into Circuits, for the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice; we may add a few things concerning the Laws of *England*, by which the People are govern'd. As to the Civil Law, ſo prevalent in moſt other Parts of *Europe*, it is uſed with us only in Eccleſiaſtical Courts, the Court of Admiralty, and the Earl Marſhal's Court, though ſomewhat reſtrain'd of late Years, and alſo in the two Univerſities; tho' they have likewiſe met in ſome Caſes with ſome Reſtraints from the Court of *King's-Bench*; and for the Canon Law, it has in a Manner been ſhut quite out of Doors ſince the Reformation.

The Common Law is that which is uſed moſtly in *England*, the ſame being a Compendium of the beſt and moſt ancient *Saxon* Laws, ſuppoſed to be made by the firſt Chriſtian King *Ethelbert*, with the Advice of his Wiſe Men. *Alfred* is indeed accounted the great Founder of the *Engliſh* Laws; not that they were firſt made by him, but that becoming ſole Monarch after the Determination of the Heptarchy, he collected the Subſtance of all the former *Saxon* Kings Laws into one Body, which extending to the whole Nation, it might properly enough be called the Common Law of *England*, which was even obſerved in ſome Degree by the Kings of the *Daniſh* Race, but wholly reſtored by the Confeſſor, who made a Collection of them; and the *Normans* who ſucceeded, did not ſo much alter the Subſtance, as the Language and Names of things; and though beſides the common Law in general, there are particular Cuſtoms and Uſages which have the Force of common Law, yet this is the main Rule we go by, and where this Law is ſilent, and judged to be defective, we have Recourſe to Statute Law, made from Time to Time, as Occaſions require, by the King, Lords, and all the Commons of *England*, by their Repreſentatives in Parliament.

All Trials of Common and Statute Law, are by a Jury of twelve Men, in order to which twenty four Houſekeepers are ſummon'd by the Sheriffs, out of the Neighbourhood of that Place, where the Matter conteſted lies, twelve of whom are choſen to try the Cauſe. The Lawyers in open Court plead before the Judges, theſe twelve Men ſtanding near, may hear all that is ſaid and produced on either Side, and may aſk the Witneſſes what Queſtions they pleaſe: When the Witneſſes are all examined, and the Pleadings over, one of the Judges ſums up the Matter, putting the Jury in Mind of what had been alledg'd and defended on either Side; and informing them what Points are according to Law, and what not; after which the Jury are bid to retire by themſelves, and an Officer is charged with them, to ſee that they have neither Victuals, Drink, Fire, nor Candle, that they may the ſooner bring in their Verdict, which muſt be all unanimous; upon which they return into Court, and the Foreman in two or three Words declares the Opinion of all the Jury, all being of one Mind, or elſe they are remanded to their Confinement, and the Sentence paſſes finally according to their Judgment. It is to be obſerved, that the Returns of the Verdict are tied up to Forms adapted to the Nature of the Cauſe; as in Criminal Caſes *Guilty* or not *Guilty*; in Civil Actions, finding *for the Plaintiff* or *Defendant*, &c. This is the uncontrollable Property of every Free-born Subject of *England*, to be tried by his Peers, or Equals, and that not only in Matters of Claim and Property between Subject and Subject, but in all Criminal Caſes too at the King's Suit.

We ſhall but juſt mention here, that ſeveral Corporations in *England* have Power, by Royal Charters, to make By-Laws for the Good of the Community. And as for Foreſt Laws, they are peculiar Laws, different from the Common Law of *England*. Before the making of *Charta de Foreſta*, Offences committed therein were puniſh'd at the King's Pleaſure, and that often in a very ſharp and grievous Manner; but things have been moderated ſince by other Laws: However, a Foreſter may ſtill take and arreſt a Man, if he be taken either at *Dog-Draw*, *Stable-Stand*, *Back-Bear*, or *Bloody-Hand*; for a Man is ſaid to be taken in the Manner in theſe four; though three of them may be but Preſumptions. It were to be wiſh'd indeed moſt of our Foreſts and Chaſes were converted to better Uſes than to feed wild Beaſts, that prey upon their Neighbours.

That which we call Martial Law depended formerly, in Time of War, on the King's Will and Pleaſure, and extends only to Soldiers and Sailors; but Matters have been much altered ſince; and foraſmuch as a little before the Revolution, Martial Law was put in Execution, even in Time of Peace; the Acts for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion ever ſince, have been generally annual.

As to the Government of *England* in general, the Kingdom is an Hereditary limited Monarchy, ruled by one Supreme Head, according to the known Laws and Cuſtoms of the Realm. It is ſaid to be a Monarchy free from all *Interregnums*; which yet cannot ſtrictly be allow'd; for though the Beginning of the Reign of King *Charles* II. was computed from his Father's Death, yet being not in actual Poſſeſſion for about twelve Years together, that Space of Time can be reckon'd no other than an *Interregnum*; ſo muſt alſo that between the Abdication of King *James* II. and the filling up the Vacancy of the Throne by King *William* and Queen *Mary*. It is indeed ſuch a Monarchy or Regal Government, as that by the neceſſary Concurrence of the Lords and Commons in making and repealing all Statutes or Acts of Parliament, it has the main Advantage of an Ariſtocracy, and of a Democracy, and yet free from the Inconveniencies

and Evils of either of them. It is such an admirable Constitution, as very much contributes to the Industry, Liberty, and Happiness of the People, and reserves enough for the Majesty of any King, that will consider them as Subjects, and not as Slaves.

The Laws and Customs of *England* are so tender of the Life and Safety of the King's Person, that they have made it High Treason only to imagine or intend the King's Death; though the Rule is in other Capital Cases, *voluntas non reputabitur pro facto*; and an *Englishman* may not in other Cases be punish'd with Death, unless the Act follows the Intent: Nay, it is High Treason to offend against those Persons and Things that represent him, as to kill some of the Crown Officers, any of his Judges in the Execution of their Office, or to counterfeit his Seals or Money; his Office being always supposed to tend to the Good of his People, as he promises by his Coronation Oath, to preserve the Rights and Privileges of the Church and Clergy, the Royal Prerogatives belonging to the Crown, the Laws and Customs of the Realm; to do Justice, love Mercy, keep Peace and Unity, *&c.* And as the Supremacy, as well as Sovereignty, are inseparably conjoin'd in the Crown, some learned Men have affirm'd, that Queen *Mary*, by leaving out in her Stile those Words, *Supreme Head of the Church*, vertually forfeited it; and that King *James* II. did the same by sending an Ambassy to the Pope, and receiving a Nuncio from him.

Among the many Prerogatives of the Crown of *England*, to make Peace and War is not the least, though those Princes that have done the latter, especially without Consent of Parliament, have not generally been prosperous therein; and it has of late Years been thought most advisable to have the Consent of Parliament, without whose Assistance, great Enterprizes cannot be carry'd on; and it is certain that as our Constitution now stands, it cannot well be otherwise.

The Frame of our Government since the Revolution, has indeed been much alter'd, and without doubt for the better, whatever some discontented and inconsiderate Men may think to the contrary. Our Kings before not only call'd, prorogu'd, and dissolved Parliaments at Pleasure, but sometimes intermitted the calling and sitting of them for Years together, by which so many Grievances have multiplied, as have been attended with calamitous Consequences; but since Parliaments became Triennial, but now Septennial, and that their Sessions became Annual, to make Provision for the Necessities of the State; Grievances cannot be multiplied as formerly, and consequently a constant good Harmony is preserved between King and People, which alone is worth the Millions we have expended in the two last Wars, how burdensome soever the Debt contracted by them yet lies upon the Nation.

It may be further consider'd, that the certain Revenues of the Kings of *England* were anciently not only sufficient to discharge all the ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax or Impost upon the Subject, but enabled them to withstand the united Force of the Barons upon many Occasions, not to be enumerated here; but these having in a Series of Years been by the Bounty or Profuseness of our Princes, and some other Incidents, so far alienated, that by the Time of the Revolution there was little left, except Palaces, Castles, Parks, Forests, and Chases, which are rather a Charge than an Income; our Princes have, even for the Support of the Civil List, become dependent upon the good Will of the People in Parliament, which is a further Security to their Liberties; and seven hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum* upon the best Funds, have been usually, as it is at present, the Sum assign'd for it; all other Charges for the Support of the Navy, Guards, and Garrisons, *&c.* being annually provided for by Parliament.

The King of *England*'s Children, Grand-Children, *&c.* are consider'd as the Sons and Daughters of the Kingdom. The King's eldest Son is born Duke of *Cornwal*, but created Prince of *Wales* by Letters Patent, to hold the said Principality to him and his Heirs, *Kings of England*; by which Words, the Separation of this Principality is for ever avoided. The Prince, in our Laws, is reputed as the same Person with the King, and so declared by a Statute of *Henry* VIII. He has certain Privileges above other Persons; for to imagine his Death, or to violate his Wife, is made high Treason; yet as the Prince in Nature is a distinct Person from the King, so he is also, in some Cases, in Law, a Subject: He holds his Principalities and Seigniories of the King, and gives him the same Respect as other Subjects do. What his Revenues now are, arising from the Principality of *Wales* and Dutchy of *Cornwal*, we cannot pretend exactly to determine; that of the Dutchy, as given into Parliament in the Year 1706, amounted to about nine thousand, eight hundred and sixty nine Pounds, and that of the Principality to about six thousand, eight hundred and fifty seven Pounds, which is thought to fall much short of what the former Princes received; but how it came to be so, shall not be the Subject of our present Enquiry: However, his Royal Highness has 100000 *l.* a Year assigned him for himself and Family by his Majesty. All things belonging to the Principality of *Wales* were wont formerly to be disposed of by Commissioners, consisting of some principal Persons of the Nobility and Clergy, till the Prince came to be fourteen Years old.

The younger Sons of the Crown are created, not born Earls and Dukes of *England*, though some say they are born Barons: They have no certain Appennages, but only what the King of his good Pleasure bestows upon

them: They are by Birth Counſellors of State. The King's Daughters are ſtyled Princeſſes, and it is High Treaſon at this day to violate the eldeſt of them unmarried.

Having thus briefly touched upon things relating to the Government, Crown of *England*, and the Royal Family, after we have premiſed a few Words concerning Names, we ſhall obſerve ſomewhat concerning other Degrees of Perſons in the Kingdom. Names are given amongſt us for Diſtinction Sake at our Baptiſm; and thoſe are generally either *Saxon* or *Norman*, or elſe taken out of the Old and New Teſtament; though it happens now and then that the Mother's Sirname is given to the Child, eſpecially if an Heireſs, or of ſuperior Quality to her Huſband, and rarely two Chriſtian Names, though uſual in other Countries; and Sirnames in Proceſs of Time were added for Diſtinction of Families; but this was ſcarcely done till the *Normans* came in, who in ſome time after were imitated by the *Engliſh*. Our Names are generally taken either from great Offices, Birth-Place or Habitation, from the Father's Chriſtian Name, as *Nicholſon*, *Williamſon*, &c. from Nicknames, Trades, Offices, Colours, Complexions, Animals, Winds, Saints, *&c.* and the moſt ancient Families, and of the beſt Account for Sirnames in the Kingdom, are either thoſe taken from Places in *Normandy*, or thereabouts, or from ſome other Foreign Countries, or elſe from Places in our own, and they had anciently either *de* or *le* prefixed to them, but they are now for the moſt part diſuſed.

We may next take a View of the Titles of Honour and Degrees of Nobility amongſt us; as thoſe of Duke, Marqueſs, Earl, Viſcount, and Baron. A Duke in *Latin* ſignifies a *Leader*, becauſe Noblemen anciently were either Generals and Leaders of Armies, or Wardens of Marches, and Governors of Provinces in time of Peace; afterwards made ſo for Life, then held by Lands and Fees, at length made hereditary and titular. Dukes were anciently made by Cincture of Sword, *&c.* but are now created by Patent. We had no Duke in *England* till the eleventh Year of *Edward* III. when he created his eldeſt Son, the *Black Prince*, Duke of *Cornwal*; but they were afterwards, in that and the ſucceeding Reigns, made faſt enough; however, the Time came on when there was not one in the Kingdom, which was from the fifteenth of Queen *Elizabeth*, when the Duke of *Norfolk* was beheaded, to the End of her long Reign. All Dukes eldeſt Sons are by Courteſy and Cuſtom either entituled Marqueſſes, if their Fathers are ſo, or Earls, and the younger, Lords, with the Addition of their Chriſtian Names, as the Lord *Edward*, Lord *Robert*, &c.

A Marqueſs was firſt ſo called from the Government of Marches and Frontier Countries; and his eldeſt Son, if his Father be an Earl, is by the Courteſy of *England* entitled Earl, and his younger Sons are alſo ſtyled Lords in the ſame manner as Dukes younger Sons are. The firſt Marqueſs that ever was in *England* was *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, created Marqueſs of *Dublin* in the eighth of *Richard* II. ſince which there were no more Marqueſſes made than fourteen till the Revolution, which took up the Space of three hundred and four Years; but then the general Practice has been, when the Crown thought fit to make a Perſon a Duke, that he was at the ſame time created a Marqueſs, if he was not ſo before: Hence it is that the eldeſt Sons of the Dukes of *Norfolk*, *Somerſet*, *Richmond*, *Grafton*, and *St. Albans*, are only ſtyled Earls, becauſe their Fathers are not Marqueſſes, as all the other Dukes are, who have been ſo created ſince the Revolution, except the Dukes of *Brandon* and *Greenwich*, who yet are not allowed even a Seat in the Houſe of Lords by virtue of thoſe Titles, no more than the Duke of *Dover*, becauſe of their being ſo created ſince the Union of the two Kingdoms.

An Earl was the moſt eminent Dignity in *England*, from the Conqueſt till *Edward* III.'s Reign, when he made the Black Prince a Duke as aforeſaid. Thoſe who in ancient Times were created Earls, were uſually of the Blood Royal; for which Reaſon our Kings even to this Day, in all publick Writings, uſe the Words *our moſt dear Couſin*. *Hugh Lupus* was made the firſt Hereditary Earl of *England*, by his Uncle *William* the Conqueror. An Earl's eldeſt Son is ſtyled a Viſcount, if his Father be ſo; and all his Siſters of the paternal Side, being on the ſame foot with him, are called Ladies. But in caſe the King is pleaſed to call him in his Father's Life-time by Writ into the Houſe of Lords, it's not by virtue of his Viſcountſhip, if any ſuch be veſted in him, but according to the Seniority of his Father's Barony: However, the younger Sons of an Earl have not equal Honour with their Siſters, ſeeing they are not ſtyled Lords.

Earls had anciently, for the Support of their State, the third Penny out of the Sheriff's Court, iſſuing out of all the Pleas of the County of which they had their Title. And whereas in former times *Comes* and *Comitatus* were Correlatives, and that there was no *Comes* [or Earl] but had a County or Shire for his Earldom; yet the Number of Earls increaſing of later Years, and no more Counties left without Title, ſeveral have made choice of ſome eminent Part of a County, ſome of a leſſer Part, Wapentake, *&c.* and others have taken for their Title ſome eminent Town, and ſome of late a ſmall Village, their own Seat, Park, *&c.* All the Earldoms of *England* are local, or denominated from ſome Shire, Town, or Place, except three, whereof one (*viz.* Earl Marſhal) is perſonal, the reſt being only honorary, this honorary and officiary both together; the others are nominal, as Earl *Rivers*, Earl *Paulet*, Earl *Stanhope*,

Stanhope, and Earl *Cowper*, all modern, except the firſt, which was conferr'd two hundred and fifty ſeven Years ago on *Richard Widvile*, then Lord *Rivers* and Lord Treaſurer, the Father of *Elizabeth* Wife to *Edward* IV. who made him Earl *Rivers*.

Viſcount, as a Title of Honour, was never heard of in *England* till the Reign of *Henry* VI. who in Conſideration of the Services of *John* Lord *Beaumont*, was pleaſed in his eighth Year to create him Viſcount *Beaumont*, with Precedency above all Barons, and in the twenty third of the ſame Reign had a farther Grant of Place and Precedence above all Viſcounts. The eldeſt Son of a Viſcount is not ſtyled a Lord, neither are his Daughters called Ladies; and therefore the eldeſt Son and the eldeſt Daughter of the firſt Viſcount are ſaid to be the firſt Gentleman and the firſt Gentlewoman in *England* without Title; and yet a Viſcount's eldeſt Son is ſaid to be born as a Baron.

A Baron is the loweſt Degree of Nobility, yet imports as much as *Vir Notabilis & Principalis*. Barons in the Beginning of the Reign of *Henry* III. were not ſo conſiderable as afterwards, when that Prince, after the Civil War was over, called by Writ to Parliament moſtly ſuch great Men as had adhered to him. Barons formerly included the whole Nobility of *England*, and were called by Writ of Summons to Parliament, before they were created by Letters Patents. But however it were in ancient Times, it is now, and has been long a vulgar Error, that no Perſon can ſit and vote in the Houſe of Peers but muſt be a Baron of ſome Place or other; for the contrary is manifeſt in the Lords Viſcounts *Hereford* and *Montacute*, who are no Barons; and a Duke ſits as Duke, a Marqueſs as a Marqueſs, *&c.* though they had no other inferior Title. The firſt Baron made by Letters Patents was *John Beauchamp* of *Holt-Caſtle*, who in the ſecond of *Richard* II. was made Baron of *Kiderminſter*. The chief Burgeſſes of *London* anciently, and ſtill thoſe of the Cinque-Ports, are call'd Barons. Moreover, the Earls Marchers had heretofore their Barons under them, and ſo had the Earls Palatines, particularly of *Cheſter*, whoſe Deſcendants, though the reaſon of the thing had long ceaſed, continued to be called ſo; but I think they are all now extinct, and that the Baron of *Kinderton* was the laſt.

Our Laws prohibit all Subjects of the Realm to receive any hereditary Title of Honour or Dignity from any foreign Prince, how great ſoever, without the Conſent of their own Sovereign; and none of theſe Honours, conferr'd by our Kings, can be loſt in any Family, unleſs for want of Iſſue Male, nor then neither ſometimes, for they extend to the Females; or elſe for ſome heinous Crime, and then the Family cannot be reſtored in Blood but by the Parliament. The *Engliſh* Nobility have in all times enjoyed many conſiderable Privileges: All the Peers of the Realm are free from all Arreſts, unleſs for Treaſons, Felony, or Breach of the Peace, Condemnation in Parliament, or Contempt to the King; no Supplicative can be granted againſt them, no *Capias* or Exigent ſued out for Actions of Debt or Treſpaſs, nor any Eſſoign: They cannot be tried in Criminal Caſes, Treaſon, or Felony, but by a Jury of Peers; and whereas before the Revolution it ſeemed wholly in the Power of the King and Council to ſummon a certain Number of Peers to try the Perſon or Perſons charged with Treaſon, or Miſpriſion of Treaſon, it was enacted in the Year 1695, that upon the Tryal of any Peer or Peereſs for the Offences before named, all the Peers who had a Right to vote and ſit in Parliament, ſhould be duly ſummoned at leaſt twenty Days before any ſuch Trial, and that every Member ſo ſummoned and appearing on ſuch Trials, ſhould vote in the Trial of ſuch a Peer or Peereſs ſo to be tried, he and they firſt taking the Oath mentioned in an Act for abrogating the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and appointing other Oaths: neither in ſuch Caſes are the Peers put to their Oaths, but their Verdict given in upon their Honour is ſufficient. Other Privileges beſides theſe, of leſſer Note, they have, too long to be enumerated here.

As to the Commons of *England*, none are called Noble under a Baron; even the Sons of Peers are by our Conſtitution reckoned among the Commons, the main Body of which conſiſts of Baronets, Knights of ſeveral Sorts, Eſquires, Gentlemen, Merchants, Yeomen, and Tradeſmen. The Title of Baronet, firſt inſtituted by King *James* I. in 1611, is an hereditary Honour by Patent, deſcending to the Heirs Male lawfully begotten, and when their eldeſt Sons are at full Age they may claim Knighthood. Baronets have a Precedency before all Knights except thoſe of the Garter, Knights of the Privy Council, Knights Bannerets, made under the King's Banner or Standard diſplay'd in an Army Royal in open War, the King being there in Perſon: They are now very numerous, and no Honour is ever to be created between Baronets and Barons.

Knights anciently ſignified a luſty Servitor or Horſeman, becauſe they were wont to be Servants, and in our Common Law *Milites*, becauſe they commonly held Lands by Knight-Service, to ſerve the King in his Wars as Soldiers. We have ſeveral Sorts of them; the chiefeſt are thoſe of the Order of the Garter, eſteemed the moſt honourable and moſt ancient of any Lay-Order now in *Europe*, having been inſtituted by *Edward* III. ſo far back as the Year 1350: The greateſt Monarchs of Chriſtendom have been enroll'd, and taken it for an Honour to be of this Order, though I think there are none now of it. We do not pretend here to enter upon a Detail of it, but referring the Reader to the Inſtitution, Laws, *&c.* of it at large, wrote by

by Mr. *Aſhmole*, we paſs over the Knights-Banerets already mentioned, an Order become obſolete, and of which there are none now in *England*, no more than there are of the Knights of the Bath, firſt inſtituted in 1399, ſeeing no new ones have been created ſince the Coronation of King *Charles* II. The next are thoſe commonly called Knights-Batchelors, formerly rewarded with that Honour for their military Atchievements, and ſparingly beſtowed till after the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; but our Princes have been ſince ſo profuſe in conferring it, that it has loſt much of its ancient Repute.

The next in Degree are Eſquires. Of this Title are firſt Viſcounts and Barons eldeſt Sons, and all their younger Sons; and by the Common Law all the Sons of Earls, Marqueſſes and Dukes are Eſquires, and no more. Next are the Eſquires of the King's Body, ranked among the Officers of the King's Court. Next them are reckoned the eldeſt Sons of younger Sons of Barons, and of all Noblemen of higher Rank. There may be alſo Eſquires created by the King by putting about their Necks a Collar of SS, and beſtowing a Pair of Silver Spurs upon them. Others are reputed Eſquires, or equal to them; as Sergeants of the ſeveral Offices of the King's Court, and other Officers of Rank and Quality: So are Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors of Corporations, Barriſters, Batchelors of Divinity, Law, or Phyſick, though none of them are really ſo.

A Gentleman is properly one whoſe Anceſtors have been reputed Free Men, and have owned no Obedience to any Man beſides their natural Prince; ſo that no Man, properly ſpeaking, is a Gentleman, but one that was born ſo: However the King, who is the Fountain of Honour, can make a Gentleman by Charter, or conferring ſome honourable Imployment upon him; and tho' all Noblemen are Gentlemen, yet all Gentlemen are not Noblemen.

Next to the lower Nobility, as ſome reckon all thoſe to be under the Degree of Peers of the Realm, are placed the Yeomantry or Freeholders of *England*, of whom in ſome Caſes the Law has conceived a better Opinion than of Tradeſmen, Artificers, or Labourers: They are all of Uſe and Support to the Publick in their ſeveral Stations, and it would be invidious to make Compariſons between them; and as for Merchants, it is well known how much they contribute to the Wealth and Reputation of the Kingdom.

Having briefly ſtated the ſeveral Ranks of People in the Kingdom, it will be proper to add a few Lines concerning their Precedencies. It's to be obſerved, that after the King and Princes of the Blood, *viz.* the Sons, Grandſons, Brothers, Uncles, or Nephews of the King and no farther; and after the two Archbiſhops, between whom however he that has the Cuſtody of the Great Seal, is placed; Dukes, amongſt all the Nobility, have the Precedency; then Marqueſſes, Dukes eldeſt Sons, Earls, Marqueſſes eldeſt Sons, Dukes younger Sons, Viſcounts, Earls eldeſt Sons, Marqueſſes younger Sons, Barons, the eldeſt Sons of Viſcounts, the younger Sons of Earls, eldeſt Sons of Barons, Privy Counſellors and Judges; Viſcounts younger Sons, Barons younger Sons, Baronets, Knights of the Bath, Knights-Batchelors, Sergeants at Law, Eſquires, Gentlemen, Citizens, Yeomen, Huſbandmen, and Labourers. Some have brought in Military Officers into the Liſt, but they have in reality no Precedency as ſuch allotted to them.

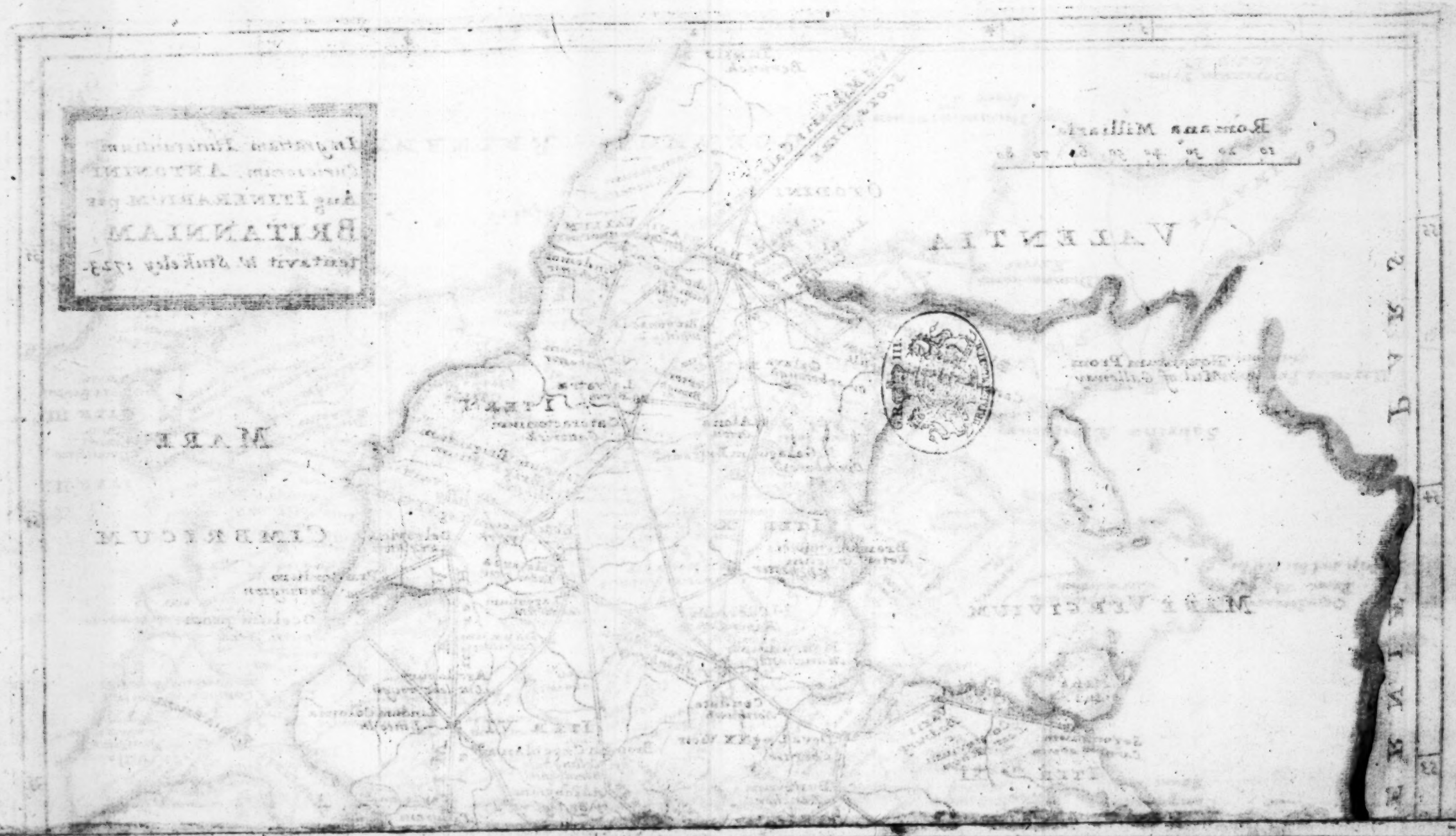


A NEW

NEW DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

CORNWAL.

CORNWAL, anciently *Cornubia*, ſo denominated from its growing ſmaller and ſmaller, in the Form of a Horn, and thruſting itſelf forth into the Sea with little Promontories, is the moſt Weſtern County of any in *England*, bordering on the Eaſt with *Devonſhire*, from which it is ſeparated in moſt Places by the River *Tamer*, which loſes itſelf in *Plymouth-Haven*; the other Parts being waſhed by the Sea, it may not improperly be eſteemed a *Peninſula*. It was formerly of a far greater Extent than at preſent; for the *Corniſh* Men, till *Athelſtan*'s Time, bore equal Sway with the *Engliſh* in *Exeter*; and the encroaching Sea has taken from it the whole Country of *Lionneſs*, with ſeveral other Parcels of Ground of no ſmall Extent. For Proof that there was ſuch a Country as *Lionneſs*, the Space between the *Land's End* and *Scilly*, being about thirty Miles, ſtill retains that Name, in *Corniſh* called *Lethowſow*, and carries a continual equal Depth of about forty or ſixty Fathom, except where a Rock lies about the Middle, which is to be ſeen at low Water. To this may be added, that Fiſhermen with their Hooks have hereabouts brought up Pieces of Doors and Windows, and that *Cara Clowſe* in



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In gratiam Itinerantium Curiosorum, ANTONINI Aug. ITINERARIUM per BRITANNIAM, tentavit W. Stukeley 1723.

VALENTIA

PARS BRITANNIAE

MARE VERGIVIUM

MARE CIMBRICUM

OTODINI

ITER I.

ITER X.

ITER VI.

ITER XI.

VALLUM

Via Militaris Caledoniam Scotis Dict

Tuesis Berwick

Bremenium Ruchester

Vindomora Ebchester

Whitley C.

Vinovium Bishopchester

Novantum Prom. Mul of Galloway

Alone Orton

Cataractonium Catterick

Isurium Brigantum Aldborow

Eboracum York

Delgovicia Wighton

Praetorium Patrington

Ocelum prom. Spurn Head

Mancunium Manchester

Condate Northwich

Deva Leg XX Victr. Chester

Mona Isl.

Segontium Caernarvan

Bovium Banchor

Lindum Colonia Lincoln

Mentaris Ostuarium

Cangantum Prom.

Medio lanum Melrod

Willughby

Lucetium

Venta Icenorum Caster

OCEANUS BRITANNICUS

Sabrinæ Æstuarium

Herculis Promontorium
Hartland Pt.

Octo Petrarum Prom. The Bishop and his Clerks

Cangarum Prom.

Ocrinum Prom.
Lizard Pt.

Dumnoniorum Prom.
Start Pt.

Isca Dumnoniorum
Exeter

Vecta Insula

Portus Madurni
Aldrington

Isca Leg. II. Aug.
Caerleon

Muridunum
Caermarthen

Lemanis Por.

Portus Dubris
Dover

Rutupiæ Portus

Iter I.
Iter II.
Iter III.
Iter IV.
Iter V.
Iter VI.
Iter VII.
Iter VIII.
Iter IX.
Iter X.
Iter XI.
Iter XII.
Iter XIII.
Iter XIV.
Iter XV.

Via Julia Strata
Via Iceni
Via Ermin Street
Via Fosse
Via Ikenild Street
Via The Street

Dumnonii
Belgæ
Atrebatum
Cantiaci
Trinobantes
Iceni
Coritani
Cornavii

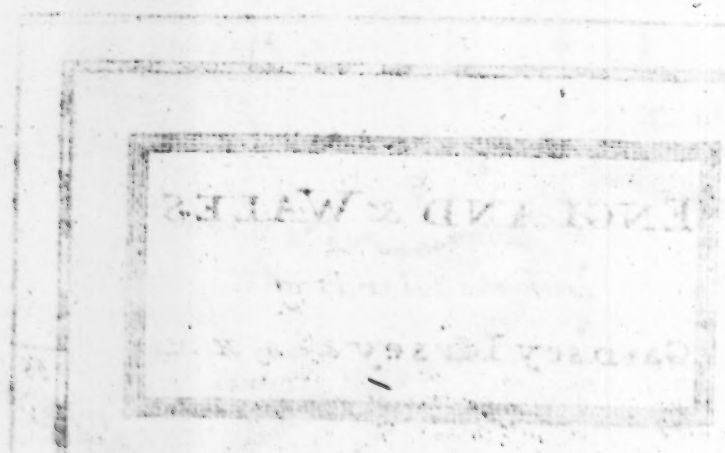
Londinium
Verulamium
Camboritum
Durolitum
Durobrivis
Durocinonte
Lactorodum
Magiovinium
Caleva Atrebatum
Aquæ Solis
Sorbiodunum
Vindogladia
Clausentum
Regnum
Noviomagus
Colonia Camulodunum
Villa Faustini
Sitomagus
Venta Icenorum
Venta Belgarum
Venta Silurum
Isca Dumnoniorum
Durnovaria
Moridunum
Ischalis Portus
Ad Aquas
Ad Ansam
Ad Decimum
Ad Novum
Ad Lapidem
Ad Duas Aquas
Ad Pontem
Ad Fines
Ad Tricesimum
Ad Vigesimum
Ad Octavum
Ad Nonum
Ad Septimum
Ad Sextum
Ad Quintum
Ad Quartum
Ad Tertium
Ad Duodecimum
Ad Undecimum
Ad Decimum
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Tamesis Fl.

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ENGLAND & WALES
with the Islands of
Garnsey, Iersey &c, By H. M.

PART OF SCOTLAND

PART of IRELAND

IRISH SEA

GERMAN OCEAN

English Miles

Berwich

Holy I.

Northumberland

Newcastle

Durham

Tees R.

Carlile

Cumberland

Westmorland

Solway Firth

St Bees Head

I. Man

Peel C.

Lancaster

Lancashire

Ribble R.

Wyre R.

Swale R.

York Shire

York

Flamborough Head

Spurn Head

Humber R.

Trent R.

Lincoln

Lincoln Shire

Derby S.

Nottingham Sh.

Chester

Cheshire

Stafford Sh.

Leicester S.

Rutland S.

Huntingdon S.

Cambridge S.

Norfolk

Yarmouth

St Edmonds B.

Holy Head

Anglesey

Dublin

Carnarvon

Carnarvon S.

Denbigh

Denbigh S.

Merioneth S.

Dolgelle

Montgomery S.

Shrewsbury

Shropshire

Lichfield

Bray chipule Pt

Cardigan Bay



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CORNWAL.

By H. Moll Geographer.

5 10 15

Miles of Great Britain

A. Penwith Hundred
B. Kirrier
C. Powder
D. Pider
E. West
F. East
G. Trig
H. Lesnowth
I. Stratton

▲ This mark for Mines

a. Tin and Copper Mines called Wheal an Noon &c.
b. Tin and Copper Mines called Guithian, Camburn, Truro.
c. Tin and Cop. M. called Trevastus, Wheal an Von. Godolphin Ball.
d. Lead Mine called Port le Van.
e. Tin and Copper Mines called Carn Key.
f. Tin and Cop. M. called Treved, is 100 Fath. Deep.
g. Lead M. called The Garrows, produces much Silver.
h. Tin and C. M. cal. St. Agnes, Polbrene, Trevannus.
i. Here are many Tin and Copper Mines.
k. An Ancient Lead M. cal. St. Trolay.
l. Many Tin and Copper Mines.

BRISTOL CHANNEL

DEVON SHIRE

ENGLISH CHANNEL

Lizard Point

Eddistone a Light house

6 Degrees west from London 30 5 30

Fomb at St. Buriens

Half Stone

The Wring Cheese Stones near Killington

The Hurlers Stones near Killington

Maugan Cross

Cross at St. Blaise

Half Stone at Pennant

GR III
BRITISH MUSEUM

in Cowſe, i. e. the *Hoary Rock in the Wood*, was the ancient Name of *St. Michael's Mount*: Beſides, the Roots of great Trees have been diſcovered in the Sands at ſome low Ebbs.

The preſent Length of the County, from *Launceſton* in the Eaſt to the *Land's End* in the Weſt, is about ſeventy Miles; and its greateſt Breadth exceeds not thirty five, and the narroweſt Part is not above three; but its Circumference, by reaſon of its ſeveral Promontories, thruſt out into the Sea, makes about an hundred and fifty Miles.

The Air of *Cornwal* is ſubtile and pure, apter to preſerve than to recover Health, to Strangers eſpecially. The Spring is not ſo forward as in the more Eaſtern Parts of the Kingdom, which occaſions a later Harveſt; nevertheleſs their Winter is milder, but ſubject to Storms, which often much annoy the Inhabitants.

It is generally very hilly, conſiſting ordinarily of Rocks and Shelves, but cruſted over with a ſhallow Earth, and more inclined to Barrenneſs than Fertility; but the Parts to the Seaward, by reaſon of the induſtrious Huſbandman's manuring the Ground with Sand and Ore-Weed taken from the Sea-ſhore, bears good Corn, and feeds Store of Sheep and other Cattle; and the inland Part, except the Incloſures about ſome Towns and Villages, lies pretty waſte and open, bearing Heath and ſpiry Graſs, and ſerves chiefly for Summer Cattle; and the County is generally bare of Wood and Timber-Trees. It has great Store of Game both for the Hawk and Hound, and its Seas and Rivers Plenty of excellent Fiſh and Fowl, as well thoſe common to other Counties, as appropriate to themſelves. It grazes good Store of Cattle; and their Horſes, though of a low Stature, are very ſerviceable and hardy.

The Inhabitants, as to their Names and Language, are *Britiſh*, and hold great Affinity with the *Welſh*, though there was always ſome Difference in the Dialect, the *Corniſh* being more eaſy to be pronounced, and not ſo unpleaſant to the Ear; but it is for the moſt part of *Belgick* Origin, tho' now confined to a very narrow Compaſs: The Places which ſtill retain it are, the Pariſhes of *St. Juſt*, *St. Paul*, *Burian*, *Sunnin*, *St. Lavan*, *St. Krad*, *Morva*, *Madderel*, *Sunner*, *Tewednok*, *St. Ives*, *Lelant*, *Leigian*, *Kynwal* or *Gylvan*, and all along the Sea-ſhore from the *Land's-End* to *St. Kevern's* near the *Lizard Point*; but a great many of the Inhabitants of thoſe Pariſhes, eſpecially the Gentry, do not underſtand it, there being no Neceſſity thereof, in regard there is no *Corniſhman* but ſpeaks good *Engliſh*. The People are eſteemed excellent Wreſtlers, their Gentry are well accompliſhed, and the People generally inclined to Hoſpitality; their Feaſtings being not without ſeveral ſorts of Paſtimes and Recreations, as Wreſtling, Hurling, and the like. They and the *Devonſhire* People were known to the *Romans* under the Name of *Danmonii*, which ſome interpret to be *a Hill of Mines*, wherewith the Country abounds; tho' others will have the Country to have been called *Danmynidh*, from the Way of the People's living in a *low Situation* and in *Vallies*; be this as it will, they were according to *Diodorus* a courteous, yet valiant People, and afterwards became a Part of the ancient Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons*.

You have in the Bowels of the Earth Quarries of ſeveral Sorts of uſeful Stones and Slates for Buildings, of which laſt they export great Quantities into the *Netherlands* and all Parts of *Great Britain*. The *Corniſh* Diamonds ſeem to exceed any but the Oriental. But it's the Tin that carries the Bell from all others, being found here in great Plenty, and exported to all Parts of the trading World. The Tin-Mines are found out by certain Tin-Stones, lying on the Surface of the Earth, or but ſhallowly cover'd, which they call *Shoad*, as fallen from the main *Load*: The Colour of the Shoad and Load reſembles his Bed, as the Sea-Sand does the Clifts, being diverſified into blackiſh, duſkiſh, reddiſh, and other earthy Colours. When the Load where the Tin lies, carries a Foot and an half in Breadth, and is not over-barren, it is accounted a very rich Work; but except many Loads run together, it ſeldom exceeds a Foot. Where the Work requires many Hands, they have an Overſeer, called their Captain, who allots each Workman his Taſk, and looks after the Preſervation of the Work, placing Pumps to draw out the Water and the like. The Workmen ſeldom labour above four or five Hours at a time. The looſe Earth often falls down, to the Loſs of a Man's Life; and the unſavoury Damps are very prejudicial to Health.

After the Tin is dug up, and brought above Ground in the Stone, it is broke in Pieces, and then carried to the Stamping-Mill, to be reduced ſmaller; and if the Stones are overmoiſt, they are dried by a Fire in an Iron-Grate or Cradle. From the Stamping it paſſes to the Crazing-Mill, which brings it into a fine Sand; but, inſtead of the Crazing-Mill, they often uſe wet Stampers: Then they waſh the Earth from the Tin, and every Owner carries his Proportion to the Blowing-Houſe, where 'tis melted, and caſt into Pieces of three or four hundred Pound-Weight, with the Owner's Mark ſet thereon: And laſtly 'tis convey'd to the Place of Coinage; and the Towns eſpecially privileged for this Coinage are *Truro*, *Helſton*, *Leſtwithiel*, and *Leſkard*; and the Times of Coinage are about *Midſummer* and *Michaelmas*. The Managers are Porters to bear the Tin, Poizers to weigh it; alſo a Warden, Steward, Comptroller, and a Receiver to keep the Accompts. The Black Tin is meaſured by the Gill, the Topliff, the Diſh, and the Foot; and contains a Pint, a Pottle, a Gallon, and towards two Gallons.

The Tinners by their Charter have great Privileges and Immunities, as keeping of Stannary-Courts, wherein all Controverſies, whether either Plaintiff or Defendant deals in Black or White Tin, are decided, and not in any other Courts either to ſue or be ſued. The chief Officer is called Lord Warden of the Stannaries, who ſupplies the Place both of Judge for the Law, and a Chancellor for Equity; and he has his Vice-Warden. In Matters of Moment the Lord Warden ſummoneth general Parliaments or ſeveral Aſſemblies, to which Jurats are ſent out of every Stannary, whoſe Conſtitutions bind them.

The Mundick Oar is eaſily diſcovered by its glittering, yet ſad Brownneſs, with which it will ſoon tinge your Fingers: This is ſaid to nouriſh the Tin, and yet where there is much Mundick, little Tin is to be found. Some curious Undertakers have of late Years tried and wrought this Mundick ſingly, and found it to turn to very great Advantage, by affording true Copper, which has made ſo good a Return, that the Tin-Trade itſelf is in ſome Danger of being neglected. As its unwholſome Steam is pernicious to the Miners, ſo the waſhing a Wound in the Water that runs from the Oar, immediately cures it. We are informed the Copper of this County now brings in about 150000 *l. per Annum*.

Seeing we have mentioned the Copper-Oar, we may look back, and obſerve, that there was an Attempt made in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time for the Improvement of it, and that Mills were erected to that End; but the Chymiſt who undertook it, not ſucceeding, the Deſign ſunk; after which the Miners who wrought on Tin, for a long time threw the other Oar to *Shull*, that is, among the Rubbiſh under Ground, as thinking it of no Value. About five and thirty Years ago, Sir *Gilbert Clerk*, who was chymically inclined, coming into this County, and finding this Mundick or Copper Oar to be of Value, he began to ſmelt it; however, being not able to bring it to a due Perfection, ſome that were his Agents erected Smelting-Houſes in *Briſtol* and *Redbrooke*, and improving yearly in the Work, we have now as good Copper in *England* as in *Sweden*, and our Country affording Plenty of *Lapis Calaminaris*, we make as good Braſs as in any Part of the World; and 'tis computed that no leſs than a hundred thouſand Hands are one Way or other employ'd in working and manufacturing this Oar: And it may be farther added, that whereas heretofore there were to the Value of an hundred thouſand Pound of Copper and Braſs imported into the Kingdom, we now export as much, or more of that Metal; for at this time there are at leaſt ten diſtinct Houſes for ſmelting of Copper, and this County, with that of *Devonſhire*, raiſe a ſufficient Quantity of Oar to ſupply them all, with a good Proſpect of continuing and improving the ſame. It's true indeed, that the Veins of Lead here and in the other Weſtern Counties, are found not to be ſo conſtant as thoſe in the North; but your Copper-Mines are more ſteady in the Weſt than they are in the other; *they* run Eaſt and Weſt, but the Veins of Lead North and South.

The utmoſt Promontory of this County ſtretching out into the *Iriſh* Ocean, is called *Bolerium* by *Ptolomy*, and *Belerium* by *Diodorus*, poſſibly from the *Britiſh* Word *Pell*, which implies a thing *very remote*; but the *Britiſh* Hiſtorians name it *Penwhith*, i. e. *a Promontory to the Left*, from whence the whole Hundred is called *Penwhith*, and by the Inhabitants in their Language *Penvonlas*, that is, *the End of the Earth*, in which Senſe the *Engliſh* call it *the Land's End*, as being the fartheſt Part of the Iſland Weſtward. An ancient Geographer gives it the Name of *Antiveſteum*, which perhaps ſhould be read *An Antiveſtrium*, formed probably from the *Corniſh Anduves Tir*, ſignifying alſo *the End of the Land*; but ſo much ſhall ſuffice concerning this Etymology. But as to that of *Belerium*, which *Camden* deduces from *Pelh*, as above, another Antiquary derives it from the old *Loegrian Britiſh*, *Bel* or *Bole Rhyn*, that is, *the Head of the Promontory*. There was heretofore a Watch-Tower with Lights for the Direction of Sailors, at the utmoſt Rocks of this Promontory; and here now ſtands *St. Burien*'s, formerly called *Eglis Buriens*, i. e. *Buriana*'s Church, an independent Deanery heretofore pertaining to the Pope, containing within its Juriſdiction the Pariſhes of *St. Burian*, *St. Leven*, &c. and the Biſhop of *Exeter* holds it in *Commendam* in ſuch manner, that all Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction is ſo entirely lodg'd in him, that there lies no other Appeal, but to the King directly. There is an Inſcription upon a Tomb in this Church in old *French*, which ſome read thus:

CLARICE,
The Wife of Geffrei de Bollait, *lies here.*
God of her Soul have Mercy.
They who pray for her Soul ſhall have
ten Days Pardon.

And they confirm their Opinion, that there is a Place called *Bollait* in this Pariſh, to which the Name in the Inſcription refers. But a learned Gentleman has obſerv'd to me, that this Tomb was ſet up ſoon after the Conqueſt, when they uſed not to put the Date; and that the Inſcription runs thus in *Engliſh:*

✠
The Wife of Henry de Bollen *lies here.*
God of her Soul have Mercy.
They that pray for her Soul ſhall have
—— *Days Pardon.*

At a Place not far from hence call'd *Biſcawwoune*, or *Biſcawen*, which has given Name to a very ancient Family in this County, of whom *Hugh Boſcawen* is Baron *Boſcawen-Roſe*, there are nineteen Stones in a Circle, about twelve Foot from one another, and a much larger one in the Centre, which probably was an ancient Sepulchral Monument

of *Britona*. From hence to the South the Shore wheeling in by Degrees, it forms that Bay called *Mounts-Bay*, where, 'tis ſaid, the Sea broke in and drowned the Land; and upon this lies *Mouſe-Hole*, in *Britiſh Portinis*, ſo denominated from an Iſland lying before it, privileged with a Market by *Edward* I. from whence we paſs to *Penſans*, i.e. *the Head of the Saint*, the Arms of the Town being the Head of *John* the Baptiſt in a Charger. It's a little Market-Town, near which was the remarkable Stone *Maen-Amber*, or the Stone of *Ambroſius*, which, though of a vaſt Bigneſs, might be moved with one's little Finger: It was thrown down in the laſt Civil War by one *Shrubſal*, Governor of *Pendennis*, but not without great Labour. St. *Maddern*'s Wells are in the Pariſh of *Penſans*; thoſe Waters have performed great Cures. There are great Tin-Works at *Godolphin-Ball* near *Penſans*; they have alſo Mines at *Carn-Kye* in *Illogan* Pariſh, in the Eſtate of *Francis Baſſet*, Eſq; at *Trevaſtus* in the Pariſh of *Guinier*, and at *Wheel-an noon* in that of *Lalant* in theſe Parts.

Gulwal ſtands on this Bay, where the Tomb-Stone of an ancient *Briton* is now turned into a Foot-Bridge, called *the Blind Bridge*, with an Inſcription, the Name probably in *Britiſh* being *Kynadhav' ap Ichdinow*. *Penros*, in the Pariſh of *Sennan*, is not a Town, as *Camden* has it, but a Seat belonging to a worthy Family of the *Jones's*, of whom *Henry Jones*, Eſq; was ſome Years ago at much Trouble and Expence to procure an Act of Parliament for erecting a Light-Houſe on a Hill near his Houſe, which overlooks *Whitſand-Bay*, to prevent the Damages ſuſtained by Ships frequently miſtaking the *Britiſh* and *Severn* Channels. *Maket-jew*, *Jupiter* or *Thurſdays* Market on this Bay, in the Beginning of *Henry* VIII.'s Reign, was burnt by the *French*. *St. Michael's Mount* in the very Corner, gives Name to the whole Bay, formerly called *Dinſol*, but by the Inhabitants *Carreg Cowſe*, which in the *Corniſh* Language ſtrictly ſignifies *Cheeſe-Rock*, but interpreted by Antiquaries (perhaps from the Reſemblance of Colour) the *Hoary Rock*, which is pretty high and craggy, and when the Tide is in, encompaſſed with Water. Here *John* Earl of *Oxford* fortified himſelf, though in vain, againſt *Edward* IV. *William* Earl of *Cornwal* and *Moriton* had large Poſſeſſions in theſe Parts, by the Munificence of the Conqueror. Several Braſs Weapons, ſuch as Spear-Heads, Swords, Axes, *&c.* were found within our Fathers Memories, by digging at the Bottom of the Mountain; and in the Rocks underneath, all along the Coaſt, breed the *Corniſh Coughs*, with red Bills and Feet, found by the Inhabitants to be very thieviſh, and often to ſet Houſes on fire, by hiding things they ſteal. Here the Lord *Daubeny* took the Lady *Catherine Gordon*, the Wife of *Perkin Warbeck*, Priſoner. Several *Corniſh* Gentlemen, with their Families, retreated hither in the Time of the Rebellion in the Reign of *Edward* VI. and *James* Duke of *Hamilton* was by King *Charles* I. detained Priſoner in this Place for four Years together.

Buck's Print Corn. N°. 1.

A little beyond the Mountain is *Mountſbay*, a very ſafe Harbour from the South and South-Eaſt Winds, and is ſix or ſeven Fathom deep at low Water. The Town of *St. Michael*, or *Michel*, conſiſts only of about thirty Cottages, and is governed by a Portreeve annually choſen; and though it is no Corporation, yet it has ſent Members to Parliament, at leaſt ever ſince the Reign of *Edward* IV. We come next to *Godolcan*, now *Godolphin*, a Hill famous for Store of Tin Mines, but much more ſo for the Lords of it, of whom however the firſt that was ennobled, was *Sidney*, made Baron *Godolphin* of *Rialton* by King *Charles* II. in whoſe Reign he had been Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, as well as in the two ſucceeding Reigns, and upon the Acceſſion of Queen *Anne* to the Throne, was conſtituted Lord High Treaſurer of *England*, made Knight of the Garter, and afterwards created Viſcount *Rialton*, and Earl of *Godolphin*: Nothing need be ſaid of his wiſe Adminiſtration in that high Office of Treaſurer, of which all *Europe* was a Witneſs: He is ſucceeded in his Honours by his only Son *Francis* Earl of *Godolphin*.

From *St. Michael's Mount* to the South there jets out a *Cherſoneſe*, at the Entrance of which we meet with *Helſton*, called *Hellas* by the Natives, from the ſalt Waters thereabouts. It is ſtill the King's Demeſne: It was not incorporated till the twenty ſeventh of Queen *Elizabeth*, and the Charter was confirm'd by *Charles* II. The Inhabitants at the Poll-Tax in 1694 were one thouſand three hundred forty eight, and their Number is ſince increaſed. The Members of Parliament are elected by the ſworn Freemen of the Corporation. There are good Copper and Tin-Works in the Pariſh of *Guinder* near this Place, ſo there are in the Pariſh of *Gwinnap*, at *Wheal an Vor*, and *Treverlus* in the Pariſh of *Breage* in the Hundred of *Kerrier*.

Peagenick Caſtle Buck. N°. 5.

Near a Lake called *Loo-Pool*, ſeparated from the Sea by a ſmall Ridge, is a military Camp they call *Earth*, built in a large Circumference of great Stones heap'd upon one another without Mortar, made (it is ſuppoſed) in the *Daniſh* Wars. The *Peninſula* itſelf is named *Meneg*, whoſe Promontory by Mariners is called the *Lizard Point*, the Latiude of which is 49 Deg. 55 Min. Longitude Weſt from *London* 5. 43. *Samms* ſays, *Meneg*, as alſo the *Erth* in it, is of *Phœnician* Origin; the firſt from *Meneog*, ſignifying *kept in by the Sea*, and the ſecond from *Arith*, *Lakes*: But whether our Trade with the *Phœnicians* was ſo conſiderable, as to confound their Language with the *Britiſh*, may very well be queſtioned. The Shore ſhooting in again from this *Meneg*, forms a Bay full of winding Creeks, where you have

Mawgan, and *Mawgan-Croſs*, a Stone with an Inſcription, the Characters of which are all plain, except the ſecond *Gin Gnegumi*, who might probably be ſome *Britiſh* Prince.

The old Town of *Voluba*, long ſince loſt, ſtood upon the Rivulet *Vale*, but yet ſurvives in ſome meaſure in *Volemouth*, or *Falemouth*, an Harbour as noble as the *Italian Brunduſium*, an hundred Ships being able to ride in its winding Bays, at ſuch a Diſtance as not to ſee one another's Mainmaſt-Tops. In the very Entrance of the Harbour lies a Rock, rather diſgracing than endangering it: It is ſeen at Ebb, and at Flood marked by a Pole purpoſely fixed upon it. At the coming in on the Weſt Side ariſes a Hill, where *Henry* VII. built a Caſtle, called *Pendenas*. At the ſame time *St. Maw's Caſtle* was erected on the other Side, which lies lower, and better to annoy Ships; and the Town of *St. Maw's* adjoining to it has the Honour to ſend Repreſentatives to Parliament, though it has not above fifty Houſes in it, and neither Church nor Chapel, but belongs to *St. Juſtus's* Pariſh in *Roſeland*. A Church erected in *Falmouth*, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. was by Act of Parliament made no Part of the Pariſh of St. *Gluvias*, or Chapelry of *Budock*. The Lord Viſcount *Fitzharding*, in the ſixteenth of that King, was created Earl of *Falmouth*, but being killed in the *Dutch* War, the Honour extinguiſhed with him. In 1679 *John* Lord *Roberts* was created Earl of *Falmouth*, which Title was ſoon after changed to that of *Radnor*. The late Duke of *Northumberland* had the Title of Viſcount *Falmouth*; and *Hugh Boſcawen*, Eſq; was by his preſent Majeſty, in *June* 1720, created Viſcount *Falmouth*.

The Haven of *Falmouth* being called *Cenioni Oſtium* by *Ptolomy*, was undoubtedly from the Word *Geneu*, a Mouth; hence the Name of the Town of *Tregony* hard by. This Town, in the Conqueror's Time, belonged to the Earl of *Cornwal* and *Moreton*, from whom the Manor came into the Hands of the *Pomereys*, who held it many Ages, and at laſt to the *Boſcawens*. It made two Returns of Members to Parliament in the Reign of *Edward* III. and not after, till that of Queen *Elizabeth*, and continues to ſend two Members. They have a weekly Market, and a Fair on St. *Leonard's* Day.

There are ſome Towns which ſtand on the inner Parts of the Harbour; as *Penryn* Weſtward. The Manor has for ſeveral hundred Years belonged to the Church of *Exeter*, and the Biſhop is Lord of the Borough. Here was a noble College founded, conſiſting of a Dean and twelve Prebendaries: It was built in a Moor called *Glaſneth*, or *Glaſney*, from whence it took its Name. This Town ſent Members to Parliament in Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, but was not incorporated till the eighteenth of King *James* I. Here are three weekly Markets, *viz.* on *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays* for Corn, and on *Saturdays* for Proviſions.

Arwenack is the Seat of the ancient and renowned Family of the *Killigrews*, who gave their Name to, or took it from a Place ſo called near *Truro*. It is memorable that Sir *Peter Killegrew* of this Family, in *Cromwel's* Time, rode from *Madrid* in *Spain*, quite through *France*, croſt the Seas, and got to *London* in ſeven Days.

Further to the North is *Truro*, which took its Name from its Shape, and *Carew* repeats this prophetical Rhime:

Tru ru
Triveth Eu
Ombina geveth try ru.

That is, *Truro* conſiſts of three Streets, and in Time it ſhall be ſaid, here *Truro* ſtood. *Doomſday* calls it *Truergeu*. It was given by the Conqueror to his Brother *Robert Moreton* Earl of *Cornwal*; then it paſſed to the *Lucies* and *Pridias*; and in *Edward* I. Time, was privileged to ſend Members to Parliament. *George* Duke of *Clarence* had it in the Time of *Edward* IV. The Inhabitants for their handſome Way of Dreſs, have incurred this Term of Diſtinction for their Borough; *the Pride of* Truro, being a By-Word in the County. The *Baſſets* in King *James* I. Time were Lords of *Truro*, but now the Earl of *Radnor*, Mr. *Edgcomb*, Sir *John St. Aubin*, and Mr. *Vincent*. It is a Mayor Town, and gives the Title of Lord *Roberts* of *Truro*, to the Earl of *Radnor*. It has two Markets Weekly, and four Fairs Yearly. The Increaſe of *Falmouth* has ſomewhat leſſened the Number of Inhabitants here. Sir *Richard Robartes*, Bart. was the firſt in the ſixth of King *James* I. that was created Lord *Roberts* of *Truro*; which Title was lately veſted in his great Grandſon *Charles* Earl of *Radnor*, and from him, for want of Iſſue, is come to a Couſin German.

About four Miles from *Truro* in *Powder* Hundred, at a Place call'd *Chaſewater*, there are Copper and Tin Mines, in the Eſtate of the Lord Viſcount *Falmouth*; they have alſo Mines at *Wheal-Roſe*, about five Miles from *Truro*, in the Lands of *Thomas Tomkins*, Eſq; and other conſiderable ones near the Town of *Redruth*. *Leſtormel Caſtle* B. 8.

Grampound or *Grampont*, is a Town Corporate on the River *Valle*, to whoſe Burghers *John Eltham* Earl of *Cornwal*, granted and confirm'd the whole Ville of *Grampont*, and all the Lands of *Covtfala*, or *Fala-Wood* in *Britiſh*; and there are certain Lands here adjoining, ſtill called *Coysfala*: What remains of the old Name, and the Situation of the Town, exactly agreeing with the *Voluba* of *Ptolomy*, ſeem to juſtify a Conjecture, that upon erecting the adjoining Bridge over the *Valle*, it exchanged the Name of *Voluba* for *Ponſmur*; by which *Britiſh* Name, ſignifying a great Bridge, *Edmond* Earl of *Cornwal*, enfranchiſed it; and this being put into *French* is exactly *Grampond*. It ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, and has a Market on *Saturdays*. The Inhabitants drive a conſiderable Trade for Gloves made here, for which it is of good Note.

 Somewhat

Somewhat to the East of *Grampound* is St. *Auſtel*, near which, at a Place call'd *Polgooſe*, a Mine has produced by Computation, no leſs than fifty thouſand Pounds worth of Tin in one Year, within theſe ſixteen Years; and they are going to work it again. Several other conſiderable Works of Tin and Copper there are in St. *Stephens* and the neighbouring Pariſhes.

We ſhall but juſt mention *Tregonan* upon the Sea Coaſt at ſome Diſtance, ſometime the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Tredenhams*. But here by the Way it may be obſerv'd, that *Tre* or *Trev*, ſeems anciently only to have ſignified a *Family*, and to be of the ſame Origin with *Tribus*. *Trev* did not indeed in old Times ſignify a *Town*, but a *Houſe* or *Home*; hence ſo many *Tres* in this County, which were for the moſt Part but *ſingle Houſes*, and the Word ſubjoin'd to it, only the Name of a *Briton*, who was once the Proprietor, as *Trev Erbyn*, *Trev Annian*, *Trev Vydhig*, *Tre Gerens*, *Tre Lounidh*, &c. And it may be query'd, whether the *German Dorf*, with us call'd *Thorp*, *Threp*, and *Thrup*, may not put in for the ſame Origin and Signification: But to return. Below *Tregonan* is *Roſeland*, a Plot of Ground lying along the Sea-Side, not denominated as ſome would have it, from *Roſs*, *Heath* in *Welſh*, but from *Roſe* or *Roſs*, a Valley in *Corniſh*; which Miſtake has induced ſome Gentlemen to take wrong Arms: So that without viſiting *Lanſhidrock*, the Seat of the Earl of *Radnor*, we are to obſerve, that from *Roſeland* the Sea immediately follows the Dintings of the Land, and makes a large Bay, called *Treardraithbay*, ſignifying the Bay of a Town at the Sand.

B. 9. Scarce two Miles from hence, where *Fowey* or *Foy* River falls into the Sea, is *Fowey* Town, in *Britiſh*, *Foath*; extending along the Creek. It was famous in former Times for Naval Fights, the Memory of which is preſerved in the Arms of the Place, which are a Compound of all thoſe of the Cinque Ports. On each Side of the Haven is a Fort, built by *Edward* IV. who being diſpleaſed with them for ſeizing ſome *French* Ships, after he had made a Peace with *Lewis* XI. ſeiz'd all their Ships. They were before that Time ſo powerful at Sea, that they aſſiſted *Edward* III. with forty ſeven Ships for the Siege of *Calais*; and having beaten the united Fleets of *Rye* and *Winchelſea*, they obtained the Name of the Gallants of *Foy*. There is a Market kept here on *Friday*, and a Fair on *Bartholomew Day*. *Fowey* is a Parliament Town; and over againſt it on the other Side, ſtands *Hall*, ſometime the Seat of Sir *William Mohun*, deſcended from the *Mohuns*, ſaid by ſome to have been Earls of *Somerſet*, and the *Courtneys* Earls of *Devonſhire*; ſince which it has been ſold, and the Seat of the Lord *Mohun*, while living, was at *Boconnock*.

Not far from *Fowey* is St. *Blaiſe*, where is a Croſs by an Alms-Houſe; and in the Highway near *Fowey* there is that called the *Long-Stone*, with this Inſcription; *Ciruſius hic jacet Cunomori filius*; for the *w* in *Cunomori* muſt needs be an *m* reverſed, the *w* being but lately introduced into any Alphabet: The Name in *Britiſh* was *Kirys ap Kynvor*, and *Pol Kirys*, a Village within half a Mile of this Stone, probably receiv'd its Name from it. Urns full of Aſhes have been dug not far off at *Caſtledore*.

Leſtuthiel or *Leſtwithiel*, the *Uxella* of *Ptolomy*, ſtands more within Land, upon the ſame River, but formerly on a high Hill, where the old Caſtle of *Leſtormer* does but ſhew its Ruines, the Seat formerly of the Dukes of *Cornwal*, whoſe Hoſpitable Way of Living may be conjectur'd by the Largeneſs of the Oven, which remain'd in the laſt Century, and was fourteen Foot wide. Veſſels formerly came up to the very Town of *Leſtwithiel*, but its Channel being ſince choak'd up, by Reaſon of the Tin Mines, has proved a great Obſtruction to its Trade; yet it is a Town Corporate, govern'd by a Mayor and his Brethren, and ſends Members to Parliament. It has a ſmall Market on *Friday*. B. 12. B. 8.

Leſkard, to the East of *Leſtwithiel*, ſeated on a high Hill, and famous for an ancient Caſtle, is a Town Corporate, and governed by a Mayor, eight Magiſtrates, a Recorder, with other Sub-Officers; has an eminent Free-School; ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament; and is a Place well frequented and inhabited; having its Market on *Saturdays*, which is well ſerv'd with Corn and other Proviſions: The Inhabitants drive a pretty Trade for Yarn every Market Day, which they vend to *Exeter* and other Parts.

Bodmin, in *Britiſh*, *Boſvenna*, and in ancient Charters *Bodminiam*, to the North, is ſeated between two high Hills, in a Bottom, which renders it ſomewhat unhealthy, eſpecially to new Comers. It ſeems to have been more populous and conſiderable in former times; however, it is a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, and ſends Members to Parliament. It was once one of the privileged Towns for the Coinage of Tin; the Biſhop of *Cornwal* held his See here, 'till the *Daniſh* Pirates, who fired the Palace, forced him to remove to St. *Germains*, and thereupon a Priory and Friery were erected. Its Market is pretty conſiderable on *Saturdays*, for Corn and Proviſions. The Earl of *Radnor* is Viſcount of this Place. *Perkin Warbeck* drew Forces together here in order to have beſieged *Exeter*; and the Mayor was hang'd by the Provoſt Marſhal, in the Reign of *Edward* VI. for being concerned in the then Rebellion, after the Provoſt had firſt din'd with him; and ſo was the Miller's Man, who perſonated his Maſter. They keep a kind of a Carnival in this Town in the middle of *July*. *Charles* II. in his Journey to *Scilly*, became a Brother of the Society; which ſeems to derive its Origin from before the Conqueſt. *Polton* is probably *Paulton* in

St.

St. *Breague*. *Lawhitton* ſtill belongs to the Biſhop, but where *Celing* was ſeated does not appear. The Manors mention'd hereabouts to have been the Biſhops, are *Lawhitton*, St. *Germains*, *Pawton*, *Pregaor*, *Penryn*, and *Cargaul*, without any mention of *Celing*; in which Manors the Biſhops had View of Frank Pledge, and all other Privileges, except Hue and Cry.

Not far off is *Doſmerry Pool*, of which ſome fabulous Stories have been related, not worth mentioning. And Southward of it St. *Neot*, and in the *Corniſh* St. *Guerin:* It had its Name from *Neotus*, a holy Man, who was bury'd here; and the Religious that were here were call'd *Clerks* of St. *Neot*, who anciently had pretty large Revenues: But the very Footſteps of the old Church or College are now quite gone, inſomuch that nobody knows where it ſtood; nor are there any Church Lands that are known to have formerly belonged to it; ſo that it is likely it was alienated long before the Reformation. Here is now a good Country Church, in the Windows of which are ſeveral Repreſentations of ſome particular Traditions of the *Jews*, who were here formerly in great Numbers. At *Pennant*, i. e. ſays *Cambden*, the Head of the Valley, but more properly in *Britiſh*, the Head of the *Brook*; they have two Stone Monuments in the Pariſh of St. *Clare* hard by, the upper Part of one is hollow like a Chair; the other Half Stone, as they call it, is inſcrib'd with barbarous Characters, almoſt worn out; and may be read either *Doniert rogavit pro Anima*, or *Doniert erogavit*, implying that he gave that Land to the Religious, for the good of his Soul. He was perhaps that petty King of *Cornwal* call'd *Dunkerth*, who was drowned in 872.

Beſides the Stone *Wringcheeſe*, ſo called from its Form, and being preſſed upon by others hard by, you have ſeven or eight Stones in an adjacent Plain, ſet at equal Diſtances, called *Hurlers*, from a ſuperſtitious Perſuaſion they were once Men, and thus metamorphoſed for playing at Ball on Sunday: They are oblong, rude, and unhew'd, and ſeem neither to be Trophies nor Land Marks, but burying Places of ſome ancient *Britons:* The *other half Stone* above-mention'd appears by the Inſcription, to have been a Sepulchral Stone, and that called the *Long-Stone*, on the *Downs*, about half a Mile from the *Hurlers*, and above two Yards and a half high, and a Croſs on both Sides, was undoubtedly a Funeral Monument.

We ſhall but juſt mention the Seat of the *Trelawnys*, and *Trerice* of the *Arundels* in theſe Parts; of which laſt Sir *John Arundel* was by King *Charles* I. dignified with the Title of Lord *Arundel* of *Trerice*, for his diſtinguiſhed Loyalty; in whoſe Family the Honour ſtill continues: And therefore we proceed to *Weſt-Low* and *Eaſt-Low*; concerning the firſt of which *Cambden* is miſtaken in ſaying that is the neweſt Town. There is no Pariſh Church in *Weſt-Low*, which is alſo called *Port Pigham*; it is in the Pariſh of *Tallant*, a ſmall Town a Mile diſtant; but it had a Chapel in *Henry* VIII.'s Time, which upon the general Diſſolution is ſuppoſed to have been converted into the *Guildhall* of the Borough. The Manor having paſſed through ſeveral Hands, was at length united to the Dutchy by *Henry* VIII. in lieu of the Honour of *Wallingford*. It's a Mayor Town, and ſends two Members to Parliament. Here is a fair Bridge ſuſtained by many Arches, which leads to *Weſt-Low*, more commodiouſly ſituated, anciently called ſimply *Loo* or *Port*. From *Bodrigan* Lord of this Town in the Reign of *Edward* I. it deſcended to the *Courtneys*, who were ſeiz'd of it in 7 *Henry* V. The Inhabitants drive a conſiderable Trade in Fiſh; and they were ſo famous for ſhipping in former Days, that the *George* of *Loo* is ſaid to have taken three *French* Ships of War, after a bloody Fight, and the Merchants here in Honour of the Victory, had for a long while a Ship call'd the *George*. Queen *Elizabeth* incorporated this Town, which is governed by a Mayor and Burgeſſes: The Manor belongs at preſent to the Dutchy. It ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament, and has an indifferent good Market on *Saturday*.

Almoſt oppoſite to the barr'd Haven of *Loo* is St. *George's Iſle*, of a very ſmall Circuit; where, in the Seaſon of the Year, a very great Abundance of Sea Fowl, or Sea Pies, breed upon the Strond, where they lay and hatch their Eggs, without the Trouble of building Neſts.

St. *Kayne* is a Pariſh to the North of *Loo*, wherein there is a Well, whoſe Water is eſteemed very good for thoſe who are Hypochondriack. *Shevioke* belong'd to the ancient Family of the *Dawneys*, or *Dennis's* of *Daniſh* Original. In this Pariſh, where they have a Proverb, a great Barn and a little Church, you have a ſmall Village call'd *Caſthole*, but a well frequented Thoroughfare, of which it is merrily ſaid twelve Houſes, and thirteen Cuckolds; which the Villagers take ſo much in Dudgeon, that when they are upbraided with it by Travellers, they, eſpecially the Women, fall upon them as furiouſly as they do at *South Mims* in *Hertfordſhire*, at the Name of *Belſwagger*.

The next and greateſt Pariſh in the County is St. *Germains*, ſo nam'd from *Germanus* a Native, and at laſt Biſhop of *Auxerre* in *France*, and a great Oppoſer of the *Pelagian* Hereſy. King *Athelſtan* built a fair Church there to his Memory; and this after *Bodmin*, became the See of the Biſhops of *Cornwal*, and ſo continued a hundred and thirteen Years, and then it was removed to *Exeter* by *Leofric*, who chang'd the Secular Canons put in by *Athelſtan*, into Black Canons; he made the Biſhops of *Exeter* perpetual Patrons of the Monaſtery, and they had the Privilege

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of enjoying all Vacations in the Priory. The Value of this Revenue, at the Suppreſſion, was two hundred forty three Pounds eight Shillings and nine Pence. It fell then to the Lot of the *Champernons*, and came afterwards into the Hands of the *Elliots*, where it ſtill continues. It has a pretty good Fiſhing Trade; ſends two Members to Parliament, and its Market, which is on *Fridays*, is not very conſiderable. Sir *John Elliot*, the great Aſſertor of Liberty in Parliament, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. was Burgeſs for this Town.

A few Miles diſtance from St. *Germains* is *Tremarton* Caſtle, which is now ruinous, but in the Time of *Edward* VI. was valiantly defended by Sir *Richard Greenvil* the elder, againſt the *Corniſh* Rebels, to whom at laſt he was however forced to deliver it, and they uſed him very ſcurvily. The Lord Warden is Steward of this Caſtle, and the *Rouſes* Bailiffs by Inheritance.

At a little Diſtance from hence the *Liver* or *Liner* falls into the *Tamar*, upon whoſe Brinks ſtands *Saltaſh*, formerly *Eſſe*. It has ſeveral large Privileges over the Haven belonging to it, derived from the Caſtle of *Tremarton: Cambden* tells us, the Manor formerly belong'd to the *Valletorts*, an ancient Family, who had large Poſſeſſions in theſe Parts. Here are two Fairs on *July* 25. and *Feb.* 2. and the Market is on *Saturdays*. The Corporation has the Toll and Manor on the Payment of a Fee Farm Rent of ten Pounds a Year; which, with all the Fee Farms of the Dutchy, was granted by *William* III. to *John* Lord *Somers*, he paying ſeven Pounds *per Annum* to the Free-School, which was ſettled by Queen *Elizabeth*. It's a Mayor Town, and firſt ſent Members to Parliament in the Time of *Edward* VI. and never before, though a very ancient Corporation. *Edward* III. in the twenty fifth of his Reign granted the Advowſon of the Church of St. *Stephens*, with the Tithes of *Saltaſh*, to his Collegiate Church of *Windſor*. The Lord *Mohun* took this Town from the King in the laſt Civil Wars. Here is a Well in this Town whoſe Water has a very odd Quality, that it will not boil Peaſe: Its Inhabitants were wont to gain well by Traffick, but principally by Malt and Strong Beer.

Not far from hence runs out that Neck of Land call'd Mount *Edgcomb*; the Houſe was built by Sir *Richard Edgcomb*, in 1556. and has a moſt noble Proſpect, having near it a kind of Stone, which ſerves for Building, Lime and Marle. It's ſaid, when the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, Admiral of the *Spaniſh* Armada in 1588. ſaw this Manſion at a Diſtance, he was ſo charm'd with its Situation, that he reſerv'd it for his own Poſſeſſion, in the Diviſion of this Kingdom, which the *Spaniards* had in Hopes and Expectations already conquer'd; there is great Plenty of Ore-Wood on its neighbouring Cliffs: Before Sir *Richard* built this Houſe, the Family liv'd at *Stonehouſe*. *Edgcomb*, and a great Part of the Pariſh of *Maker*, though on the Weſt Side of *Tamar*, do not properly belong to *Cornwal*, but *Devonſhire*; only as to the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, they are within the Archdeaconry of *Cornwal*; on the other Hand the Tract over againſt *Saltaſh*, on the Eaſt Side of the *Tamar*, is within *Cornwal*; and the like about *Northamerton:* And it is probable, that upon the Diviſion of Shires, ſome eminent Perſons living on one Side of the River, and having Part of their Eſtates on the other, procur'd the latter to be included in the ſame County with the former; ſo that the Family of *Valletort* having their Seat on the Eaſt Side of the River, perhaps at or about *Plymouth*, where is yet the Manor of *Vautort* or *Valletort*, had probably ſome Branch of their Eſtate on the Weſt Side, and got that united to *Devonſhire*; and thus all that Tract of Ground of which *Mount-Edgcomb* is Part, being called by the Name of *Vawtort's Home*, continues to be Part of *Devonſhire*.

Near Mount *Edgcomb* is the Pariſh of *Rame*, in which a Neck of Land call'd the *Ram Head*, is chiefly known to Mariners; for a vaulted Chapel on the top of the Promontory is a Sea Mark; the Cellars hereabouts fetch great Rents, at the Time of Pilchard Fiſhing, for the curing thoſe Fiſhes. At the higher End of the Creek is *Mill-Brook*, denominated from a Mill and a Brook running through it; a large Village, that throve ſo much in the laſt Century, that it had at once forty Ships and Barks belonging to it for the fiſhing Trade.

More to the Northward is *Antony*, which having been the Seat of that worthy Gentleman *Richard Carew*, Eſq; Author of the Survey of this County, this Family and Place for his ſake, ought to be remember'd; and *Cambden* ſpeaking of this Seat ſays, It is memorable for its Neatneſs and its Pond, which lets in the Sea, from whence it is furniſhed with Fiſh, both for Uſe and Pleaſure; but much more for the Lord of it *Richard Carew*, who not only lives up to the Greatneſs of his Anceſtors, but excels them in the Ornaments of Virtue.

Having proceeded thus far on the South Coaſt, we next ſurvey the Northern Shore, from the Lands End running forward on a long Tract of ſandy Banks, waſhed up by the Sea, and come to St. *Ives*, ſo denominated from one St. *Ila*, an *Iriſh* Woman, who liv'd a religious Life here. It was formerly called *Pendinas*, and the Harbour below receiving the *Haile*, is from the Town nam'd St. *Ives Bay*. The Manor of St. *Lies*, alias St. *Ives*, alias *Porthea*, having been in the Hands of the *Champernons*, *Blunt* Lord *Mountjoy*, and others, at length came into the *Paulet* Family, and now belongs to the Duke of *Bolton*. It is a Town Corporate, govern'd by a Mayor, Juſtice, and twelve Aldermen, and ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament. It's ſituated upon a Bay ſo called, which lying open and not able to ſhelter itſelf from the impetuous Waves, which the North Sea

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pours in upon it, makes it to be not ſo much frequented, except by Fiſhermen for catching Pilchards and other Fiſh, which they had there in great Plenty. It has two Markets Weekly, on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays:* The Tithes here ſince the Deceaſe of the late Counteſs of *Stamford*, are devolved on Sir *John Hobart*, Baronet, her Kinſman, as deſcended from the famous Sir *John Maynard* Serjeant at Law.

Here the Country grows broader on both Sides, the Northern Shoar with an oblique Winding, goes Northwards, where we meet with the Chapel of *Peran*, that had its Name from *Pyrianus*, an *Iriſh* Saint bury'd here, whoſe Legend we ſhall take no Notice of; only that this Chapel is a Peculiar to the Cathedral Church of *Exeter*.

Near this Place is *Rialton* or *Royalton*, one of the Franchiſes of the Dutchy of *Cornwal*, and gives the Title of Baron and Viſcount to the Earl of *Godolphin*. About a Mile from *Nantſwell*, not far from hence, is St. *Columba*, a ſmall Market, dedicated not to *Columbanus* a *Scot*, but to *Columba*, a pious Woman and Martyr. The *Arundels* of *Lhanheron* have the Lordſhip and Patronage of this Place, which has a Market on *Saturdays*, and two Fairs Yearly on *April* 24. and *June* 11. There are ſeveral Tin Mines in theſe Parts, as at St. *Agnes*, *Polbrene*, and *Trevannus*, with many other Works, of great Value; and yet not a third Part of them can be wrought for want of Hands: The Country indeed, more particularly from St. *Agnes* and *Chaſe-Water* to the Lands-End, which is about twenty five Miles in Length, being full of very conſiderable ones. We might likewiſe mention the Lead Mine of *Port le Kan*; the Tin and Copper ones of *Carn-Key* and *Treved*; the Lead Mine called the *Garrows*, which produces much Silver; as alſo of St. *Trelay*, &c. all in this County; but it would be almoſt endleſs to enumerate them. They pay ſomewhat above five Shillings for a Hundred Weight of Tin, to the Prince of *Wales*, as his due.

At a ſmall Diſtance from *Lanheron*, you have a double Rampire on the top of a Hill, and a Cauſey leading to it, called *Caſtellan Danis*, i. e. the Camp of the *Danes*; becauſe the *Danes*, when they infeſted the *Engliſh* Coaſts, incamped here, as they did alſo in other Places hereabouts.

Farther Eaſtward ſprings up the *Alan*, called alſo *Camol* and *Cam-alan*, from its winding Channel; *Cam* in *Britiſh* ſignifying ſo much: It runs gently into the *Severn* Sea, and preſents us with the little Maritime Town of *Padſtow*, or *Petrockſtow*, i. e. *Petrock's Place*, from one *Petrock* a *Briton*, ſainted here. It's in ſeveral old *Engliſh* Writings call'd *Adelſtow*, or *Athelſtan's Place*, King *Athelſtan* being look'd upon as the chief Author of its Privileges: It went before that Time by the Name of *Loderick* and *Laffnac*. *Leland* informs us, that the Tomb and Shrine of St. *Petroc* was remaining here in his Time. It's the beſt Port on all the Coaſt, though not a very good one; it's but four and twenty eaſy Hours Sail from *Ireland*, with which Kingdom it drove formerly a conſiderable Trade, which is now gone farther Eaſtward; for the Harbour is bar'd with Banks of Sand. It purchas'd the Privilege of a Corporation in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time: Its Market is on *Saturdays*, which is pretty well ſerv'd with Corn and Proviſions; and they ſend two Members to Parliament: The loving Mirth and good Cheer of the Inhabitants has occaſioned the Saying of, the *good Fellowſhip of* Padſtow. About a hundred and ſixty Years ago, *Nicholas Prideaux*, Eſq; built a fine Seat here Caſtle-wiſe.

Wadebridge, ſo nam'd from a Bridge conſiſting of ſeventeen Arches, and by much the largeſt in the whole County, is about five Miles from *Padſtow*, and was built by one *Lovebone*, Vicar of the Place, for the Conveniencies of Paſſengers. The Foundations of ſome of the Arches were firſt laid upon Quick-Sands, but afterwards upon Wool-Sacks; by which Means he accompliſhed his Deſign. *Wadebridge* has a Weekly Market on *Saturday*, and one Fair Yearly. Near it is a Waſh-Place, where nine long and great Stones ſtand in a Rank together, ſet up in Memory of ſome remarkable Tranſaction, now quite forgot. The neighbouring Pariſh of *Egleſhale* is of Note for being annex'd to the Sub-Deanery of *Exeter*.

Camelford, otherwiſe call'd *Gaffelford*, and formerly *Camblan*, is ſeated at the Head of the River *Alan*. *Leland* ſays, King *Arthur* was ſlain here; a Place there is indeed near St. *Tudy* not far off, call'd *Arthur's-Hall*; and the ſame Author adds, that Pieces of Armour, Rings, and Braſs Furniture for Horſes, are ſometimes dug up here; and after ſo many Ages, the Tradition of a bloody Victory in this Place is ſtill preſerved; ſome Verſes are alſo extant of a middle Age Poet, that the *Camel* ran with Blood after the Battle between *Arthur* and *Mordred*; and we read in *Marianus* of a bloody Battle here between the *Britons* and *Saxons*, in the Year 820. and if it be true, that the great *Arthur* was ſlain here, the ſame Shoar gave him his firſt Breath and deprived him of his laſt. *Camelford* is a Town Corporate, governed by a Mayor and other Sub-Officers; ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, and has an indifferent Market on *Fridays*. This Town belongs to the Pariſh of *Lanteglos*. Near this Place was *Nunſpool*, whither formerly they brought Madmen to be cured.

Not far from *Camelford* on the North Shoar, is ſeated *Tindagium* or *Tintagel*, the Native Place, as 'tis ſaid, of the famous *Arthur*; the Caſtle is more noted for its Antiquity, than venerable for its preſent Condition; yet its Ruins ſhew it to have been a Place of good Repute. Half the Buildings were raiſed on the Continent, and the other half B. 10.

on an Iſland, which formerly were join'd together by a Bridge, but now ſevered by the Overthrow of the ſteep Clifts on the farther Side, which though it ſhut out the Sea from its wonted Recourſe, has added much Strength to the Iſle. On the top of the Hill, which now ſerves to feed Sheep and Conies, was anciently a Chapel and a Hermit's Cave. The fartheſt Point of this Hill is a Place call'd *Black-Heath*, and not unknown to Seamen; and under the Iſle runs a Cave, through which, at full Sea, a Boat may be row'd, but not without ſome Horror and Amazement to Paſſengers.

Upon the ſame Coaſt, expoſed to the Sea, ſtands *Botereaux Caſtle*, vulgarly *Boſcaſtle*, built by the Lords of that Name. *William Botereaux* is placed ſo near the Conqueſt, as to marry in the Reign of *Henry* I. with *Alice*, Daughter of *Robert Corbel*, whoſe Siſter was that King's Miſtreſs; ſeveral of his Deſcendants were Sheriffs of this County; and *William Botereaux*, who had Summons to Parliament as a Baron, from the eleventh to the thirty eighth of *Henry* VI. left only a Daughter, who by her Marriage to Sir *Robert Hungerford*, carry'd the Eſtate to that Family, and they were the Parents of *Robert* Lord *Hungerford*, and he the Father of *Thomas* Lord *Hungerford*, whoſe ſole Daughter and Heir *Mary*, was married to *Edward* Lord *Haſtings* and *Hungerford*, by whom he had *George*, the firſt of that Sirname, Earl of *Huntington*. Here is a poor Market kept on *Thurſdays*.

The Land from hence Northward riſes and ſhoots itſelf ſo far into the Sea, that the County between the two Seas is above thirty Miles broad, though it has been hitherto but very narrow; and at the greateſt Breadth of it on the Sea Coaſt, ſtands *Stow*, the ancient Seat of the Family of the *Greenviles*, famous for their Antiquity and Nobility, and of later Years made Earls of *Bath*, of whom we ſhall ſpeak in another Place; the preſent Poſſeſſor of *Stow* is *George* Lord *Lanſdowne*, a younger Branch of the *Bath* Family.

Not far from this is *Stratton*, ſituate in a good Soil, betwixt two Rivulets, which here unite, and at a ſmall Diſtance fall into the Sea at *Beeds-Haven*. It has a Market on *Tueſdays*, which is well ſerv'd with Corn and Proviſions; and the Inhabitants receive good Profit from their Gardens and Orchards, and that chiefly from their Garlick. It was near this Place that the *Corniſh* Forces for King *Charles* I. gain'd a Victory over the Parliament's Army, and there follow'd in the Place a prodigious Crop of Barley, ten or twelve Ears on one Stalk; Sir *John Berkley* of *Bruton* in *Somerſetſhire*, being General of the Forces of King *Charles* I. in this County, was by his Son *Charles* II. in the tenth of his Reign, dignified with the Title of Baron *Berkley* of *Stratton*: In which Honour he was ſucceeded by his Son *John* Lord *Berkley*, ſometime Admiral of the *Engliſh* Fleet, and he by his Brother *William* the preſent Lord.

On one Side of the Town lies *Lancells*, formerly a Cell to the Abbey of *Hartland*, and the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Chaumonts*, and *Eſford*, not far off, is a pleaſant Seat of the Lord *Arundel* of *Trerice*. And now it is we come to the River *Tamar*, riſing here not far from the Northern Shoar, and is increaſed by many Rivulets, before it comes to *Tamara*, a Town mention'd by *Ptolomy*, now call'd *Tamerton*, an ancient Manor of the *Trevilians*. A leaden Coffin was taken up here, with the Body of an ancient Commander of this County, who had been bury'd five hundred Years, and as ſoon as touch'd moulder'd to Duſt.

Having paſſed by *Penheal*, anciently belonging to the *Botereaux*, and afterwards to the *Greenvil's*, two Miles from hence we come to *Launceſton*, anciently *Lanſtaphadon*, i. e. St. *Stephen's Church*, ſeated on a Branch of the *Tamar*, on the Pitch of a pretty Hill, which of two Boroughs, *Downevet* and *Newport*, is grown, as it were, into one Borough, by the joining of the Pariſh of St. *Thomas* to St. *Stephen*. In the Beginning of the *Norman* Dynaſty, the Earl of *Morton* built a Caſtle here, the *Moles* whereof on which the *Kepe* ſtood, according to *Leland*, were of a large and terrible Height, and the Arx of it having three ſeveral Wards, was the higheſt, though not the biggeſt, that he had ever ſeen in any ancient Work in *England*. It had a College of Canons, as appears by Domeſday, converted about the Year 1150. into a Monaſtery, by *Reginald* Earl of *Cornwal*, which Change was oppoſed by the Biſhop of *Exeter*. It is moſt remarkable for the publick Goal, and for the Aſſizes having been conſtantly kept here, 'till it was provided by a late Act of Parliament, that it ſhould be in the Power of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to appoint any other Place in the County for holding them; and ſome have not ſtuck to ſay, how true we know not, that this was done out of ſpight to a Gentleman that repreſented it: It's certain the Bill met with great Oppoſition in the Houſe of Lords, and it was, at leaſt 'till now, reputed the County Town. It's a large Corporation, whoſe Government is committed to the Mayor and his Brethren, and it ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament: The Town is pretty handſome, of a good Trade, and its Market on *Saturdays*, is well frequented and ſerv'd with Proviſions. And although *Newport* is thus fallen to Decay, yet it ſtill ſends Members to Parliament. It had its Name from a new Gate made to it, and all the Privileges it enjoy'd were owing to the Canons of St. *Stephen*; devolving upon the Reformation to the Crown, *Charles* II. gave it to Sir *William Morice*, Secretary of State, in whoſe Family it continues.

The *Tamar* paſſing from hence has a view of a high Mountain, ſtretch'd out a great Way in length, now call'd *Hengſton Hill*, i. e. the Hill of Horſes, formerly pretty rich

in Tin Veins, and the ſtated Place where the Tinners of *Cornwal* and *Devon* met every ſeventh or eighth Year, to concert their common Intereſt. Here the *Corniſh Britons*, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Danes*, endeavouring to recover *Devonſhire* out of the *Engliſh* Hands, were totally routed by King *Egbert*, and all cut to Pieces in 831.

Paſſing by *Halton*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Rouſes*, and *Courtayle*, belonging to the *Edgcombs*, we come to *Kellington*, which is not as much as mention'd by *Cambden*, though it is a Borough that ſends Members to Parliament; the firſt Return of which was made in the twenty ſeventh of Queen *Elizabeth*, it being the laſt *Corniſh* Town call'd upon to ſend Repreſentatives, and accordingly it is ſo plac'd in the Liſt. It's a Market Town kept on *Wedneſdays*, and has an annual Fair on the eighth of *September*. The Manor of *Kellington* came by Marriage from the *Ferrers* to the *Champernons*, and after that to the *Willoughbys* of *Brook*; but it is now in the *Rolle's* Family.

The *Tamar* being increaſed by the Addition of the *Liner*, paſſes to the Sea, and forms a Haven call'd *Tamerworth* in the Life of *Indractas*, after it has divided *Cornwal* from *Devonſhire*. *Athelſtan* the firſt King of *England*, who made an entire Conqueſt of theſe Parts, fix'd here the Boundaries between the *Britons* and the *Engliſh*, after he had clear'd *Devonſhire* of the former. It's ſaid *Urſula* was born here; concerning the Martyrdom of whom, and the eleven thouſand Virgins, *Cambden* and others make a long Story, whereas according to the Conjecture of an ingenuous Jeſuit, they were but two, *viz. Urſula* and *Undecimilla*, of which laſt Name they made eleven thouſand.

Cornwal contains a hundred and ſeventy one Pariſhes, and ſeven and twenty Towns. It is two hundred and thirty Miles in Circumference, contains about nine hundred and ſixty thouſand Acres, and twenty five thouſand three hundred and ſeventy four Houſes.

Cornwal, as an entire Eſtate, has at divers times enjoy'd the ſeveral Titles of a Kingdom, Principality, Earldom, and Dutchy; but ſince it reverted to the Crown of *England*, *Edward* III. gave it to his Son the Black Prince, with the Title of Duke; ſince which Time, the eldeſt Sons of the Kings of *England*, whether it be by Birth or by the Death of their elder Brothers, ſays *Heylin*, are *ipſo facto* Dukes of *Cornwal*, without any Creation, and are at Age to ſue their Livery, how young ſoever. But others affirm this in Part to be a Miſtake; for, according to the expreſs Words of the Grant, it is limited to the firſt born Son and Heir; ſo that *Richard* of *Bourdeaux*, Son to the Black Prince, was not by Virtue thereof Duke of *Cornwall*, but was created by Charter; nor was *Elizabeth*, eldeſt Daughter to *Edward* IV. Dutcheſs hereof, becauſe it is limited to the Son; neither was *Henry* VIII. in the Life time of his Father, after the Death of Prince *Arthur*, Duke of *Cornwal*, becauſe he was not the eldeſt Son.

A LIST of the Earls and Dukes of Cornwal.

1068, *Robert de Morton* Earl of *Cornwal.*
1087, *William de Morton.*
1140, *Reginald Fitz-Harry*, baſe Son to King *Henry* I.
1170, *John*, fifth Son of King *Henry* II. afterwards King of *England.*
1225, *Richard Plantagenet*, ſecond Son of King *John*, King of the *Romans.*
1272, *Edmund Plantagenet*, the Son of *Richard.*
1308, *Pierce Gaveſton*, beheaded by the Barons.
1328, *John* of *Eltham*, ſecond Son of *Edward* II.
1337, *Edward* the Black Prince, Duke of *Cornwal*, and the firſt Duke created in *England.*
1357, *Richard* of *Bourdeaux*, eldeſt Son of the Black Prince, afterwards King of *England.*
1400, *Henry* of *Monmouth*, eldeſt Son of *Henry* IV. afterwards King of *England.*
1422, *Henry* of *Windſor*, eldeſt Son of *Henry* V. afterwards King of *England.*
1454, *Edward* of *Weſtminſter*, Son of *Hen.* VI.
1470, *Edward* of *Weſtminſter*, eldeſt Son of *Edward* IV.
1484, *Edward* of *Weſtminſter*, Son of *Richard* III.
1490, *Arthur*, eldeſt Son of *Henry* VII.
1537, *Edward*, Son of *Henry* VIII.
1602, *Henry*, eldeſt Son of King *James* I.
1612, *Charles*, ſecond Son of King *James* I.
1630, *Charles*, eldeſt Son of King *Charles* I.
1714, *George*, Son of King *George.*

DEVON-



The first Light House thus Built, stood untill that Dreadfull Storm, of 27 of Novem^r 1703: which destroyed both it and its Projector H. Winstanly Gen^t



Edystone Light House 100 Foot high Dest.



The New Edystone Light H. 90 F. high. 1713.



Andromache found at the Bath





Saxon Coin struck at Exeter

DEVON SHIRE.

By H. Moll Geographer.

4 Degrees West from London

BRISTOLL CHANNEL

ENGLISH CHANNEL

CORNWALL

P. of SOMERSET SHIRE

DORSET SHIRE to Crokshorn

PART of

a. The most Ancient Copper Mine
b. Lead Mine called Coombe Martin
c. Lead Mine on Black Down
d. Tin and Copper Mine cal. Marquisse
e. An Ancient M. cal. Royal Lead Mine

Hundreds in Devon Shire

1. Hartland	13. Tauton	25. Colridge
2. Shebbeare	14. Crediton	26. Hayter
3. Fremington	15. W. Budley	27. Tingbridg
4. Branton	16. Clifton	28. Exminster
5. Sherwel	17. Halberton	29. Woonford
6. S. Maulton	18. Rudge	30. Budlei
7. Witheridge	19. Bemyske	31. Otry
8. Tiverton	20. Tavestoke	32. Culliton
9. Bampton	21. Roborough	33. Axminster
10. Bl. Ferring^t.	22. Plimpton	
11. Lyfton	23. Armington	
12. Winckley	24. Stanboröu.	

0 5 10 15 20
English Miles

DEVONSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE, the higher Country of the *Danmonii*, far engaged Westward, and of a sharp and healthful Air, by the *Cornish Britons* called *Deunane*, and by the Welsh *Dufneint*, that is, *Deep Vallies*, is fifty four Miles broad, and about sixty one long, and has in it abundance of Rivers, more perhaps than any other County in *England*, and Bridges, according to the general Computation, to the Number of one hundred and sixty. After the Expulsion of the *Britons* it became a Part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. It's much inclined to Hills, in some Places well cloathed with Wood, and the Ground generally ungrateful to the Husbandman, without great Pains and Charge in manuring, which they do by using Lime and Rags, and by paring the Surface of the Ground and burning it, which they call *Denshiring*: They have likewise a certain Sand from the Sea-Shore, which causes great Fertility, though several other Places are naturally fruitful. But with how much Sterility soever some Parts are attended, that is recompensed by the rich Mines of Tin and Lead, as also by the great Plenty of Herrings, Pilchards, and other Fish taken on its Sea-Coasts, from which the Inhabitants reap good Profit; to which we may add its Wools and Cloathing, the best and finest Kersies in the Kingdom being made here, and withal good Store of Serges, which find a good Vent. It had formerly some Mines of Silver and Gold: Iron Mines have been also discovered, but for Want of Fewel, and some other Reasons, they are not yet wrought to Perfection. The *Romans* were in Possession of this Country, as appears by their Coins dug up here, and two *Roman* Ways which lead to *Isca Danmoniorum*, one from *Durnovaria* from the Sea-side, taking in *Moridunum*, and the other from *Ischalis*, now *Ilchester*, the broken Parts of both which are still to be seen in several Places.

In describing this County, which has been mightily infested with the *Danes*, we shall first trace the West Side, bounded by the *Tamar*, then the South upon the Ocean, and having survey'd the Eastern Boundings on the Counties of *Dorset* and *Somerset*, we finish with the North Coast, bounded by the *Severn* Sea. Upon the little River *Lid*, running from the East into the *Tamar*, stands the little Village *Lidford*, formerly a famous Town, and which appears by *Doomsday* to have been taxed in the same manner as *London*. It had in it an hundred and forty Burgesses, and sent Members to Parliament, but was at length discharged in Consideration of its Poverty. On *Brent-Torr*, two or three Miles Westward, St. *Michael's* Church is a famous Sea-Mark. Lower down, on the *Teave*, which falls into the *Tamar*, stands *Tavistoke*, formerly a famous Abbey, built by *Ordulph*, and though destroy'd by the *Danes*, soon flourished again; and the School in which the *Saxon* Tongue was taught there, is still in Being. *Tavistoke* is a Borough-Town that sends two Members to Parliament. About five Miles from this Place you have a considerable Lead-Work, called *Black-Down*, of which *Francis-John Buller*, Esq; is Proprietor. There is likewise at a nearer Distance a Copper Mine, called *Marquisse*, in the Estate of the Duke of *Bedford*, besides some others. *Tavistoke* has a great Market for Provisions on *Saturdays*; it gives the Title of Marques to the Duke of *Bedford*.

Berealston, not far off, tho' a small Place, has a considerable Market, and sends also two Members to Parliament: There is a Lead-Mine near it, in the Estate of the late Earl of *Stamford*, and is rich in Silver. You have *Ley* in this Parish, and the same that imparted a Sirname to the noble Family of *Ley*, who for some Descents were Lords *Ley* of *Ley*, and Earls of *Marlborough*.

Lamerton Church, two Miles from *Tavestoke*, is noted for having the Effigies of *Nicholas* and *Andrew Tremaine*, Twins. The *Tremaines* have been of long standing in the Parish of *Collacombe*; and it is very remarkable, that those Twins were so like each other, that they not only could not be distinguish'd from one another, but by some outward Mark; but when asunder, if one was merry, the other was so, and so the contrary, and they would not endure to be long separate in their Life-time, as they were not at their Deaths; for in 1564 they both served at *Newhaven*, where the one being slain, the other stept instantly to his Place, from whence in the Height of Danger, no Persuasion being able to remove or hinder him, he was there also slain.

The *Plym*, in Conjunction with the *Tamar*, rolling into the Sea, gives Name to *Plymouth*, which from a poor fishing Village an Age or two ago, is become rich, fair, well inhabited and frequented, resembling rather a City than a Town, though it contains but

two Pariſh Churches. It's a Place of great Strength, being defended by a ſtrong Fort, and its Haven is well fortified on both Sides, and has a Pier on the South Side. In the midſt of the Haven's Mouth lies *St. Nicholas Iſland*, being of great Strength both by Nature and Art, with a Chain to croſs it as Occaſion ſhall require. Here are two Docks, begun and finiſhed in the Reign of *William* the Third; and of late Years a new Yard was erected, twelve hundred Foot Square, and a dry Dock capable of a firſt Rate, with a Baſon before it of above two hundred Foot ſquare; as likewiſe Dwelling-Houſes, Store-Houſes, Rope-Houſe, and all other Conveniencies required for an Arſenal. The whole Town is divided into four Tribes or Wards, has a Mayor, ſends two Members to Parliament, and its Markets, which are on *Mondays*, and *Thurſdays*, are extraordinarily well ſerved with all Sorts of Proviſions, as alſo living Cattle. It was from this Town that the never-to-be-forgotten Sir *Francis Drake* ſet Sail, and made his Voyage round the World, concerning whoſe Expeditions and naval Exploits our Hiſtories are full. *Plymouth* gave the Title of Earl to *Charles Fitz-Charles*, a natural Son of *Charles* the Second, as it has ſince, and does now to the *Windſor* Family. The *Edyſtone*, a dangerous Rock to Sailors, had a Light-Houſe erected thereon about 1696, which being blown down by the dreadful Storm in *November* 1703, an Act of Parliament paſſed in the fourth of Queen *Anne* for erecting a new one by certain Duties upon all Veſſels.

Not far from the *Plym* ſtands *Plympton*, or *Plympton St. Mary's*, once fortified with a Caſtle, but now ruinous. It's a Borough that ſends Members to Parliament, and has a mean Market on *Saturdays*.

Modbury is more Eaſtward, ſeated in a Bottom between two Hills, and has a Market on *Thurſdays*. It belonged formerly to the *Champernouns*, and from the *Forteſcues* of *Wimpſton* in this Pariſh deſcended the famous Chancellor *Forteſcue*. *Hugh Forteſcue*, Eſq; having much augmented his Eſtate by marrying the Daughter of *Hugh Boſcawen*, Eſq; deſcended from the *Clintons* Earls of *Lincoln*, the Title of Lord *Clinton* has been lately adjudged in Parliament to belong to this Family, and the Precedency given to his Lordſhip next to the Lord *Fitz-Walter*.

Kingsbridge is ſeated at the Head of a ſmall River, has a pretty good Market on *Saturdays*, and is to be remembred for the Benefaction of a Citizen of *Exeter*, who founded and endowed a Free-School here.

Buckfastre abbey. B. 3.

Dodbrook, on the other ſide of the River, is ſingular for a Cuſtom of paying Tithe to the Parſon for a ſort of Liquor called *White Ale*; and thoſe who have the Curioſity to taſte it, need not go ſo far as this County for it, ſince it is to be had at *London* by the new Church in the *Strand*.

The Country from the *Plym's* Mouth, where the South Shore of theſe Parts begins, goes on with a wide and large Front as far as *Stert*, but as ſoon as the Shore winds back again, the *Dert* breaks through it, which flows from the inner Part of the County, and paſſes with a ſwift Current, through dirty and mountainous Places called *Dertmore*, where Loadſtones have been found, and then runs thro' the Foreſt of *Dertmore*, made by King *John*, which had anciently many Tin-Mines in it, being twenty Miles in Length, and fourteen broad, and yielding every Summer Paſture to near an hundred thouſand Sheep, beſides a proportionable Number of other Cattle. Then the *Dert* running by *Derlington*, formerly the Barony of the *Martins*, as far as *Totneſs*, a Town ſituated on the Deſcent of a Hill, it was of much more Fame anciently than now, when King *John* granted them the Power of electing a Mayor, and *Edward* I. enlarged their Immunities; at which times it was ſtrengthened with a Caſtle. It ſends Burgeſſes now to Parliament, and has a very great Market on *Saturdays* for all live Cattle, Corn, Malt, and Proviſion both Fleſh and Fiſh. It gave in the Reign of King *Charles* I. the Title of Earl to *George* Lord *Carew* of *Clopton*; and in that of *Charles* II. of a Viſcount to *Charles Fitz-Charles* Earl of *Plymouth*. Hard by is *Bury Pomery*, denominated from the *Pomeries*, one of the nobleſt Families in theſe Parts: It came in the Reign of *Edward* I. into the *Seymour* Family.

B. 7

B. 10

Dertmouth, on the Banks of the *Dert*, near its Mouth, has a commodious Haven, well frequented with Shipping, and from whence our Pacquet-Boats ſet out for *Liſbon*. It is an ancient Corporation, and ſends Members to Parliament, and has a good Market on *Fridays*; the *Zouches*, *Teukeſburies* and *Brients* were formerly Owners of it. *George Leg* was made Baron of *Dartmouth* in 1682, and died Priſoner in the *Tower* in 1691; but his Son *William* was made Earl of *Dartmouth* in 1710, he being then Secretary of State.

B. 12

The Shore going back from hence, the Sea forms a Bay of about twelve Miles in Compaſs, called *Torbay*, famous of late Years for the Landing of the Prince of *Orange*, to reſcue our Religion and Liberties. It's a ſafe Harbour, and remarkable for a Well near it, called *Lay-Well*, which ebbs and flows every Hour, and about five or ſix Inches: It does not ſeem to have any Communication with the Sea; its Water is as clear as Cryſtal, never freezes in Winter, and is very cold in Summer, and it is accounted medicinal in ſome Fevers. *William* III. in 1689, made *Arthur Herbert*, then Admiral of the Fleet, Baron of *Torbay* and Earl of *Torrington*.

Aſhburton, higher up in the Country, ſituated under the *Moore*, and in a rich Soil, is a large Borough Town, compoſed of ſeveral Streets, beautify'd with a fair Church, it

ſends

ſends Members to Parliament, and has a very good Market for Corn, Cattle, Sheep and Proviſions, on *Saturdays*.

Without tarrying to view the *Careys* Seats of *Cockington*, *Haccomb* of *Haccomb*, and others, we paſs to the Village of *Teignmouth*, on the Mouth of the River *Teigne*, where the cruel *Danes* firſt landed about the Year eight hundred; this Place was alſo in 1690 burnt by the *French*, and a neighbouring Gentleman ſoon after having got a Brief to collect Money for the rebuilding it, that was not only done, but it was ſaid he got very conſiderably by it; ſo liberal the People of *England* were in their Contributions, and ſo great an Averſion they had then to the *French* Nation.

More inward, near the Spring of the *Teigne*, ſtands *Chegford*, and then *Chidley*, or *Chudleigh*, which gave Name to a numerous Family, as it does the Title of a Baron to a Branch of the *Cliffords*, of whom Sir *Thomas Clifford*, Lord Treaſurer, was by K. *Charles* II. in 1672. advanced to this Dignity, and his Son now enjoys the Honour, and his Seat is at *Ugbrook* in the Neighbourhood.

Near the Mouth of the *Teigne* ſtands *Biſhops-Teignton*, ſo called as belonging to the Biſhops of *Exeter*. Six Miles from hence the *Iſca*, *Iſk*, or *Ex*, flows out of a large Mouth into the Ocean; its Head lies in *Ex-Moor*, in which Moor ſome of the Hills are very high, and on the Top of one of the higheſt you have a Plain almoſt round, near a Mile in Diameter, full of little Springs, and there being neither a Declivity nor eaſy Paſſage for the Waters, they ſwell on the Surface, which ſeem to be brought hither from no other where but by an Under-Current.

The *Ex* flows from hence Southward by *Tiverton*, anciently called *Twiford* Town: It has a fair Bridge over the *Ex*, where the River *Leman* falls in: It's a Town Corporate, governed by a Mayor, *&c.* and ſends Members to Parliament. It was of greater Account formerly than now, yet is in good Eſteem for the Cloathing Trade, and has a good Market on *Tueſdays*. Both the Caſtle and the Manor, by a Match with one of the Coheirs of the *Courtneys*, paſſed to the *Trelawneys*, but it has for ſome Time been in the Family of the *Weſts*; and *Peter Blondel* a Clothier built and liberally endowed a Free-School here, and gave two Fellowſhips, and as many Scholarſhips to *Sidney-College* in *Cambridge*, and one Fellowſhip and two Scholarſhips to *Baliol* in *Oxford*, for Scholars bred in this School. *Tiverton* in 1598 was conſumed with Fire; no leſs than five hundred Houſes with much Wealth was burnt, the Church and two Alms-Houſes only eſcaping, as they did about fourteen Years after, when the Town underwent a ſecond Conflagration. *Edward Courtney*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, who died in 1569, and his Counteſs, lie buried in this Church, upon whoſe Monument there was this odd Inſcription.

Hoe! hoe! Who lies here?
'Tis I, the good Earl of Devonſhere,
With Kate *my Wife, to me full dere.*
We lived togeather fyfty five Yere;
That we ſpent, we had;
That we left, we loſte;
That we gave, we have.

Then the *Ex* being enlarged chiefly by the *Creden* from the Weſt, and *Columb* from the Eaſt, runs through pretty rich Grounds. Upon the *Creden*, in the *Saxon* Times, ſtood *Credantium*, a Biſhop's See; it's now called *Kirton*, or *Crediton*, ſeated between two Hills, in a rich Soil, and noted for the Native-Place of St. *Winifrer*, the Apoſtle of the *Huſſians*, *Thuringians*, and *Friſians* in *Germany*. The Place is pretty large, and compoſed of the Eaſt and Weſt Towns; it's beautified with a very fair Church, built Cathedralwiſe, to which belongs a Free-School, which has twelve Governors, who by a Patent from Queen *Elizabeth* were incorporated, and have the diſpoſing of the Tithes, and the Payment of the Miniſters of this Town, *Exminſter*, and the Hamlet of *Sandford*: It has a good Trade for Serges, and a Market on *Saturdays*, eſteemed one of the beſt in the County.

The *Columb* from the Eaſt having waſh'd the little Market-Town of *Columpton*, runs into the *Iſk*, grown bigger by dividing itſelf into many Streams, very convenient for Mills, and flows to *Iſca*, or *Exeter*, to which it leaves its Name: It's a fair, ſweet, and well-compacted City, no leſs pleaſantly than commodiouſly ſituated, on the top of an eaſy Aſcent, and on the eaſtern Banks of the River, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge. It's a City of very conſiderable Account and Trade, being much inhabited and reſorted to by Merchants and Tradeſmen, having ſeveral Ships and Veſſels belonging to them, and, though ſeated in a barren Soil, yet no Want of Proviſions are found. *Ptolomy* calls this City *Iſca*, *Antoninus Iſca Danmoniorum*, and the *Britons Pencaer*; but the *Saxons* named it *Exanceaſter*, and we *Exeter*. It contains within its Walls and Ditches about a Mile and an half in Circuit, in which and in its Suburbs, which are very conſiderable, are numbred fifteen Pariſh Churches, beſides its Cathedral founded by King *Athelſtane* in Honour of St. *Peter*, which by the Confeſſor was removed hither from *Crediton*, being a fair and beautiful Structure, adorned with curious Stone Figures. To this Dioceſe belong the Counties of *Devon* and *Cornwal*; and the four Archdeacons are thoſe of *Cornwal*, *Exeter*, *Barnſtable*, and *Taunton*. The Walls of this City were firſt built by King *Athelſtane*, on which were placed many Watch-Towers, and gives Entrance into the City by five Gates; and near to the Eaſt Gate ſtands *Rugemont-Caſtle*, ſometimes the Palace of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings, and after them of the Earls of *Cornwal*: It commands the

B.11.

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the whole City and adjacent Territory, and has a moſt pleaſant Proſpect into the Sea: This was formerly ſo ſtrong, and well defended by the *Britons*, that they held it out againſt the *Saxons* four hundred ſixty five Years after their firſt Entrance, and it was not wholly gained till *Athelſtan* became Monarch of the whole, who then peopled it with *Saxons*, and added much to its Beauty by many fair Buildings; but it has ſince ſuffered many Afflictions; for it was once ſpoiled, and grievouſly harraſs'd by the mercileſs *Danes* in 875; then in 1003 it was ruinated from Eaſt to Weſt by the *Daniſh* King *Swane*, ſince which it has been four times beſieged, firſt by *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, in the Civil Wars between *York* and *Lancaſter*; then by *Perkin Warbeck*, who counterfeited *Richard* Duke of *York*; by the *Corniſh* Rebels in *Edward* VI.'s Time, againſt whom they made an obſtinate Defence, till the Lord *Ruſſel* raiſed the Siege, in Memory of which the ſixth of *Auguſt* was appointed to be, and is ſtill, annually obſerved as a Day of Thankſgiving, commonly called *Jeſus-Day*; and as a Reward of their Loyalty, that King gave them the rich Manor of *Ex-Iſland*; it was laſtly beſieged by the Parliament's Forces in our unhappy Troubles, who ſurrounded it on all ſides, except towards the Sea; and *Fuller* obſerves, that when they were thus cloſely beſieged, and began to want Proviſions, great Flocks of Larks were daily taken in that Part to the Seaward, which much relieved their Wants: But theſe Calamities are not comparable to the Damage ſuſtain'd by the Damms and Wears that *Edward Courtney*, Earl of *Devon* cauſed to be put into the River, which ſo choaked it up, that moſt Veſſels are ſtill forced to lade and unlade at *Topſham*, about three Miles off; nor are theſe Heaps quite removed, though required by Act of Parliament: Several Attempts have indeed been made for that End, but none with ſo good Succeſs as the new Works in the Time of *Charles* II. by the Benefit of which, however vaſtly expenſive to the City, Lighters of the greateſt Burthen now come up to the Key. This City enjoys ample Immunities, is governed by a Mayor and four and twenty Aldermen; it makes Serges in great Abundance, has two conſiderable Markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, and ſends Members to Parliament. As this City has been noted anciently for the Coinage of Money, it was enacted in the Reign of King *William* III. upon the calling in of the baſe, clipt, and all other old hammer'd Silver and Gold Coin of the Kingdom, that it ſhould be one of the Places where Silver Money ſhould be coined, and diſtinguiſhed by having the Letter E impreſſed under the King's Buſt.

The illuſtrious Family of the *Hollands* were formerly ſome Dukes, and ſome Marqueſſes of *Exeter*; one of the *Beauforts* was Duke, and afterwards the *Courtneys* were Marqueſſes; but the *Cecils*, ever ſince the Reign of King *James* the Firſt, have continued Earls of this Place, *Brownlow Cecil* being the preſent Earl.

When we have paſt the *Clyſt*, four Miles Eaſt of *Exeter*, we come to *Clyſt-Heath*, where the *Corniſh* Rebels were totally defeated, *Ann.* 1549, by *John* Lord *Ruſſel*, after Earl of *Bedford*, to whom Biſhop *Veyſey* gave *Clyſt-Biſhops* in this Neighbourhood, after his Predeceſſors had enjoy'd it ever ſince the Reign of *Edward* I. For Sir *Ralph Sackville*, the then Owner, having mortgaged it to *Brownſcomb*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, to enable him to attend that Prince into the *Holy Land*, that Prelate laid out ſo much Money on Buildings and Fences, that the Charge grew double to the Principal, whereby the Biſhop got the Land. At ſome Diſtance from hence ſtands *Ottery St. Mary*, on the River *Otter*, and Side of a Hill, furniſhed with a fair Church and a good Market; ſo has *Culliton*; *Honiton* is not far from the *Otter*, on the Road from *Exeter* to *London*, a Borough-Town that ſends Members to Parliament, and has a good Market on *Saturdays*. B. 4.

We had almoſt forgot *Powderham* on the *Ex*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Courtneys*; and *Kenton*, on the Rivulet *Ken*, over-againſt it, a Manor that has this pretty Cuſtom, that if the Iſſue of any of the Tenants hold their Tenements one after another for three Deſcents, they may claim the Inheritance of the Tenement. B. 9.

From the Mouth of the *Otter*, the Shore with many Windings goes on to the Eaſt by *Budly*, the Native-Place of the famous Sir *Walter Raleigh*.

Sidmouth, ſeated on the Sea-ſhore, is a ſmall Fiſher-Town, formerly a good Port, and of ſome Account before its Haven was choaked up with Sand, as are *Seaton* and *Budly* near adjoining: It has a ſmall Market. *Seaton* is ſuppoſed to be the *Moridunum* of *Antoninus*, the Name in *Britiſh* ſignifying the ſame thing as *Seaton*, that is, *a Town upon a Hill near the Sea*. S. 15.

Below theſe the *Ax* empties itſelf from a very ſmall Channel, after it has paſſed by *Ford-Abbey*, and then it runs to *Axminſter* on the Edge of *Somerſetſhire*, of great Renown in former Ages for the Tombs of the *Saxon* Princes, who were ſlain in the bloody Battle of *Branuburgh*. It has a good Market on *Saturdays*. The *Ax*, after a ſhort Courſe in this Country, runs into the Sea at *Axmouth*, formerly a good Harbour for Ships, and ſeveral Attempts have been made by the Family of the *Earls* to repair it, but hitherto without Succeſs. B. 2.

The Eaſtern Bound from hence runs in a crooked Line by Villages of little Note to the *Severn* Sea, where you have *Herly Point*, or *Hercules*'s *Promontory*, and has on it two ſmall Towns, *Herton* and *Hartland*, famous in old time for the Reliques of St. *Nectan*, in Honour of whom here was erected a little Monaſtery, founded by *Githa*, Earl *Goodwyn*'s Wife, as being perſuaded that through his

Merit

Merit her Husband escaped the Danger of the Sea; though afterwards the *Dinants* were accounted the Founders. In the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, a Bill was preferred in the House of Commons for the finishing of this Port.

Not far from this Promontory is *Clovelly* Harbour secured with a Pier erected at the Charges of the *Careys*, who have had their Seat here ever since the Time of *Richard* II. It is now the most noted Place in these Parts for Herring-Fishing.

As the Shore goes back from *Hercules's Promontory*, the Rivers *Towridge* and *Taw*, the only one in this North Part of the County, fall with one Mouth into the Sea: The first runs towards the East, and receives the *Ocke*, from which *Okehampton* has its Name. This Town is govern'd by a Mayor, *&c.* sends Members to Parliament, and has a good Market on *Saturdays*. It gave the Title of a Baron to the *Mohuns*, now extinct, the last of them being slain *An.* 1712, in a Duel with the late Duke of *Hamilton*.

More to the North lies *Stamford-Courtney*, where a great Insurrection began in the Time of *Edward* VI. and at a little Distance *North-Tawton*, where there is a large and deep Pit, out of which sometimes springs a little Brook, and continues for many Days, taken by the Peasants to be a Fore-runner of some common Calamity.

If you pass to *South-Moulton* on the River *Moule*, it may be noted by the Way, that the oldest Copper-Mine in this County is near this Place, in the Lands of Sir *Coppleston Warwick Bampfylde*, Bart. and there is a considerable Lead-Work near the same, called *Combe-Martyn*, formerly reputed a Silver-Mine, and has lately produced an hundred Ounces of Silver out of a Ton of Lead.

The *Towridge* turning its Course suddenly Northward, brings us to *Torrington*, on the Side of a Hill, called in old Records *Chepan-Torrington*, which formerly sent Burgesses to Parliament, and gave the Title of Earl to *George* and his Son *Christopher Monk*, Dukes of *Albemarle*, as it did afterwards to Admiral *Herbert*, then of a Baron to *Thomas Newport*, Esq; as it does now that of a Viscount to Sir *George Bing*, Knt. and Bart. famous for the Defeat of the *Spanish* Fleet near *Messina*, in his present Majesty's Reign.

Monkley, a little lower, belonged anciently to *Montacute* Monastery, in whose Church you have the Monument of the famous Chief Justice *Hankford*, who imprisoned Prince *Henry* (afterwards King *Henry* V.) and his Family; and after the Death of *Henry* IV. retiring for Fear of that King's Displeasure, and charging the Keeper of his Park to kill any Man in his Night-Walk that would not tell him who he was, and he would be his Warrant: Sir *William* himself, not long after, being there, and refusing to answer, the Keeper shot him dead. The People still shew a Tree called *Hankford*'s Oak, where the Fact was done.

The *Towridge* from hence runs by *Bidiford*, commodiously seated for the Reception of Ships, over which River it has a large Stone-Bridge, of arch'd Work, consisting of four and twenty Piers, and so high, that a Vessel of fifty or sixty Ton may pass under it; upon which Accounts it equals, if not exceeds all others in *England*. This Place has been in the Possession of the *Grandvills* ever since the Conquest, who in time became Earls of *Bath*, but that Honour is now extinct: They were likewise Barons of *Kilhampton* and of this Place, which is a large Town of Trade, well inhabited, having a well-frequented Market on *Tuesdays*.

The *Towridge* below *Bidiford* joins the *Taw*, which rising in the very Heart of the County, passes by *Chimligh* (where there was a Free-School, founded by the Earl of *Bedford*,) *Chettlehampton* and *Putta*, and hastens to *Barnstable*, commodiously seated on the *Taw*, over which it has a large Bridge. It is a fine Borough-Town, which sends Members to Parliament, and has a good Market on *Fridays*: It's a Place of Trade. The River on a Spring-Tide overflows the Fields, and makes the Town itself seem to be a *Peninsula*; but at other times it is so small, it will hardly carry little Vessels. On the North, near the Confluence of the Rivulet *North-Ewe*, are the Remains of a Castle held in the Conqueror's Time by the Family of the *Tornais*, after that of the *Tracys*: Of this Family was, Sir *William Tracy*, one of the Murderers of *Thomas à Becket*, who leaving an only Daughter, she was marry'd to Sir *Gervase Courtney*, by whom she had Issue *William*, who changed his Sirname to *Tracy*, from whom by his Son *Oliver* descended *Henry* Lord *Tracy*, Baron of *Barnstaple*, but the Barony expired about the Beginning of *Edward* I. Of the same Family is the Lord Viscount *Tracy* of *Rathcoole* in *Ireland*. It came in time to the *Martyns*; *John Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, had it in *Richard* II.'s Reign, and the *Marrows* had it in Queen *Mary*'s Time.

The *Taw* passing from hence by *Ralegh*, formerly belonging to its noble Lord of the same Name, and afterwards to the *De Chichesters*, and then being enlarged by the *Towridge* runs into the *Severn*-Sea, upon which Coast formerly stood *Kinuith-Castle*, which could not be approached on any Side but the East: Here *Hubba* the *Dane*, after having done much Mischief, was slain in 879; from thence forward called *Hubbestow*, and the *Danish* Standard called *Reafan* was taken by the *English*.

If we pass by *Braunton* to *Mort*, it's made remarkable for being the Place whither Sir *William Tracy*, one of the Murderers of *Thomas à Becket*, retired twenty three Years after the Fact, contrary to what our common Historians say, that all who were concerned in the Murder died miserably within three Years after.

Ilfarcombe has a pretty good Road for Ships, an indifferent Market, and is remarkable on the account of the Lights kept here for the Direction of Sailors, and much more for Mr. *Cambden*'s being a Prebendary hereof, a Preferment belonging to the Church of *Saliſbury*, which might then be enjoyed by Laymen.

To this joins *Combmarton*, ſo call'd from *Combe*, in *Britiſh* a *low Situation*, and *Martin* of *Tours*, a *Norman* Lord, who had Poſſeſſions here in the Reign of *Henry* I. Here were Silver-Mines diſcover'd in the Reign of *Edward* I. after which having been long neglected, they were entred on again; and they preſented a Cup made here to the then Earl of *Bath* with this Inſcription:

In Martins-Comb *I long lay hid,*
Obſcure, depreſs'd with groſſer Soil,
Debaſed much with mixed Lead,
Till Bulmer *came, whoſe Skill and Toil*
Reformed me ſo pure and clean,
As richer no where elſe is ſeen.

Theſe Mines were new wrought not many Years ſince.

Bampton, formerly *Beantun*, ſtands more to the South-Eaſt; it was formerly the Eſtate of the *Paynels*, after them of the *Cogans*, and through the *Hankfords* and *Fitz-Warins* came to the *Bourchiers*, Earls of *Bath*. It is noted for being the Native-Place of *John de Bampton*, a learned Monk in the Time of *Henry* VI. and of late Years for an excellent chalybeate Spring.

The Circumference of *Devon* is two hundred Miles; it contains about a Million nine hundred and twenty thouſand Acres, and fifty thouſand ſix hundred and thirty one Houſes. The Pariſhes are three hundred and ninety four in all, and the Towns two and thirty.

This County has had Earls of ſeveral Families, of which the *Rivers* and the *Courtneys* held the Title long, as now the *Cavendiſhes* may do, who have Poſſeſſion of it in the fifth Generation: But how long any of them held it, and who they were that interloped, we ſhall beſt ſee by looking over the particular Names and Families.

Richard de Rivers, or *Ripariis*.
1137, *Baldwin de Rivers*.
1154, *Richard de Rivers*.
1166, *Baldwin de Rivers*.
Richard de Rivers.
1184, *William de Rivers*.
1216, *Baldwin de Rivers*.
1235, *Baldwin de Rivers*.

* * * * *

William de Fortibus, Huſband to *Iſabel*, Siſter to the laſt *Baldwin*.

1335, *Hugh Courtney*, next Heir of *Iſabel de Fortibus*.
1346, *Hugh Courtney*, his Son and Heir, who died in the fifteenth of *Edward* III.
1378, *Edward Courtney* ſucceeded his Grandfather, *ob.* 7 *Henry* V.
1418, *Hugh Courtney*, Son and Heir, *ob.* 10 *Hen.* V.
1421, *Thomas Courtney*, the Son of *Hugh*, *ob.* 36 *Hen.* VI.
1458, *Thomas Courtney*, Son of *Thomas*, beheaded at *York* 1 *Edward* IV.
1461, *Henry Courtney*, Brother of *Thomas*, beheaded 11 *Edward* IV. Without Iſſue.

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1469, *Humphrey* Lord *Stafford* of *Southwick*, made Earl of *Devon* by *Edward* IV.
1469, *Thomas Courtney*, ſlain at *Tewkſbury*.
1486, *Edward Courtney*, Earl of *Devon*, Son of Sir *Hugh Courtney* of *Boconnock*, who was Son of Sir *Hugh Courtney* of *Haccomb*, a younger Brother of *Edward* Earl of *Devonſhire*, was reſtored to the Earldom, and died 1 *Hen.* VIII.
1509, *William Courtney* his Son and Heir, Earl of *Devon*.
1525, *Henry Courtney*, Marqueſs of *Exeter*, attainted in the thirtieth of *Henry* the Eighth.
1553, *Edward Courtney*, reſtored to the Earldom of *Devon Ann.* 1 *Mariæ*, died without Iſſue 3 *&* 4 *Ph. & M. Anno* 1553. There were ſome Thoughts once of making a Match between him and Queen *Mary*, he being deſcended from a Daughter of *Edward* IV. but being ſuſpected of Proteſtaniſm, they were laid aſide.

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1603, *Charles Blount*, Lord *Montjoy*, created Earl of *Devon*. He died in 1606.

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1618, *William* Lord *Cavendiſh* of *Hardwick*, created Earl of *Devon* 16 *Jac.* I. *ob.* 3 *Mar.* 1625.
1625, *William Cavendiſh* ſucceeded his Fa- *ob.* 20 *Jun.* 1628.
1628, *William Cavendiſh*, Son and Heir to Earl *William*, *ob.* 25 *Nov.* 1684.
1684, *William Cavendiſh* ſucceeded his Father, was made Lord Steward of the King's Houſhold *An.* 1689; created Marqueſs of *Hartington*, and Duke of *Devonſhire May* 12th, 1694, 6 *W. & M. ob. Aug.* 18, 1707.
1707, *William Cavendiſh*, Lord Steward, ſucceeded his Father.



DORSET SHIRE
By
H. Moll Geographer.

PART of SOMERSET SHIRE.

PART of WILT SH.

English Miles 0 5 10

Divisions and Hundreds in Dorset Shire.

Sherborn Division.
A. Sedminster
B. Sherborn
C. Tenomb & Woodbury
D. Bushland
E. Whitchurch
F. Brownsel
G. Newton
H. Redlane

Shaston. Sherborn Division.
I. Upwimborn
K. Born
L. Knolton
M. Badbury
N. Cogdean

Blanford. Shaston.
O. Pimperne
P. Berne
Q. Rusmore
R. Rowbarrow
S. Baxler
T. Winfrith

Dorchester. Blandford.
V. Puddleton
W. George
X. Cullisford
Y. Ugcomb
Z. Tollerford

Bridport. Dorchester.
a. Whitway
b. Bemister
c. Redheave
d. P. of Bemister
e. Thorn
f. Iggerton
g. Part of Somerset Shire

Venus

Iupiter Ammon

Neptunus

Hercules

Vulcanus

Bacchus

The Roman Amphitheater at Dorchester now called Maumbury. is about 1300 Feet in Circumferenc.

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

Race of Portland

3 Degrees West from London

DORSETSHIRE.

THIS County, whoſe Inhabitants were call'd *Durotriges* by the *Romans*, very probably form'd of the *Britiſh* Words *Dour-Trig*, ſignifying *Dwellers by the Water-Side*, as *Mynydh-drig* in the ſame Language is a *Mountaineer*, or Dweller on the Mountains, is ſeated in the Weſt of *England*, in a good and healthful Air, and has for its Bounds *Hampſhire* on the Eaſt, the *Britiſh* Sea on the South, *Devonſhire* and Part of *Somerſetſhire* on the Weſt, and the County of *Wilts*, with Part of *Somerſet* on the North. Its length from Eaſt to Weſt is about four and forty Miles, Breadth where broadeſt, about twenty four, and it makes in Circumference about a hundred and fifty. Though the Air of this County be good, yet is not the Soil barren, but rich and fertile, a thing ſeldom incident to wholeſome Airs; and the Inhabitants reckon it much for their Honour, what they affirm King *Charles* II. to have declar'd, that he never ſaw a finer Country, either in *England*, or out of it. The more Northern Part, which is divided from the South, almoſt by a continual Ridge of high Hills, is ſomewhat flat, and was in former Times wholly Foreſts; neither is it in this our decaying Age altogether deſtitute of Timber Trees and Woods. It abounds with good Paſture and Feeding for Cattle, and is water'd with fine Streams, which take their Courſes through rich Meadows, which have induced many of the Gentry of theſe Parts to dwell there, though they receive more Profit than Pleaſure in the Winter Seaſon, for this flat Country is ſubject to foul Ways, which the South Part is free from, as conſiſting altogether of Hills or Downs, overſpread with innumerable Flocks of Sheep, of great Profit to the Inhabitants. Here are divers, but not large Vales, in which the Towns and Gentlemen's Houſes are for the moſt Part ſeated, to avoid thoſe ſharp Blaſts which this Southern Part is ſubject to, by Reaſon of its being deſtitute of Woods: Their Corn-Fields ſeldom Baulk the Huſbandman's Expectations, and adjoining to the Rivers are rich Meadows, though not in ſo great Plenty as in the North Part, which is more for Pleaſure than Profit. After the *Saxons* had made themſelves Lords of this Kingdom, it fell under the Juriſdiction of the Weſt *Saxons*, whoſe Kings often reſided at *Corf-Caſtle* in the Iſle of *Purbec*, but the *Normans* afterwards poſſeſſed themſelves in a great Meaſure of their Places.

At the very Entrance into this County from *Devonſhire*, *Lime* on a ſteep Hill, and ſo named from a Rivulet running in it, is the firſt Town that occurs to us, much improved to what it was in former times, having very conſiderable Merchants in it, the *Pier*, tho' very chargeable, being one of the beſt in *England*: It's a Place of no great Antiquity; its Harbour is called the *Cobb*; the Town is large on both Sides the River, over which it has a Bridge, and is governed by a Mayor, who the next Year after his Mayoralty is a Juſtice of the Peace, and the Year after Juſtice and Coroner. It was made remarkable in our Time for being the landing Place of the unfortunate Duke of *Monmouth*, whoſe Fate is known to every Body; and it ſends, by the Name of *Lime Regis*, two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

Hard by, at the Mouth of the *Carr*, ſtands the Village *Carmouth*, where the pirating *Danes* beat the *Engliſh* in two Engagements in 831. and 839. Next is *Bridport*, *Birtport*, or *Bruteport*, ſeated between two ſmall Rivers, which not far off joining with a little Hill, afford a fit Place for a Harbour, now quite choaked up with Sand. The Town was of good Account in the Confeſſor's Time, and now boaſts of its Antiquity more than of its Beauty and Largeneſs, containing but one Church. It's governed by two Bailiffs, ſends two Members to Parliament, and has a good Market, chiefly for Hemp, which is good and plentiful here, and for that Reaſon it was the only Place appointed for the twiſting of Cordage and Ropes for the Royal Navy.

North Eaſt from hence in the Ground call'd *Ferudown*, near *Wingfield Eagle*, there is a Barrow, in which by digging they found a Place like an Oven, curiouſly clay'd round, and in the midſt of it a fair Urn full of perfect Bones, and the Oven was ſo hot as not to be endured; in digging further they found ſixteen more Urns but not in Ovens, and one with Ears in the middle; and there are ſome remarkable Stones at *Winterborn* not far off.

The Shore winding very much from *Bridport*, runs out into the Sea, where there is a Shelf of Sand, where *Portland* is now joined to the Continent. It's of great Strength as well by Nature as Art, being environ'd with inacceſſible Rocks, except at the very landing Place, where ſtands *Portland Caſtle*, built by *Henry* VIII. and oppoſite to it on the Land Side *Sandfoot Caſtle*, which two command

command all Ships that paſs into the Road: The whole Iſle, when you get to the top of theſe craggy Rocks, appears flat and is ſeven Miles in Compaſs; the Ground is good for Corn, but indifferent for Paſture, and ſo deſtitute of Wood and other Fuel, that the Inhabitants are ſometimes neceſſitated to dry their Cow-dung and burn it. On the South Side ſtands the only Church in the Iſland, ſo near the Sea, that they have been forced to wall the Churchyard Banks to an incredible Height to preſerve it from the Fury of its Waves. Here is *Portland Race*, which is the meeting of two Tides, with ſuch a Struggle, that it is dangerous for Barks to paſs over it, though in the calmeſt Seaſon. The Iſland has no freſh Water but Plenty of Corn, Sheep, and Cattle, and affords excellent Stone Quarries for building. King *Charles* I. in 1632. created *Richard* Lord *Weſton* Earl of *Portland*, he being then Lord Treaſurer, wherein he was ſucceeded by his Son *Jerom*, and he by his Son *Charles*, who being ſlain in a Naval Fight againſt the *Dutch* in 1665. his Uncle *Thomas* ſucceeded him in the Honour, but dying without Iſſue, it extinguiſh'd with him, and was not reviv'd again 'till *William* III. created *William Bentinck*, Earl of *Portland*, in 1689. in which Honour having been ſucceeded by his Son *Henry*, his Majeſty King *George* dignified him with the Title of Duke of *Portland*, and he is at preſent Governor of *Jamaica*.

Weymouth hard by is ſeated at the Mouth of the *Wey*, oppoſite to which on the other Bank ſtands *Melcomb Regis*, an ancient Borough, between which aroſe great Conteſts, but they were at laſt by Act of Parliament, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, incorporated, and govern'd by one Mayor and other Magiſtrates, and conjoin'd by a fair Timber Bridge; yet they ſtill each of them ſend Members to Parliament; neither of theſe Towns till the laſt Century had a Pariſh Church. *Weymouth* for a good Space lies open to the Sea, on the Bank of which riſes a Hill ſo ſteep that the Inhabitants are forced to climb up to their Chapel by ſixty Stone Steps, from whence there is a fair Proſpect of the Town and Haven, which lie under it, and *Weeke*, its Mother Church, ſhews itſelf from the other Side. *Thomas Thynn* of *Longlete*, Eſq; was in the thirty fourth of *Charles* II. created Viſcount *Weymouth*, which Title is now enjoy'd by his Grandſon. *Melcomb* on the other Side of the River lies better ſituated on a Flat, and invites moſt of the Merchants to reſide there; their Markets are on *Tueſdays* and *Fridays*, and well provided.

B. 12. Lulworth Caſtle.

The Shore lies ſtrait from hence to the Iſle of *Purbeck*, full of Heath, Woods, and Foreſts, but the South Part is very good Land, and under Ground it has Veins of Marble, and many good Stones, large Quantities of which are carry'd to *London*, to the great Advantage of the Inhabitants. In the middle ſtood *Corf-Caſtle* a very ancient Ruin, where

B. 14.

Elfrith got her Son-in-Law *Edward* King of *England* murdered, to make Way for her own Son *Ethelred* to the Throne; this Caſtle is ſuppoſed to have been built by King *Edgar*, and was one of the chiefeſt belonging to the Crown. *Edward* II. was a Priſoner here. *Henry* VII. repair'd it; and in the Civil War it was a Garriſon for King *Charles* I. and taken at laſt by Treachery. The Town is one of the nine Boroughs that ſends Members to Parliament, and the principal Members of it are call'd *Barons*. Though *Purbeck* be called an Iſland it is but a Peninſula; a Family of the Name of *Clavel* is recorded in Domeſday to have been here in the Time of the Conqueror. King *James* I. created *John Villiers*, elder Brother of *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, in the ſeventeenth Year of his Reign, Baron of *Stoke* in *Buckinghamſhire*, and Viſcount *Purbeck* of *Purbeck*; but a Diſpute ariſing about the Legitimacy of the Perſon, who ſaid he was his Son, that Succeſſion lies dormant; but you will ſee ſomewhat more about it in *Buckinghamſhire*.

A little North of *Purbeck*, in a Peninſula, ſtands *Pool*, encloſed on all Parts with the Sea, except on the North. This Town, from a few Fiſhermen's Houſes, grew to be a Market Town of good Trade, ſo that *Henry* VI. granted to it the Privilege of a Haven, and to be wall'd; upon which the Inhabitants began to abound in Wealth, and to build fair Houſes; and to free itſelf from Subjection to the County, it purchaſed the Privilege of a County, and ſo from a mean Hamlet belonging to *Canford* on the *Stour*, became a Town and County incorporate, and to ſend Members to Parliament; but at preſent it has loſt much of its priſtine Glory: It has two weekly Markets on *Mondays* and *Thurſdays*; in the very Mouth of the Haven is the little Iſle of *Brankſey*, with a *Block-houſe*; and to the South lie the Iſles of *Burſey* and St. *Elyns*.

Into the Weſt Corner of this Bay the *Frome* or *Frau* diſcharges itſelf; it has its Riſe at *Everſhot* near the Weſtern Bounds of the County, runs Eaſtward by *Frompton*, and being join'd by a Rivulet, flowing by *Cerne-Abbey*, viſits the ancient *Durnovaria*; that is, the Paſſage over the River, now called *Dorcheſter*, the principal Town of the County, and of great Antiquity, the *Romans* having their Station here, as may appear by the great Quantities of their Coins, which the Country People call *Kingdoms Pence*. It was much larger formerly than now, as appears by the Circuit of its then Walls, firſt thrown down by the *Danes*; it's pleaſantly ſituated on the South Side of the River, and on the *Roman* Cauſey call'd the *Foſs-Way*; it has three Pariſh Churches at preſent, and its Inhabitants gain well by Cloathing and other Merchandiſe. It has a good Market on *Saturdays*, is a Town Corporate, governed by two Bailiffs and other Magiſtrates, and ſends two Members

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to

to Parliament: The Aſſizes are kept here, and they have an eminent Free-School, and an Alms-Houſe. *Henry Pierrepoint* was created Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter* by King *Charles* I. King *James* II. made *Katherine Sidley* Counteſs of this Place, and Queen *Ann* was pleaſed to make *Evelyn* Earl of *Kingſton*, Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter*, the Counteſs being then living. But formerly it was not ſo; to inſtance only in *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, who prevailed upon King *James* I. to create him Earl of *Norfolk*, to prevent the Alienation of that Title in any Degree of Honour. This Town is famous for a ſort of Cakes called *Dorcheſter Cakes*; and ſince the Prohibition of *French* Wine in the late Wars, they have learned to brew the fineſt Beer in *England*. The moſt noted Piece of Antiquity near here is about a Quarter of a Mile South-Weſt from the Walls of this Town, cloſe by the *Roman* Road, running from thence to *Weymouth*, and that is a *Roman* Amphitheatre lately diſcovered in a Plain in the open Fields; the *Ikenild-Street*, the great Military Way that paſſes athwart the Kingdom from *Norfolk* to this Place, and ſo to the Southern Sea, goes between it and the Town: The common People call it *Maumbury*, perhaps from the old *Britiſh* Word *Maingc*, ſignifying a Bench from the Multitude of Seats therein; or elſe it may be equivalent to the Heathen *Bury*, from the Memory of the *Pagan* Sports celebrated therein; for our Anceſtors uſed to call *Heatheniſm* by the general Name of *Maumetry*, corrupted from *Mahometaniſm*; or is it from the old faſhioned Games of *Mummings*, ſo frequent among us, deriv'd from *Mimus* or *Momus?* The Area was originally about a hundred and forty Feet Diameter the ſhorteſt Way, and two hundred and twenty the longeſt, wherein it does not fall much ſhort of the Compaſs of the moſt conſiderable ones. This Work is raiſed of ſolid Chalk upon the Level without any Ditch about it: The Ground at preſent is plow'd up to the very Skirt of the Amphitheater, both within and without.

B. 50—53

Not far from *Dorcheſter*, on the South Side, is a ſmall Plat of Ground, now bearing Corn, raiſed about thirty Paces higher than the reſt of the Plain, and compaſſed about with five Trenches, called the *Maiden-Caſtle*, a Fort of Defence for the *Roman* Garriſon; thoſe who have view'd it narrowly, ſay that the Weſtern Part of it facing the *Prætorium* was for the Foot, and could not contain leſs than three Legions; that the Eaſt Part behind the *Prætorium* was for the Horſes and Carriages, and that between both, on each Side the *Prætorium*, the Tribunes and other Officers were ſeated.

B. 10.

The *Frome* running from hence by *Woodford*, reaches *Beandum*, now *Bindon*, ſome time the Seat of the Lord *Marney*, and afterwards gave the Title of Viſcount to *Thomas Howard*, ſecond Son of *Thomas Howard*, ſecond Duke of *Norfolk*, of that Name, who marrying the Daughter and Heir of *Marney* came to the Eſtate of the *Newborough*'s here; but the Honour dying with him, Queen *Ann* in the fifth of her Reign created *Henry Howard* Lord *Walden*, eldeſt Son of the Earl of *Suffolk*, Earl of *Bindon*; wherein he was ſucceeded by his Son, who dying without Iſſue, the Title of *Suffolk* came to his Uncle, but not that of *Bindon*.

Warham, anciently *Weareham*, ſtands near the Mouth of the *Frome*, between it and the *Biddle*, where it had a very good Harbour for Ships, and was a conſiderable Place, containing ſeveral Churches, now reduced to three, and encompaſſed with a ſtrong Wall, defended by a Caſtle, and inhabited with rich Burgeſſes; but its frequent Shocks of ill Fortune by Fire and Sword has ſo long oppreſs'd it, that now only the Shadow of its ancient Glory remains; for its Caſtle is ruin'd, and the Haven choak'd up; however, it ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament; is govern'd by a Mayor, and has a tolerable Market. *Warham* probably roſe at firſt out of the Ruins of *Stowborough*, govern'd ſtill by a Mayor, though in a mean Condition.

About three Miles from the Northern Banks of the *Biddle*, may be ſeen the Abbey of *Middleton*, the greateſt Part of which is ſtill ſtanding, as having been the Seat of the *Tregonwells*, from the Time of the Diſſolution; from whom it came by the Marriage of the Daughter and Heir of *John Tregonwell*, to the *Lutterels* of *Dunſter-Caſtle*, and from them by a Marriage to the Family of *Banks*. Beneath *Middleton* riſes another Rivulet that runs by *Bere* or *Bere Regis*, a very poor Market Town, and chiefly eminent for a Fair kept near it on *Woodbury-Hill*, fortify'd at the top with double Ditches, and ſaid to have been formerly a Station of the *Romans*.

B. 8.

But to return to the Weſt Part of the County; at the Riſe of the *Frome* you have *Blackmore Foreſt*, otherwiſe call'd *White-Hart Foreſt*, though long ſince diſforeſted, from a milk white Hart which *Henry* III. ſpar'd here; but being afterwards kill'd by *de Lind* and others, the King fin'd them ſeverely, and their very Lands to this Day pay a pecuniary Mulct into the Exchequer, call'd *White-Hart Silver*.

Upon this Foreſt, on the Declivity of a Hill, ſtands *Shirburn* or *Shirburn-Caſtle*, ſignifying in *Saxon*, a Spring of clear Water; a Town that gives Place to none in theſe Parts; and its likely it was in great Eſteem in the *Saxons* Time, for *Ina* in 704. erected a Biſhop's See here, under whoſe Juriſdiction he appointed the Counties of *Dorſet*, *Wilts*, *Somerſet*, *Devon*, and *Cornwal*; but upon tranſlating the See to *Saliſbury*, the Cathedral and Biſhop's Palace was left to the Monks, and it ſoon after grew to be an Abbey of good Note; and upon the Diſſolution, the Church being not long before newly built, the Abbey was purchaſed by the Townſmen, for

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the effecting of which they pulled down two other Churches, and added more Beauty to it, ſo that it ſurpaſſed any thereabouts. At the Eaſt End is a very fair Free-School, endow'd by *Edward* VI. and not far off a fine Alms-Houſe, built by *Beauchamp* Biſhop of *Saliſbury*. This Town is divided into two Parts, that lying near the *Caſtle*, now in Ruins, is called *Caſtle-Town*, and both govern'd by two Conſtables, yearly choſen; their Market is on *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays*. King *James* I. created Sir *John Digby* Baron of *Sherburn*, and afterwards Earl of *Briſtol*, in which Title he was ſucceeded by his Son *George*, and he by his Son *John*, who dying without Iſſue in 1698. the Honour became extinct.

Sherburn Caſtle was the firſt that was formally beſieged in the laſt Civil Wars, and one of the laſt that held out for the King, being bravely defended by Sir *Lewis D'Ives*, againſt General *Fairfax*; who at laſt took it by Storm, and ſent Sir *Lewis* Priſoner to the Tower of *London*, from whence he made his Eſcape.

More to the Eaſt the *Stour* flowing to *Sturton*, runs to *Gillingham Foreſt*, where *Edmond Ironſide* defeated the *Danes*, and viſits *Shaftſbury*, by the *Britons* call'd *Caer Paladur*; its ſeated on a high Hill, very deſtitute of Water, but the Air is very ſerene and good. It was built by King *Alfred*, as appeared by a *Latin* Inſcription upon a Stone in the Wall of the Nuns Chapter-Houſe here, importing King *Alfred* built this City in the Year of our Lord 880. and the eighth Year of his Reign. His Palace came afterwards to be a fair and rich Monaſtery, and was much reſorted to by reaſon *Edward* II. after he was murder'd, was inter'd here, who being eſteem'd a Martyr, had his Shrine ſo viſited, that the very Town for a Time was from him call'd *Burgus S. Edward*. Here King *Canutus* the *Dane* ended his Days. It had, when in its Glory, ten Pariſh Churches, now reduced to three: Its Houſes are built of free Stone, with which the Hill abounds; it ſends Members to Parliament; its Market on *Saturdays* exceeds all the adjacent ones; to the Green, the *Monday* before the Fair, the Inhabitants, by their Charter, are oblig'd to carry a thing they call a *Beſome*, being a Frame of Wood richly adorn'd with Gold, Jewels, and Ribbons, carry'd by one of the Serjeants, the Mayor and his Brethren attending with Muſick, Dancing, and other Paſtimes; at which Time they are alſo oblig'd as a Homage for their Water to the other Pariſh, to preſent the Lord's Bailiff with a Calves-Head raw, Bread, Beer, and a Pair of Gloves. *Anthony Aſhley* of *Winborn St. Giles*, was in the 24th of *Charles* II. created Lord *Cooper* of *Paulet* and Earl of *Shaftſbury*, all which Honours are in his great Grandſon the preſent Earl.

The *Stoure* from thence runs by *Marnhill*, which in the laſt Century gave the Title of a Baron to *Henry Howard* Earl of *Northampton*; ſo to *Stour-Minſter*, a mean Town, though in a rich Vale, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge, leading to *Newton-Caſtle*, eminent for the Relicks of an ancient Caſtle near adjoining, the Seat of the Weſt *Saxon* Kings. It has a Market on *Thurſdays*; in the neighbourhood are two pretty high Hills, call'd *Hameldon* and *Hodd*, ſuppoſed to have been a Work of the *Danes*.

Not far off is *Okeford*, now corruptly call'd *Five Peny Ockford*, and from hence the River paſſes by *Brienſton*; that is, *Brienſtius*'s *Town*, ſometime the Poſſeſſion of the *Rogers*, then of the *Portmans*, and now I think in *Seymour Portman*; and next it goes to *Blanford* or *Blanford-Brian*, a fair, large, and well compacted Town, near the Downs, well inhabited and neighbour'd with Gentry, and of a good Trade. It is govern'd by two Bailiffs; its Market is on *Saturdays*; and you paſs over a Bridge to the other Side of the River to St. *Mary Blanford*. *Blanford* will be for ever famous for giving the Title of Marqueſs to the late moſt renown'd and invincible Duke of *Marlborough*, from whom his Titles, by Act of Parliament, are devolved upon his eldeſt Daughter the Counteſs of *Godolphin*.

The *Stour* flowing from hence by *Tarrent*, haſtens to the ancient *Vindogladia*, now commonly call'd *Winburne*, and from its Monaſtery *Winburne-Minſter*; it took its Name from the *Britiſh Windugleddeu*; it's a large, well frequented, and inhabited Market Town, which Market is on *Fridays*; it was formerly beautified with a goodly large Church, with a Nunnery thereto adjoining, built in the Year 712. by *Lutleburga* Siſter to King *Ina*, who being deſirous to live a religious Life, ſued a Divorce from her Huſband King of *Northumberland*, and retir'd hither; upon the Diſſolution a fair and large Church, with a high Spire, and a Bell-Tower, was erected in the Room of it, and Prebendaries were placed in lieu of the Nuns, govern'd by a Dean, now alſo gone. They have a great Market on *Good-Friday* for Cattle, and ſo continues for ſeven Weeks after. King *Ethelred* was bury'd here, and on his Tomb was a *Latin* Inſcription to this effect; *In this Place reſts the Body of St.* Ethelred, *King of the* Weſt-Saxons, *Martyr*; *who in the Year of our Lord* 872. *on the twenty third of* April, *fell by the Hands of the* Pagan Danes.

Badbury, in *Saxon Baddan-Byris*, a Hill ſcarce two Miles off, is intrenched with a triple Ditch, and was probably the Summer Station of a *Roman* Legion, or Part of one, which might have their Winter Station at *Winburn*; for a *Roman* Sword and ſeveral Urns have been lately dug up here, and the *Foſs-Way* begins in this Place.

In the neighbourhood is *Kingſton-Lacy*, ſo nam'd from the *Lacies* Earls of *Lincoln*; it's now call'd *Kingſton-Hall*, and the Poſſeſſion of the Family of the *Banks*, of whom Sir

Ralph Banks built upon it a ſtately Houſe, and his Grandfather Sir *John Banks* bought it of the adopted Son of *Blunt* Earl of *Devon*, to whom King *James* I. gave it; it came to the Crown by *Henry* IV. The *Stour* at a little Diſtance from *Winbourn*, receives the Rivulet *Alen*, on which ſtands *Winburn St. Giles*, the Seat of the *Aſhleys*, from whom it came by Deſcent to the *Coopers*, and Sir *Anthony Aſhley Cooper* was made Baron *Aſhley* of this Place, purſuant to an Article of Marriage, that if any of the *Coopers* ſhould be dignified with a Peerage, they ſhould take that for their Title.

Wickhampton on the ſame River, was ſometime the Poſſeſſion of the *Maltravers*, and after that of the *Arundels*. From hence the *Stour* paſſes by *Canford*, below which *James* Baron *Montjoy*, a great Virtuoſo, ſometime made Allom and Coperas. Here the *Stour* leaves this County, and paſſing through ſome Parts of *Hantſhire*, falls into the Ocean, having firſt receiv'd a little River, which runs by *Cranborn*, finely ſeated for Pleaſure and well water'd: It has a Chace which extends itſelf almoſt to *Saliſbury*. It's a Town of great Antiquity, being the Seat of *Alward*, an *Anglo-Saxon*, of noble Birth, who here built a little Monaſtery in the Year 930. in which he was bury'd. It has a Market on *Wedneſdays*, but of no great Account. It came from *Alward* to the *Clares* Earls of *Glouceſter*, then to the *Burghs* Earls of *Ulſter*, and ſo to *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, and by him to the Crown. King *James* I. made Sir *Robert Cecil*, after Earl of *Saliſbury*, Viſcount *Cranborn*, in whoſe Poſterity the Title ſtill remains. On *Hambledon Hill*, at the end of *Cranborn Chaſe*, is an ancient Camp, and another near it on *Hodd Hill*; in or near the firſt of which, *Roman* Coins are ſaid to have been dug up.

Dorſetſhire, which has nineteen Towns, and two hundred and forty eight Pariſhes, is, as aforemention'd, a hundred and fifty Miles in Circumference, and contains about ſeven hundred ſeventy two thouſand Acres, and one and twenty thouſand nine hundred and forty four Houſes.

Some reckon *Aethelhelme*, *Oſric*, and *Egelward*, in the Time of King *Edgar* I. to have been Earls of *Dorſet* before the Conqueſt, and *Oſmund de Sels*, a *Norman*, and a great Soldier, who dy'd in 1099. ſoon after the Conqueſt; after which we do not find any bore this Title, 'till

1398, *John Beaufort*, Lord Admiral, was made Marqueſs of *Dorſet*.
1413, *Thomas Beaufort*, Earl and Duke of *Exeter*, Lord Chancellor and Lord Admiral.
1442, *Edmund Beaufort*, Earl and Marqueſs, Duke of *Somerſet*.
1443, *Henry Beaufort*, Marqueſs.
1462, *Edmond Beaufort*, Marqueſs.
* * * *
1475, *Thomas Grey*, Marqueſs, *ob.* 20 *Sept.* 17 *Hen.* VII.
1494, *Thomas Grey*, Marqueſs.
1530, *Henry Grey*, Marqueſs, Duke of *Suffolk*, beheaded 1553.
* * * *
1603, *Thomas Sackvil*, Lord *Buckhurſt*, created Earl of *Dorſet*, 1 *Jac.* I. *March* 13. Lord Treaſurer, and Chancellor of *Oxford*, *ob.* 19 *April* 5 *Jac.* I.
1607, *Robert Sackvil* ſucceeded his Father, *ob.* 23 *Feb.* 7 *Jac.* I.
1608, *Richard Sackvil* ſucceeded his Father, *ob.* 23 *Feb.* 1624.
1624, *Edward Sackvil*, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, ſucceeded his Brother *Richard*, *ob.* 17 *July*, 1652.
1652, *Richard Sackvil*, Son and Heir to *Edward*, *ob. An.* 1667.
1667, *Charles Sackvil*, eldeſt Son to *Richard* aforeſaid; who, in the Life-time of his Father, was created Earl of *Middleſex*, and Baron of *Cranfield*, 4 *April.* 1674. 26 *Caroli* II. died in *January* 170$\frac{4}{5}$.
170$\frac{4}{5}$, *Lionel Cranfield Sackvil*, Son and Heir to *Charles*, ſucceeded him in all his Honours and Titles, and was by his Majeſty King *George* created Duke of *Dorſet*.



SOMER-

SOMERSETSHIRE.

THE *Belgæ*, who were anciently poſſeſſed of the Counties now called *Somerſet*, *Wilts*, and *Hantſhire*, are ſuppoſed originally to have been a People that came over into *Britain* from *Gallia Belgica*, ſome time before *Cæſar*'s Invaſion of our Iſland; and ſome derive the Word from the *Gauliſh* or *Britiſh* Word *Pelh*, *Remote*, they being the remoteſt People in *Gaul*, and at the greateſt Diſtance from the *Roman* Provinces, as well in Situation as in Breeding and Humanity.

They being ſituated North and Eaſt of the *Durotriges* (and if ſo, they were in the *Britiſh* Dialect probably called *Pelhgied*) we begin with the County of *Somerſet*, which for its Eaſtern Bounds has *Wiltſhire*, for its Southern thoſe of *Devon* and *Dorſet*, for its Weſtern alſo *Devonſhire*, and for its Northern the *Severn* Sea and *Gloceſterſhire*. Its Extent from *Frome Selwood* in the Eaſt, to *Oure* in the Weſt, is about fifty five Miles; and from *Chard* in the South to *Porſhut-Point* in the North, where it is broadeſt, about forty, and makes in Circumference about two hundred and four Miles, though others ſay but one hundred and fifty.

It is a wealthy County, of a rich and fertil Soil, both for Tillage and Paſturage, being on every ſide garniſh'd with rich Paſtures and delightful Meadows, yet not without ſtony Hills. It has a ſweet and temperate Air, is exceeding populous and well frequented, and the rather by reaſon of its commodious Havens and Sea-Port Towns; yet as it yields much Pleaſure in the Summer, it is as bad in the Winter by its being wet and mooriſh, eſpecially in the middle of the County, which is troubleſome to Travellers; tho' this Inconvenience they eaſily paſs over, the People having this Proverb, that *What is worſe for the Rider is beſt for the Abider.*

The two firſt Places we meet with on the *Severn* Shore are *Portlock* and *Watchet*; the firſt has a pretty good Harbour or Bay, and is a Market-Town as well as the other, which is frequented by ſome Veſſels with Coals, for the burning of Lime to manure their Ground with. It ſuffered whatever Fire or Sword could inflict, by the *Danes* in 998. Between lies *Dunſtar-Caſtle*, built by the *Mohuns*, a very ancient Family in theſe Parts, from whom it came by Bargain to the *Lutterels*. It is ſeated upon a Flat, on all ſides encompaſſed with Hills, well built, with a Caſtle mounted on a Hill, and has a very good Market.

Minehead is near the Caſtle, a Market and Borough-Town that ſends Members to Parliament. It is accommodated with a Harbour for Ships of great Burthen, and a Place of ſome Trade, eſpecially to *Ireland*. An Act was made in the twelfth of *William* III. for ſecuring and keeping in Repair this Harbour. The Inhabitants gather Laver on the Rocks near this Place, which is of excellent Uſe by way of Diet and Medicine. In this Vale lies *Orchard*, ſome time belonging to the *Orchards*, then to the *Sydenhams* and *Wyndams*; near which is *Nettlecomb*, the Seat of the *Raleighs* in former times, and ſucceeded by the *Trevelians*, of *Corniſh* Extraction.

Quantocks-Head is in this Neighbourhood, and from *Eaſt-Quantock-Head* runs a Ridge of Hills through a rich Country, as far as *Taunton-Dean* Vale, affording a pleaſant Proſpect; and you have at the South End of thoſe Hills, *Cothurſton*, the Seat of the *Stawels*.

To paſs by the Villages of *Curenton* and *St. Decomb's*, we arrive at *Stoke-Courcy*, named ſo from the *Curcys*, of whom was *John de Curcy*, who ſubdued *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, and of which Family is the preſent Lord *Kingſale*, the ſecond Baron of that Kingdom.

More Eaſtward from hence is *Cannington*, given by *Charles* II. to the Lord *Clifford* of *Chudleigh*. The Shore from the adjacent Coaſt to the *Stert-Point* ſhoots out by Degrees, where two of the largeſt Rivers in the County meeting, empty themſelves at one Mouth into the Eſtuary of *Uzella*, ſo called from the *Ivel*, and *Evil*, or *Yeovel*, a Borough Town not far from it, governed by a Portreeve, and has a conſiderable Market on *Fridays*, taking its Riſe from the Decay of *Ilcheſter*. Near it is *Camalet-Hill*, on the top of which is to be ſeen the Ruines of a Caſtle of the *Romans*; the Inhabitants call it *Arthur*'s Palace; it has tripple Rampiers of Earth, with five or ſix Ditches about the Hill.

There being nothing very memorable at *Cadbury*, and *North-Cadbury*, we come to *Antoninus*'s *Iſchalis*, now *Ilchelſter*, on the *Ivel*. *Leland* ſays it is the moſt ancient Town in all this Quarter, and had four Pariſh Churches; nor was it wanting in Strength, for when the *Engliſh* Nobility confederated to depoſe *William Rufus*, and to ſet up his Brother *Robert*, *Mowbray*, after he had burnt *Bath*, aſſaulted it in vain. It was ſo populous at the coming in of the *Normans*, that it had one

A Roman Pave-
ment found
at Wellow





St Cuthbert's
Image found
near Axelmey



A Leaden Cross
found 6 foot un-
der Ground and
ten foot above King
Arthurs Coffin at
Glassenbury.

Hundreds in Somerset Shire

1. Charhampton
2. Williton
3. Taunton
4. N. Curry P.
5. Milverton
6. P. of N. Curry
7. Abdick
8. P. of N. Curry
9. Kingsbury
10. St Pether
11. Krewkern
12. Houndsbo
13. Bulston
14. N. Curry
15. Anderfield
16. Carington
17. Petherton
18. Whitelegh
19. Pitney
20. Martock
21. Stone
22. Cocker
23. Somerton
24. Horne
25. Cattesash
26. N. Ferris
27. Bruton
28. Whiston
29. Glaston
30. Wells
31. Bempstone
32. Brent
33. Winterstoke
34. P. of Brent
35. P. of Chewton
36. Portbury
37. Bedmister
38. Chewe
39. Keynsham
40. Bathform
41. Wellow
42. Chewton
43. Froom
44. Kilmersden

SOMERSET SHIRE

By

H. Moll Geographer.

BRISTOLL CHANNEL

P. of GLOCESTER SHIRE

P. of DEVON SHIRE

P. of DORSET SHIRE

WILTS HIRE

SHIRE

Cardiff

WALES

Welch Ground

Severn R.

English Ground

Flatholm

Steepholm

Bristol

Bath

Wells

Glastenbury

Sherborn

Bridgwater

Taunton

Bampton

Minhead

Dunster

Wachet

Stoke Comer

Ilminster

Chard

Yeovill

Shipton Mallet

Pilton

Penard

Euerich

Lamyat

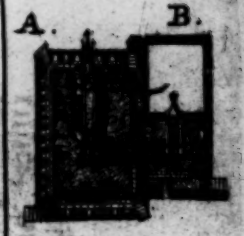
Burton

Shaftsbury

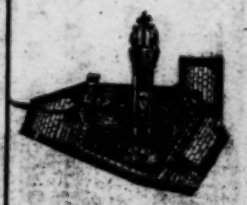
Bristol Channel

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
English Miles

A. B.



A. The Ground Platt of y^e King^s Bath at high water holds 345 Tuns 3 hog. 20 Gall.
B. The Ground Platt of y^e Queens Bath at high water holds 81 Tuns 1 hog. 30 Gall.

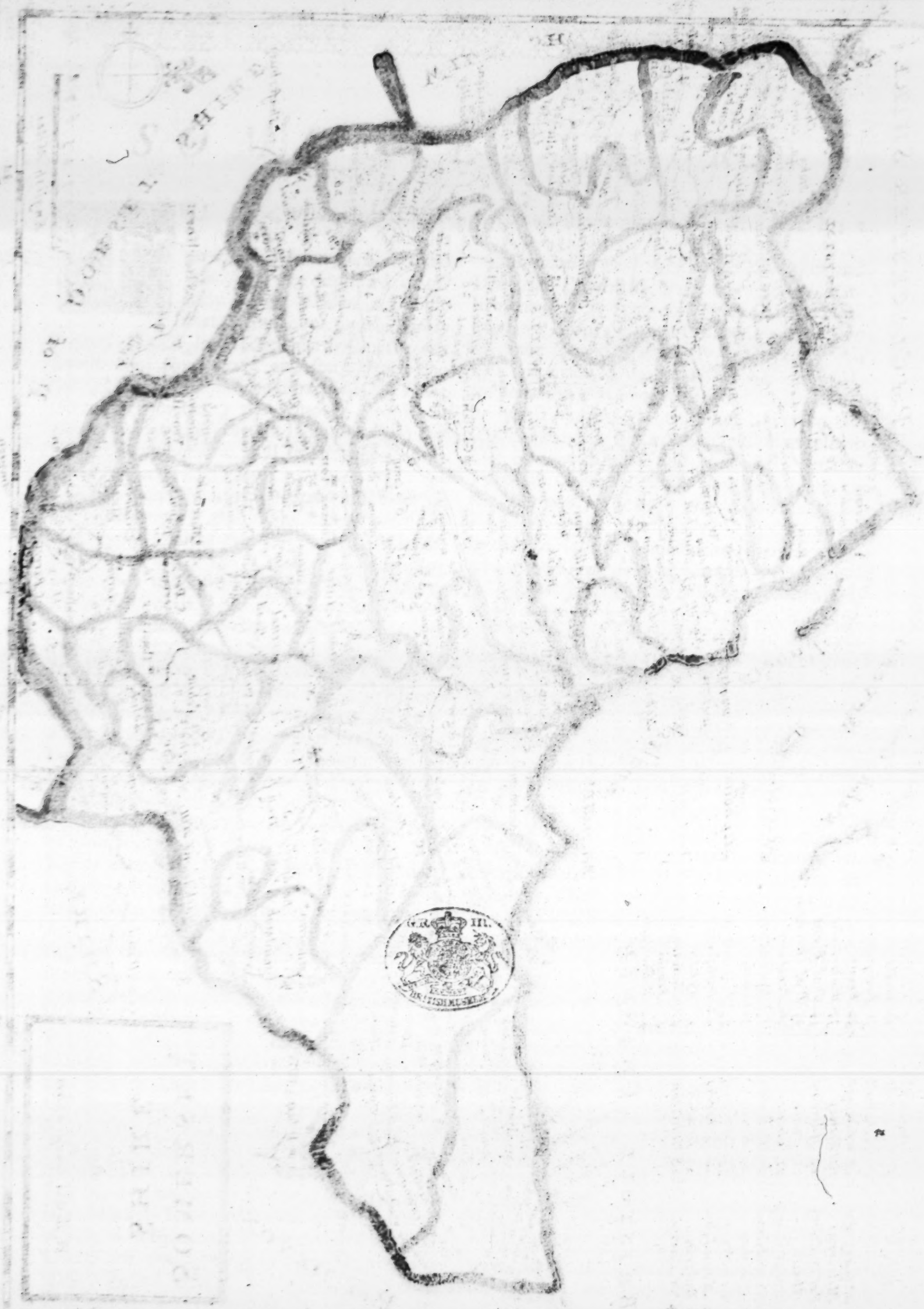


The Ground Platt of St Cross Bath at high water holds 52 Tuns 3 Hog. 16 Gall.

A. B.



A. The Hott Bath at high water holds 53 Tuns 2 Hog. 11 Gall.
B. The Beggers or Lazari Bath.



hundred and ſeven Burgeſſes, and ſixteen Pariſhes, but now it has but two, yet is a Town Corporate, govern'd by a Bailiff, ſends Members to Parliament, and has a pretty good Market on *Fridays*. The County-Goal is kept here.

The Confluence of the *Ivel* and *Pedred*, or *Parret*, a little more inward, having formed *Muchelney* Iſle, the *Parret* runs by *Creukorn* on the Confines of *Dorſetſhire*, that has a Market kept on *Saturdays*; Eaſt from which lies *Chard*, which ſtands very high, and is alſo a Market-Town. Near it *Whitlakinton*, the Seat of the *Spekes*, and below *Crewkorn* you have *Hinton St. George*, in a Plain, where there is a fine Park and Gardens: It is the Seat of *John* Earl *Powlet*, this firſt Branch of that ancient Family being firſt ennobled by King *Charles* II. with the Title of Baron *Powlet* of *Hinton*, which Queen *Anne* changed into that of Baron *Hinton St. George*, with the Addition of Viſcount of the ſame Place, and Earl *Powlet*.

Then the *Pedred* running by *Eaſt-Chenock*, where there is a Salt Spring twenty Miles from the Sea, and ſo by *Pedderton*, paſſes into the *Ivel*, and robs it of its Name. It ſalutes *Montague* three Miles hence to the Eaſt, having nothing remaining of its ancient Caſtle, Monaſtery and Chapel; but its greateſt Ornament is a beautiful Houſe, built at the Foot of the Mountain by Sir *Edward Philips*, Sergeant at Law, whoſe Grandſon Sir *Edward* dying ſome time ſince, left no Iſſue Male: This is one of the moſt remarkable Buildings in the Weſt of *England*, being of Free-Stone ſquared, very large, with a beautiful and magnificent Front. The Place gave Name to the noble Family of the *Montagues*, of whom the Duke of *Montague* is chief.

Next to this is *Odcomb*, and hard by is *Brimpton*, the Habitation of Sir *Philip Sydenham*, Bart. whoſe Family has lived for many Centuries in this County with great Reputation. We are ſorry to hear he has lately parted with it.

Stoke-under-Hamden is below *Odcomb*, at a little Diſtance, where the *Gornays* had their Caſtle and built their College, of whom *Matthew Gornay* was buried here; a valiant Soldier in the Time of *Edward* III. who died in the ninety ſixth Year of his Age, after he had been at the Siege of *D'Alzier* againſt the *Saracens*, and at the Battles of *Benamazin*, *Sluice*, *Creſſy*, *Ingenos*, *Poictiers*, and *Nazara* in *Spain*.

The *Parret* having watered *Martock*, cuts its Way into the North through a muddy Plain by *Longport*, where the River is navigable for Barges from *Briſtol*, from whence it has ſome Trade. It is a well frequented Town, and has a good Market on *Saturdays*.

The River running on by *Aulre*, and receiving the *Thone*, paſſes through pleaſant Fields near *Wivelſcomb* (where not long ſince an Urn with *Roman* Coins was found) to *Wellington*, a little Market-Town once honoured with a moſt worthy Inhabitant, the Chief Juſtice *Popham*, who built a large and beautiful Houſe here, which in the Time of the Civil War was garriſon'd againſt the King by one *Rivet* of *Taunton*, who got into it by Stratagem, by which means it was turned to Ruines.

The *Thone* gliding gently from hence, waſhes *Thonton*, or *Taunton*, pleaſantly ſeated among delightful Meadows, the River being navigable within three Miles of the Town. It had formerly a ſtately Caſtle, now demoliſhed; and though at preſent governed by a Bailiff, is a fair Town, graced with ſpacious Streets, containing two Pariſhes, well-inhabited by Gentry and Tradeſmen, eſpecially Clothiers, who here drive a conſiderable Trade for Serges and Cloths, made here and in the adjacent Parts, being eſteemed the beſt Town in the County, and it has conſiderable Markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*; and we are not to forget that an Act paſſed in the Reign of *William* III. to make the River *Thone* navigable from *Bridgwater* to this Place.

Among the Villages, *Orchard*, belonging to the *Portmans*, the laſt Sir *William* left to the *Seymours*, his Couſin-Germans by the Mother's ſide, of whom *Francis* was made Baron *Conway* of *Ragley* in 1703.

On the South of *Taunton* is *Trul*, which gave Birth to Sir *George Bond*, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1588, from whoſe Daughter deſcended the moſt renowned Duke of *Marlborough*.

The *Thone* and the *Parret* form the Iſle of *Athelney*, where King *Alfred* hid himſelf from the *Danes*; and indeed it is very well formed for a Place of Refuge. Near it, ſome Years ſince, a remarkable Curioſity was found, the Inſcription plainly ſhewing that King *Alfred* cauſed it to be made, the Language being *Saxon*, and thus Engliſhed, *Alfred commanded me to be made*. It is ſuppoſed to be the Image of St. *Cuthbert*, to whoſe Merit he was wont to aſcribe his future Succeſſes againſt the *Danes*; and hanging on a String, it is probable he conſtantly wore it. Sir *John Spelman* writes thus concerning this River-Iſland, that it was anciently for the greateſt Part nothing but a vaſt Fen; and *Alderkarre* having afforded King *Alfred* a commodious Place of Refuge in the Time of his Diſtreſs, grew of that Note, that loſing the Name *Athelney*, it came to be called *Æthelingey*, i. e. *the Iſland of Nobles*, from the frequent Reſort and Reſidence of Noblemen there with the King.

The *Parret* runs next to *Somerton*, formerly the County Town, and had a Caſtle, but now poor; however, it has a Market on *Mondays*, and what it is moſt conſiderable for is a great Beaſt-Fair, kept from *Palm-Sunday* to the middle of *June*. It gives the Title of a Baron to the Chief of the Family of the *Stawels*.

North

North of the ſame River lies *Sedgmoor*, where the Duke of *Monmouth* was defeated by the Forces of K. *James* II. By an Act made in the tenth of *William* III. it was provided, that the ancient Water-Courſes of this Moor ſhould be opened, and new ones made, for rendring it healthier and more profitable to the Inhabitants.

The *Parret* having received this River, runs at ſome Diſtance from *Enmore*, a Seat of the *Millets*, which by a Daughter went to *Wilmot* Earl of *Rocheſter*, and ſo his Eſtate to his three Daughters, but this fell to the Share of the Viſcounteſs *Liſburn*, whoſe Huſband *John* Lord Viſcount *Liſburn*, after her Deceaſe, and with the Concurrence of his Son, ſold it in the *South-Sea* time to Mr. *Knight*, Caſhier to the *South-Sea* Company, and it remains at preſent in the Hands of the Commiſſioners appointed by Parliament for the Sale of his and the late Directors Eſtates.

The *Parret* ſomewhat lower viſits *Bridgwater*, call'd anciently *Burgh-Walter*, a large and well-frequented and inhabited Borough-Town, governed by a Mayor. It ſends Members to Parliament. It had anciently a Caſtle and an Abbey, and has now a good Market on *Thurſdays*. The Lord *Daubenny*, in *Henry* VIII.'s Time was created Earl of *Bridgwater*; ſo was *John Egerton* Lord *Elleſmere* in 1617, whoſe Great Grandſon *Scroop* is now Duke and Earl of this Place. At *Chidley-Mount* near this Place, ſome *Roman* Coins have been found; and on the Eaſt of the River, a little lower, is the Lordſhip of *Powlet*, from which the two noble Branches of *Bolton* and *Powlet* had their Sirnames; but the Lordſhip belongs to the Earl of *Shaftſbury*, who is Lord *Cooper* of *Paulet*.

The *Parret*, at ſome Miles Diſtance rolling into the *Severn* Sea, we meet with the *Brius* at the ſame Eſtuary, which riſes out of *Selwood*, not far from *Pen*, where the *Britons* were defeated by the *Weſt-Saxon Keinwalch*, and the *Danes* by *Edmund Ironſide*. This River viſits *Bruiton*, the Seat of the late Lord *Fitzharding*, and not far is *Charlton-Muſgrave*, ſome time the Eſtate of the *Muſgraves*; and lower on the ſame River lies *Alford*, having a mineral Water no way inferior to *Epſom* or any other.

The River being increaſed with a few Rivulets, at laſt ſtagnates, and forms the Iſland *Avalon*, or *Inis Vidryn* in *Britiſh*, now called *Glaſtonbury*, a good Town, whoſe Market is kept on *Tueſdays*. It's of great Note for its once famous and ſtately Abbey, where ſome have wrote that the Body of *Joſeph* of *Arimathea* lies buried, though others with better Authority affirm he never was in *Britain*. The Ruines of the Monaſtery ſhew it to have been a fair and ſtately Structure, where King *Ina* built a fine Church. Upon the Diſſolution, the laſt Abbot was hanged on the top of *Glaſſenbury-Tor* near adjoining, by the Command of *Henry* VIII. which *Tor* commands a great Proſpect, and ſerves as a Land-Mark to Seamen. It is upon the Credit of *Giraldus Cambrenſis*, we ſhall take Notice of King *Arthur*'s Grave in this Church-Yard, diſcovered in the Reign of our King *Henry* II. who coming to underſtand, from the Songs of the *Britiſh* Bards, that that Prince who had ſo often defeated the *Saxons*, was interred between two Pyramids at *Glaſſenbury*, he gave Orders his Body ſhould be ſearched for; and after they had dug to about the Depth of ſeven Feet, they diſcovered a Stone, in the back Part of which a rude Croſs of Lead, and pretty broad, was faſtened; when they had drawn it out, they found upon it an Inſcription, and about nine Feet deep under it, a Coffin of hollowed Oak appeared, in which the Bones of that Prince were contained: As for the Inſcription taken from the Original, and in former times preſerved in the Monaſtery, the Letters had a ſort of *Gothick* and out-of-the-way Appearance, that ſufficiently demonſtrated the Rudeneſs of that Age. But ſome of our modern Antiquaries affirm there never was a *Britiſh* King of the Name of *Arthur*, which Word they interpret to ſignify only a General; and indeed it is ſurprizing that *Gildas*, who lived in that Age, and characterizes all the other Princes of that Time, ſhould not ſo much as once mention a Man who far exceeded them all in Proweſs and other Virtues. *Edgar* the Peaceable was buried at *Glaſſenbury*. Some other Monuments were found here, though not altogether ſo ancient; more particularly ſome Pyramids, the talleſt near the Church, and having five Stories, being twenty ſix Foot high, and having an Image of an Epiſcopal Figure in the uppermoſt Story; an Image reſembling ſomewhat of Kingly Pomp was in the ſecond, with ſome Letters; the third and fourth had ſome Names or Words; ſo had the fifth, the lowermoſt of them, as had alſo the other Pyramid eighteen Foot in Height; but as to what ſuch Names or Words imported, we are much in the dark. The Manor of *Glaſſenbury*, valued then yearly at 22 *l.* 5 *s.* and 3 *d.* was given by *Richard* III. to *Brackenbury*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, for his wicked Concurrence in murdering *Edward* V. and his Brother *Richard* Duke of *York*. In the Reign of *Edward* VI. a Church of foreign Proteſtants was planted at *Glaſſenbury*; and thoſe People conſiſting chiefly of Worſted Weavers, *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, to whom the Abbey was granted, ſettled them here by Indenture between him and them, with a Promiſe to lend them Money to buy Wool and other Neceſſaries to carry on their Manufactures, and allotted them Rooms for their Dwellings; but Queen *Mary* was ſcarce ſettled upon the Throne, when a Letter was writ to Sir *John Sydenham* to let theſe Strangers depart, and to give them a Paſport.

Not far from *Glaſſenbury* is *Aveland* Iſle, where the Confluence of three Rivers form a Moor, which iſſue forth at one ſmall Mouth, and fall into *Uzella* Frith in the *Severn* Sea,

and the Country hereabouts is very fenny and mooriſh, and called *Gidney-Moor*, *Brent-Marſh*, *Weed-Moor*, where there was a Manor-Houſe of King *Alfred*'s; *Heth-Moor*, *Mark-Moor*, *South-Moor*, *Alder-Moor*, *Kennerd-Moor*, *Hulk*, and other Moors.

From hence to the Eaſt, *Mendipp-Hills*, called by *Leland*, not unaptly, *Minerary-Hills*, run out a great way both in Length and Breadth, abounding with Lead-Mines and affording good Paſture, where it is free for any *Engliſhman* to work, except he has forfeited his Right by ſtealing any of the Oar, or Tools of others: The *Groviers*, who are the Miners, as the *Groves* are the Pits, living at ſome Diſtance, leave their Tools and the Oar they have got ſometimes open upon a Hill, or at moſt put into a ſlight Place, and in caſe any of them be convicted of ſtealing, he is ſhut up in a Hut, round which dry Fern, Furzes, and ſuch like combuſtible Matter is ſet on Fire, upon which the Criminal, who has his Hands and Feet at Liberty, may break down his Hut, make his Way out, and be free; but he muſt never work, or do any more on the Hill. This they term *Burning of the Hill*. Plenty of *Lapis Calaminaris* lying near the Surface of the Earth, is found about the Weſt End of *Mendip*; ſo are alſo Mangoneſſe and Yellow Oker. In theſe Hills is *Ochie-Hole*, ſo called undoubtedly from the *Britiſh* Word *Ogof*, a Cave: To paſs over the fabulous Stories told of it, it opens from a very narrow Entrance into a large Vault, the Roof whereof thoſe that go in cannot diſcover by the Lights of the Candles they carry. Having clamber'd over ſeveral rough and unequal Paſſages, they come to a Stream of clear cold Water; and in ſeveral Places of the Cave, the Droppings of Water may be perceived to increaſe the Rock, and turn into Stone, in ſome Places hanging like Ice-ſickles. In the Reign of *Henry* VIII. an oblong leaden Plate was found out by ploughing not far from this Cave, with this Inſcription:

TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG.
P. M. TRI. P. VIIII. IMP. XVI.
DE BRITAN.

Theſe two laſt Words, DE BRIT. were on the Reverſe, with a triumphal Arch, the Figure of a Horſeman at full Speed, and two Trophies. In the ninth Tribuneſhip of *Claudius* he obtained two ſignal Victories over the *Britons*, of which this might be a Memorial of one of them, over the *Cangi*, which our Antiquaries place for very good Reaſons in theſe Parts; tho' not all of that Name.

Chuton among the Hills was in the Reign of *Henry* VI. the Seat of the Lord *Bonvil* and *Chuton*, who ungratefully ſiding with the Houſe of *York*, was taken in his old Age in the ſecond Battle of *St. Alban's*, and beheaded, and his Grand-Daughter *Cecily* was married to *Thomas* Marqueſs of *Dorſet*. It's now the Manor, as well as Title of the *Waldgraves*, of whom Sir *Charles Waldgrave* was created Baron *Waldgrave* of *Cheuton* by King *James* II. and died in *France* in 1689, being ſucceeded by his Son *James* Lord *Waldgrave*, who turned Proteſtant ſince the Acceſſion of King *George* to the Throne.

Towards the North is *Chue Magna*, or *Biſhops Chue*, where Raddle is found for marking Sheep; and at *Stowey*, on the Side of a Hill above the Church, is a never-failing Spring, which after a little Courſe ſheaths any thing with ſtony Caſes.

Under *Mendip* to the North is the little Village *Congerſbury*, ſo called from one *Congerus*, a Hermit that lived here; and to the North-Weſt from theſe Hills lies *Churchil*, which gave Sirname to the Family of the late Duke of *Marlborough*.

Wroxhal, having been a long time the Seat of the *Gorges*, is now reduced to a Female Iſſue.

At the Bottom of *Mendip*, upon a Rocky Soil, ſtands the ſmall City of *Wells*, ſo called from the Springs and Wells there: It's dignified with an Epiſcopal See, under whoſe Juriſdiction is alſo that of *Bath*. It's adorned with fair and ſtately Buildings, and thoſe of more Note are the Cathedral dedicated to St. *Andrew*, ſaid to be built by *Ina* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, who made it a College, a ſtately and beautiful Edifice, having on the Weſt End a Frontiſpiece of excellent Imagery, and carv'd Stone-Work; then the Biſhop's Palace adjoining to the Cathedral, built in the Form of a Caſtle, and fortified with Walls and a Mote, and on the other ſide fair Houſes of the Prebendaries for twenty ſeven Prebends, with nineteen Petty Canons, beſides a Dean, Precentor, Treaſurer, Chancellor, and three Archdeacons, of *Bath*, *Wells*, and *Taunton*. An Act of Parliament paſſed in the thirty fourth of *Henry* VIII. for the Dean and Chapter of *Wells* to be *one ſole Chapter* of itſelf. The Market here is on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, and the Market-Houſe is a fair Building, ſuſtained by Pillars and a curious Arch built by Biſhop *Knight*, who came to this See in 1541, and Dean *Woolman*, for the Uſe of the Market-People. It is commonly called the *Croſs*. All theſe are in the Eaſt Part of the Town, and St. *Cuthbert*'s Church is in the Weſt, near which is an Hoſpital built by Biſhop *Babwith*, who came to the See in 1408, for four and twenty poor People. *Wells* is governed by a Mayor, and ſends Members to Parliament.

Cheddar lies Weſt of *Wells*, under *Mendip*, famous for excellent and prodigiouſly large Cheeſes made here. *Cheddar-Cliffs* are ſtupendous high Rocks, at the Foot of which ariſes a great and clear Spring, which within a Quarter of a Mile of the Source drives twelve Mills.

The *Frome* ſpringing at ſome Diſtance from *Stratton*, out of the mineral Mountains above-mentioned, runs Eaſtward by thoſe

Coal-Pits used by Smiths, and wheeling Northwards, becomes the Boundary between *Somerset* and *Glocestershires*, washes *Farley*, where there was formerly a Castle and a Monastery, at a little Distance from *Philips-Norton*, a Market-Town, where in the Lane adjoining a Body of King *James* II.'s Troops received a Repulse by the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Men in 1685, in which Year, not far from *Wellow* in these Parts, a *Roman* chequered Pavement was discovered, as was also another at *Bathford*, the chequered Work being of white, blue and red, and a third near *Knoll-Hill*, in this County.

Lower down is *Selwood*, and near it *Frome-Selwood*, deeply seated and well inhabited by Clothiers. Its Market is on *Wednesdays*.

Wilham, not far off, had formerly a Nunnery, which after the Dissolution came to the *Hopton* Family, of which was the famous Lord *Hopton*, a great Commander for the King in the last Civil Wars.

The *Frome*, encreased by some Rivulets, and at last discharging itself into the *Avon*, this River with a winding Course presently runs to *Bath*, called by *Ptolomy* Τὰ Θερμὰ Ὕδατα, *Hot Waters*; by *Antoninus*, Aquæ Solis, *Waters of the Sun*; by the *Britons*, *Yr Ennaint Twymyn*, *Caer Badon*, and *Caer Paladur*. This City is begirt with aspiring Hills, out of which issue several Springs of Water, which pay their Tribute to it. It's a Place of great Antiquity, well built, but has only one Parish Church besides its Abbey or Cathedral, a superb Structure. It's governed by a Mayor, and sends Members to Parliament, has a Market on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, enjoys a pretty good Trade for its Cloathing made here, and is much resorted to for its medicinal Baths, found by long Experience to be of great Virtue in curing Aches and other Distempers, and corrupt Humours in the Body; and some, by reason of their admirable Efficacy, have feigned of old Times that they were convey'd hither by Magick Art, in the Knowledge of which the *Britons* were held to be excellent. There are four several Baths within the City, and their Waters as to Heat are of a different Temperature. The *Cross-Bath*, which had its Name from a Cross formerly standing up in the midst thereof, is of a mild and temperate Heat, inclosed with a Wall, and about the Sides of it are twelve Stone Seats. The second, near adjoining, is of a much hotter Temperature, and therefore is called the *Hot Bath*, and adjoining to these is a *Lazar*, or Spittle-House for the Relief of poor diseased People. The third and fourth as joined together, are the greatest and best Baths, being seated near the Abbey, in the Heart of the City, and called the *King* and *Queen's Baths*, enclosed with Walls, having the Convenience of twelve Seats, made of arched Work, and so order'd that Men and Women sit apart. These Baths were formerly reputed to be wholsome only from eight in the Morning till three in the Afternoon; but they may now be entred into without Danger at any time; and in the hot Weather, when the Scum rises, the Guides of the Bath take some Time to cleanse the Water, which they generally do at their coming in; and many Bathers are in the Morning in Bath till Dinner-time, without any Prejudice from the Scum. It may be farther observed concerning these Baths, that the Ground-Plat of the *King's Bath* at high Water, holds three hundred forty five Tuns, three Hogsheads, and twenty Gallons; that of the *Queen's Bath* eighty one Tuns, one Hogshead, and thirty Gallons of Water; that of the *Cross Bath* fifty two Tuns, two Hogsheads, and eleven Gallons; to be understood of all at high Water.

The *Saxons*, four and forty Years after their first landing, were cut in Pieces by King *Arthur* on *Badon-Hill*, which seems to be that now called *Landsdown*, of which *George Granvil* is Baron; but in 577 the *West-Saxons* took it, after they had defeated the *Britons*, and it underwent some other Vicissitudes. The first we meet with, that had the Title of Earl of *Bath*, was *Philibert de Chandeu* a *Bretagne* and Native of *France*, about the Year 1486; after that the *Bourchiers*, about 1536, became Earls of it, in which Name and Family it continued for an Hundred and eighteen Years, *viz.* to the Year 1634, and the Title having lain dormant till 1661, it was revived in the Person of Sir *John Granvile*, who was made Viscount *Landsdown*, where his Father Sir *Bevil* was slain on the King's Behalf in the last Civil War, and Earl of *Bath*, whose Son *Charles* not surviving his Father above thirteen Days, the first dying on the twenty second of *August*, and the other on the fourth of *September*, *Henry-William Granvile*, his Son, succeeded, and his Father and Grandfather remaining then unburied, it was said there were three Earls of *Bath* above Ground together; but this Lord some Years after dying unmarried, the Title ended with him.

Some Inscriptions have been found long ago in the Road near here in *Waldcot-Field*; and some Antiquities fastened on the inner Side of the Wall, between the West and North Gates; as *Hercules* having his Club in the Right Hand, and holding up the Left; you have him also bending two Snakes; and two small Images, of which one holds an Amalthæa's Horn in a Sepulchral Table, and an Inscription scarce legible; hard by is a broken Stone with a few large Letters on it. Besides these you have between the South and West Gates *Ophiacus*, which is enfolded by a Serpent; and within the Walls Copings two human Heads with curled Locks, and a Hare running; and adjoining to it, in a great Stone in Letters across, a naked Man, as if laying Hands on a Soldier; besides two lying

ing

ing embracing and kiſſing between the Wall Battlements; one Footman holding out his Shield and flouriſhing his Sword, and another with a Spear, with ſome Letters on a Stone acroſs; as alſo a *Meduſa*'s Head with ſnaky Hairs.

Some Years ago Mr. *Child*, an Apothecary at *Bath*, found there, or near the City, the Head of a Statue or Buſt, of which he made a Preſent to the learned Dr. *Muſgrave* of *Exeter*, who has given it the Name of *Britanno-Belgick Andromache*; it conſiſts of a ſpongy Stone, and weighs an hundred Pounds; the Face is ten Inches broad, and fourteen long, and, if it were a whole Statue, it muſt have been eight Feet and two Inches in length; the Noſe, much devoured by Time, differs a deal from the Aquiline or *Roman* one; the Ornament of the Head is of a ſemicircular Form, and grows ſmaller towards the Ears, but is broader in the middle of the Arch or Forehead; the *Bullulæ* on its Surface ſeem as if made of very fine Linen; the uppermoſt Part is forty ſeven Inches, and the lowermoſt five and twenty: The Hair in the hinder Part of the Head, which is long enough, is twiſted Roundel-like into a Knot, and faſtened to the Crown; there is alſo an Ornament in the Hind Part full of *Bullula's*. This Buſt is formed as it were like the Head of a *Coloſſus* in order to adorn ſome Garden, Court-Yard, or ſome Way, and perhaps the military Way leading from the Burying-Place of *Julius Vitalis* to the City, but made according to the Form of the illuſtrious Ladies of that Age.

Another Monument was found a Mile from hence, *Ann.* 1708, in repairing the *Foſs-Way*, thus to be read:

JULIUS VITALIS FABRICIENSIS
Legionis viceſſimæ Valerianæ victricis,
Stipendiorum novem, annorum viginti novem,
Natione Belga,
Ex Collegio Fabricienſium elatus,
Hic ſitus eſt.

The Ground, eſpecially to the Weſtward about *Bath*, for ſome Miles is ſo ſtony, that you would take it, when newly ploughed, to be Ridges of ſo many pitch'd Cauſeways, rather than ploughed Land for Corn, and yet it bears excellent Wheat, which the Huſbandmen attribute to the Stones, ſo little Earth they have there.

A Monument there is, called the *Wedding*, at *Stanton-Dreu* upon the Rivulet *Avon*, between *Bath* and *Briſtol*, concerning which a Tradition paſſes among the common People, that as a Bride was going to be marry'd, ſhe and her Company were changed into Stones there, which are five or ſix Foot high, and in a circular Form; the whole Monument is bigger than *Stonehenge*, the Diameter here being ninety Paces, though no Appearance of a Ditch.

We ſhall but juſt mention the great Camp of *Stantonbury*, between *Bath* and *Cainſham*, ſo named from *Keina*, a devout *Britiſh* Virgin, whom the Vulgar vainly believed formerly had changed Serpents into Stone here; whereas theſe Reſemblances are only the ſporting Miracles of Nature.

Between this Place and *Briſtol*, on the *Avon*, is *Briſtleton*, abounding with Coal like that of *Newcaſtle*, covered with a hard Shell called *Wark*, and they find often upon one of the ſeparated Surfaces of it the perfect Shape of a Fern-Leaf.

Scarce five Miles from hence the *Avon* parts *Briſtol* in the middle; the *Britons* call it *Caer Oder nant Baden*, that is, *the City* Oder *in* Baden Vale; and otherwiſe *Caer Brito*. It's placed partly in *Somerſet*, and partly in *Gloceſterſhire*; but it is indeed a County incorporate by itſelf, enjoying large Immunities, ſends Members to Parliament, and is governed by its peculiar Magiſtrates, as a Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.* It is a ſweet and delightful City, adorned with many fair and delightful Edifices, wonderfully improved of late Years: Its Streets are ſo neatly order'd, that no Filth or Ordure is to be ſeen to annoy the Inhabitants: But its greateſt Glory of all, and wherein ſhe exceeds all other Cities and Places in *England*, is, that ſhe has provided Work-Houſes to imploy her Poor at her own Charge; ſo that as they have no Beggars of their own in their Streets, they will allow none from other Parts to come amongſt them. They uſe no Carts, but Sledges in *Briſtol*, which contains eighteen Pariſhes beſides its Cathedral dedicated to St. *Auſtin*, founded by *Robert Fitz-harding*, Son to a King of *Denmark*, who ſtored it with Regular Canons. In the Eaſt Part of the City ſtood a Caſtle, built by *Robert* Earl of *Gloceſter*, Natural Son to *Henry* I. wherein King *Stephen* was kept Priſoner by *Maud* the Empreſs, which Caſtle was demoliſhed by *Cromwel*, and is now built into Streets, called *Caſtle-Street* and *Caſtle-Green*. Among the Churches the moſt beautiful by far is St. *Mary* of *Ractliff* without the Walls. The Port is good, and the principal Key ſtands on the *Frome*, which at Spring Tides flows about forty Foot, bringing in Ships of very great Burthen; and the Place, by reaſon of its Commodiouſneſs for Navigation, is exceedingly well frequented and inhabited by Merchants and Tradeſmen, having Plenty of Proviſions of all ſorts, with which its Markets are ſtored on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, and its Fair beginning on St. *James*'s Day is the moſt conſiderable in the Kingdom. In a Word, *Briſtol* for domeſtick and foreign Trade, eſpecially to the *Weſt-Indies*, is juſtly reputed the ſecond City in *England*, though it never became a Title of Nobility till King *James* I. in 1622, conferred the Honour of Earl of *Briſtol* on *John* Lord *Digby* of *Sherborn*, who died at *Paris* in 1653, and was

ſucceeded by his Son *George*, who departing this Life in 1676, the Honour came to his Son *John* Earl of *Briſtol*, but extinguiſhed with him, dying without Iſſue in 1698: But it was revived by his preſent Majeſty King *George*, who has dignified *John* Lord *Harvey* of *Ickworth* with the Title of Earl of *Briſtol*. which City is alſo of Note for its *Briſtol*-Stones taken out of *St. Vincent's Rock* hard by, and for its medicinal Water at the bottom of the Rock, of late Years much frequented.

This County, whoſe Circumference is one hundred and fifty Miles, and which contains about a million and ſeventy five thouſand Acres, and forty four thouſand ſix hundred and eighty ſix Houſes, has thirty Towns, and three hundred and eighty ſix Pariſhes.

Somerſet has given the Titles of Dukes and Earls to the noble Perſons following.

1138, *William de Mohun*, Earl.

* * * *

1197, *William Long-Eſpee*, Earl of *Saliſbury* and *Somerſet*, Natural Son to *Henry* II.

* * * *

1396, *Reginald de Mohun*.

* * * *

1396, *John Beaufort*, eldeſt Son of *John* of *Ghent* by his third Wife, Earl.

1409, *Henry Beaufort*.

1443, *John Beaufort*, Duke of *Somerſet*.

1448, *Edmond Beaufort*, Duke and Earl of *Somerſet*.

1455, *Henry Beaufort*, Duke, beheaded.

1463, *Edmond Beaufort*, Duke, beheaded in 1471.

* * * *

1496, *Edmond*, third Son of *Henry* VII.

* * * *

1525, *Henry Fitz-Roy*, natural Son of *Henry* VIII. Duke of *Richmond* and *Somerſet*.

* * * *

1546, *Edward Seymour*, Lord Protector of *Edward* VI. Duke, beheaded in 1552.

* * * *

1614, *Robert Carr*, Viſcount *Rocheſter*, created Earl of *Somerſet* 12 *Jac.* I.

* * * *

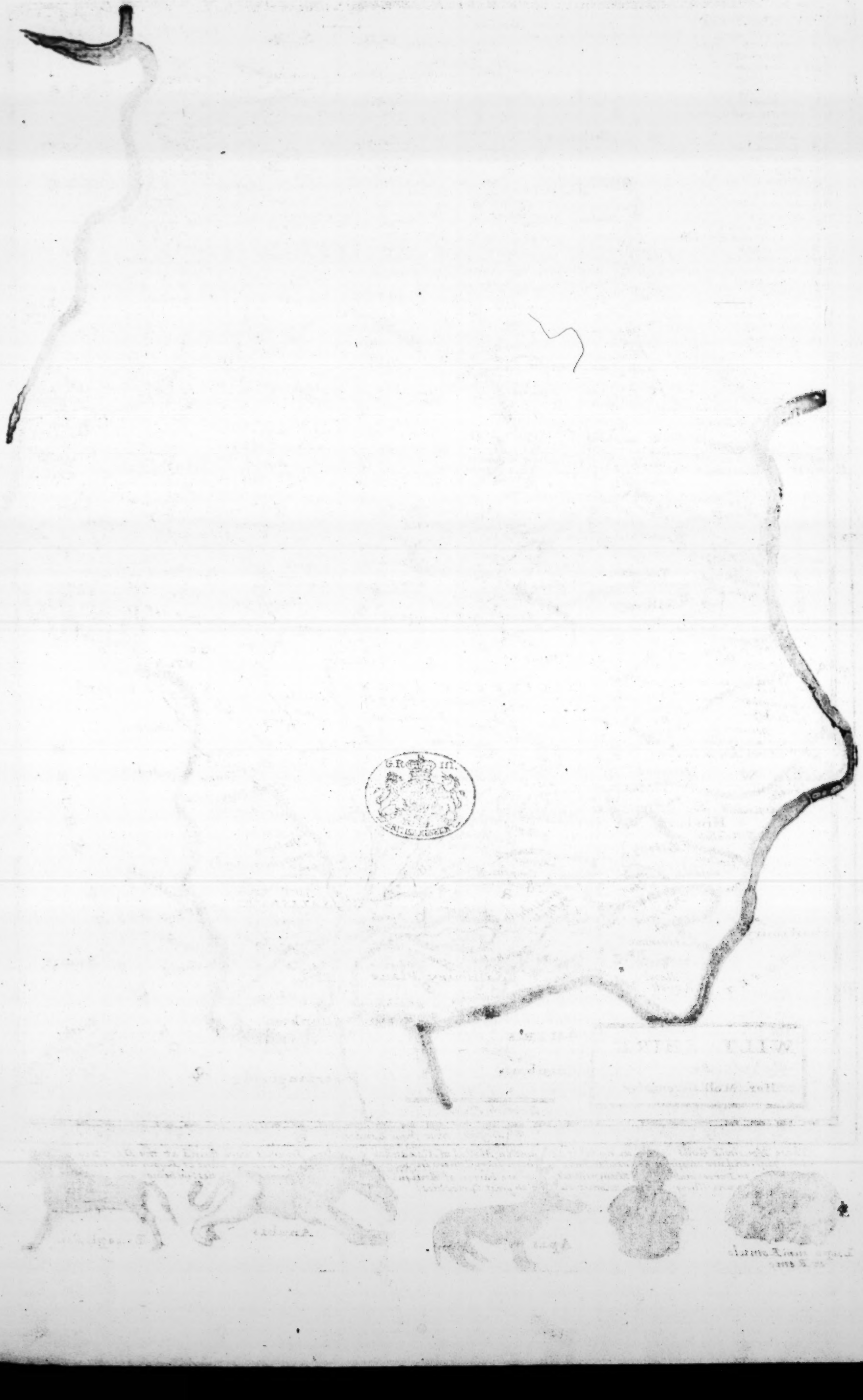
1660, *William Seymour*, Marqueſs of *Hertford*, reſtored to his Great Grandfather's Title of Duke of *Somerſet*, by Act of Parliament.

1661, *William Seymour*, Grandſon to *William* Duke of *Somerſet*, Marqueſs and Earl of *Hertford*, *ob.* 12 *Dec.* 1671.

1671, *John* Lord *Seymour*, Uncle to the laſt *William*, ſucceeded him in his Honours and Eſtate.

1675, *Francis Seymour*, Baron of *Trowbridge*, ſucceeded his Couſin *John* Duke of *Somerſet* in all his Titles, ſlain in *Italy* under Age.

1678, *Charles* his Brother ſucceeded him, and is now Duke of *Somerſet*.





The Hundreds
A. Malmesbury
B. Highworth
C. Chippenham
D. Damerham
E. Kingsbridg
F. Ramsbury
G. Bradford
H. Potern and Canings
I. Calne
K. Selkley
L. Melkesham
M. Swanborough
N. Kinwaston
O. Wharwelsdon
P. Westbury
Q. Warminster
R. Yatesbury
S. Branche and Dole
T. Elstube and Everley
V. Amesbury
W. Damerham
X. Mere
Y. Dunworth
Z. Chalke
a. Cawden & Cadworth
b. Underditch
c. Alderbury
d. Downton
e. Frustfield

a. Part of Potern Hundred
b. P. of Warminstar

WILT SHIRE
By
Her. Moll Geographer.

English Miles

Degrees West from London

These Houshold Gods An. 1714 and are suppo in Dorset and unwilling

in number 19 exact to have Hampshire; to omit su

with a Medal of Alexander been bury'd there in 234. y are barren of Antiqui ch great Curiosities.

Severus were found at the Deviz es the Rest for want of Room are placed ties: on being

Lupa cum Romulo et Remo

Apis

Anubis

Bucephalus

WILTSHIRE.

WILTSHIRE, a Part of the ancient *Belgæ*, and after that of the Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons*, in *Latin Wiltonia*, and alſo *Provincia Semerana* and *Sovernia*, or *Provincia Severorum*, is the largeſt midland County in *England*, and is no leſs fertile than delightful, and enjoys a moſt ſweet and delightful Air. Its Northern Part, called *North-Wiltſhire*, once overſpread with Woods, is full of pleaſant Aſcents, and water'd with clear Streams, amongſt which is the *Iſis*, which ſome have called *Tamiſis*; but though the current Opinion is that the *Thames* had its Name from the Conjunction of the *Tems* and *Iſis*, yet it plainly appears from many ancient Evidences, that that famous River was always called *Thames*, or *Tems*. Its Southern Parts are more even, and exceedingly fertile in Corn and Graſs, feeding great Flocks of Sheep, and are alſo well watered, and the middle Part is moſt plain and level, bearing the Name of *Saliſbury-Plain*.

This County for its Eaſtern Limits has thoſe of *Berks*, and *Hantſhire*, for its Southern Part of *Hantſhire* and *Dorſetſhire*, for its Weſtern thoſe of *Somerſet* and *Gloceſterſhires*, and for its Northern *Gloceſterſhire*. But the thirty nine Miles in Length and twenty nine in Breadth, which *Speed* and others aſſign it, will upon an accurate Survey be found both ways too little.

There is a Dyke in the middle of this County, running from Eaſt to Weſt for many Miles, call'd *Wanſdyke*, a Place of Wonder, and ſaid by the common People to be caſt up by the Devil on a *Wedneſday*; but it is thought more juſtly to have been made by the *Saxons*, for dividing this Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons* from that of the *Mercians*, this Country being the Seat of the War during the Contentions between them, and that it had its Name from *Woden*, the Anceſtor of the *Saxons*, and their great Deity. But others are of Opinion, it was made long before the Settlement of the *Mercian* Kingdom, by the firſt King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, againſt the Incurſions of the *Britons*; and the Village *Wodenſburg* near this Ditch, where *Ceawlin* the moſt valiant *Weſt-Saxon* King, in 590, was routed in a bloody Battle by the *Britons* and ſome Malecontent *Saxons*; though others gueſs that *Wanborough*, on the Borders of *Wiltſhire* and *Berkſhire* is the Town mentioned by our Hiſtorians. But notwithſtanding theſe ingenious Conjectures, we are of Opinion the Ditch is yet much older than they make it, and that it was in the Time of the *Britons* a Boundary between the *Belgians* and the more ancient *Dobuni*, which laſt Nation called it *Gwahan-Glaudh*, or *Glaus*, i.e. *the Separating* or *Boundary Ditch*, from the firſt of which Words the *Saxons* naturally formed *Wan*, and finding it to be a Ditch, though they underſtood not the Meaning of either of the Words, added *Dyke*, and ſo called it *Wanſdyke*; and that this was a Practice common with them, is ſo well known to Antiquaries, that there is no need to dwell upon it. To exemplify the Matter a little farther; the *Britons* call the Leproſy *Gwahan-glwyv*, the *Separating* Diſtemper, becauſe the Leprous are uſually *ſeparated* from the Society of other People.

The *Thames* in *North-Wilts* receiving the *Churn*, *Pulton* is not far from it, a Town within the Bounds of *Gloceſterſhire*, yet is a Part of this County, and had formerly a Priory of the Order of St. *Gilbert*; then the *Thames* paſſing by *Creeklade*, is ſo called from *Crecanford*, and not from a *Greek* School founded here, as ſome have contended, or from the *Britiſh Cerigwlad*, a *Stony Country*, to which the Nature of the Soil very well agrees. It's ſeated Weſtward of *Highworth*, has an indifferent Market on *Saturdays*, being a Borough-Town, and ſends Members to Parliament. Here is a Free-School founded by *Robert Jenner* Eſq; and well endowed by him.

Below this Place is *Lediard-Tregos*, which has been long in the Poſſeſſion of the *St. Johns*: *Henry St. John*, ſince attainted, was in 1712 made Baron of this Place, which is now the Eſtate of his Father the Lord Viſcount *St. John*.

Near it is *Wotton-Baſſet*, adjoining to a large Park, and not far from the ſpacious Foreſt of *Bredon*, a Mayor and Borough-Town that ſends Members to Parliament.

The *Avon*, for Diſtinction ſake called the *Lower Avon*, glides on ſmoothly on the Weſt Side of the Foreſt, from the North Limit of this County towards the South, and was for ſome Time the Boundary of the *Weſt-Saxon* and *Mercian* Kingdoms; it croſſes the *Foſſe-Way* at its firſt Entrance into *Wiltſhire*, comes into the County near *Kemble*, and ſo runs on Weſt of *Crudwel*, which gave the Title of Baroneſs to the Lady *Mary Lucas*, whoſe Father the Lord *Lucas* built and endowed a Free

Free-School here, by *Aſhley* to *Long Newton*, then Weſt of *Broken-Bridge* to *Eaſton-Grey* and ſo not far from *Sherſton*, which appears to have been a *Roman* Station, and was probably the Place of Battle between King *Edmund* and the *Danes* in 1016. The *Foſſe* from *Sherſton* paſſes by *Alderton*, and ſo Eaſt of *Weſt-Kington*, where there is at *Ebdown* a ſingle-ditch'd Camp, ſuppoſed to be *Roman*; hence paſſing on to *Caſtle-Comb* and Weſt of *Slaughtonford*, its very Name confirms the conſtant Tradition of a great Slaughter of the *Danes* here.

But to return to the *Avon*; it runs at the bottom of the Hill upon which *Malmſbury* is built, and having received another Brook, almoſt encompaſſes it. This Town is pleaſantly ſituated, and of great Antiquity, where *Maidulph* an *Iriſh Scot*, under a Hill in a ſolitary Grove, built a Cell or little Monaſtery, and lived an heremetical Life, and where his Succeſſor *Adalma* built a fair Monaſtery; and there is a little Meadow near this Place ſtill called St. *Aldhelm*'s *Mead*. Here is a great Fair upon his Feaſt Day: He is indeed worthy to be remembred, becauſe he was the firſt *Saxon* that ever wrote in *Latin*, and the firſt that taught the *Saxons* the way of compoſing *Latin* Verſe. The Abbey from the Time of *Athelſtan* was famous for its Wealth; and here *William* of *Malmeſbury*, the Hiſtorian was educated. The Abbot was a Lord of Parliament, and the Abbey continuing in great Splendor till the Diſſolution, every thing went then to Wreck, and the Church itſelf had alſo ſuffered the common Fate, had not one *Stamp*, a rich Clothier, with much Interceſſion and more Money, redeemed it for the Uſe of the Townſmen, who turned it into a Pariſh Church, and a great Part of it is yet remaining. *Robert Jenner*, a *London* Goldſmith, built an Almſhouſe here for eight Perſons, and endowed it with 40 *l.* a Year. *Malmſbury* is now a good Borough-Town, governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, and has a good Market for Corn on *Saturdays*. His preſent Majeſty, ſoon after his Acceſſion to the Throne, created *Thomas* Earl of *Wharton* Lord of this Manor, Marqueſs of *Wharton* and *Malmeſbury*, which Titles are now enjoy'd by his Son the Duke of *Wharton*.

The *Avon* runs from *Malmeſbury* to *Dantſey*, formerly belonging to the *Stradlings*, and then to the *D'Anvers's*; but upon the Attainder of Sir *John D'Anvers*, who was one of the Regicides, *Charles* II. gave it to the Duke of *York*, and *William* III. to the Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*. The *Avon* paſſing by *Bradenſtoke*, receives ſix Miles from *Dantſey* a Rivulet from the Eaſt, and runs through *Caln*, ſituate on a ſtony Ground, a ſmall Borough that ſends Members to Parliament, and has an indifferent Market on *Tueſdays*. There were hot Diſputes here in 977, between the Monks and Prieſts concerning a ſingle Life, and a Provincial Synod was held in this Place, and while they were debating the Matter, the Convocation-Houſe where they ſate, by breaking the main Timber, ſuddenly fell down, by which ſeveral of the Noblemen, Prelates, and Gentry were wounded, and diverſe ſlain. *Caln* probably aroſe out of the Ruines of the old *Roman* Colony on the other ſide the Water near *Studley*.

Some Remains of Antiquity there are at *Cummerford* not far from *Caln*, whence the *Avon* growing bigger, runs to *Chippenham*, once the Country-Houſe of the *Saxon* Kings: Here is a Chapel called *Hungerford*'s Chapel. This Town, whoſe Market is on *Saturdays*, was incorporated by Queen *Mary*, and ſends Members to Parliament; over againſt it, at ſome Diſtance from the River ſtands *Biteſton*, heretofore the Country Palace of King *Ethelred*, and the retiring Houſe of the Earls of *Cornwal*, but now mean; however, here is an Alms-Houſe and Free-School built by *Margaret Hungerford* ſince the Reſtoration of *Charles* II.

The *Avon* running on, receives a Rivulet from the Eaſt, ariſing near the *Devizes*. It was formerly defended by a powerful Caſtle; it's ſtill a large Town, and ſends Members to Parliament; it's well inhabited, and trades now in diverſe Commodities, and principally Malt, and has a conſiderable Market on *Thurſdays*. They have found here in the Year 1714 an Urn with *Roman* Coins, and a Number of ſmall Braſs Statues of Heathen Gods and Goddeſſes, covered with ſquare *Roman* Brick, among the Ruines of ſome old Buildings ſix Foot deep; the firſt is *Venus*, whoſe left Arm is wanting, but otherwiſe perhaps the moſt beautiful Figure extant, the ſame being ſix Inches and a quarter long. 2. *Jupiter Ammon*, four Inches long, weighing four Ounces and a half. 3. *Neptune*, the Teeth of whoſe Trident are ſhort and blunt, and much differing from the *Neptunian* Tridents drawn or engraven in our Times; it is four Inches long, and weighs four Ounces and an half. 4. *Hercules*, four Inches and a quarter long, weighing ſix Ounces and an half. 5. *Vulcan*, three Inches and an half long. 6. *Bacchus*, about four Inches long, weighing four Ounces and an half. 7. *Pallas*, with a Spear in her Right Hand, and a Shield in her Left, helmeted, but not with a round, but oblong *Apex*, reaching from the Forehead to the hinder Part of the Head, ſomewhat more than three Inches long. 8. The *Chief Veſtal* veiled and robed, with a *Patera* in her Right, and a Book rolled up in her Left Hand three Inches and a quarter long, weighing ſeven Ounces and a half. 9. *Mercury*, being as it were a Body in the Air, with an extended Arm; but without a Bag and a Cock, and having the Wings of his broad-brimm'd Beaver, or Head-Covering ſomewhat higher than uſual, three Inches and a quarter long. 10. A She-Wolf, *Romulus* and *Remus*, the firſt four Inches long, weigh-

ing fifteen Ounces and two Drams; the Wolf an Inch and three quarters long, weighing one Ounce and an half; and *Remus* four Inches, weighing five Ounces and two Drams. 11. *Apis*, i. e. *an Ox* worshipped by the *Ægyptians* for a Deity, four Inches long, and weighing six Ounces. 12. *Anubis*, a Dog, another of their Gods, three Inches and an half long, weighing six Ounces and an half. 13. *Bucephalus*, three Inches and a quarter long, weighing two Ounces and six Drams. 14. Another *Bacchus*. 15. The Bust of some *Roman* Matron. 16. A Coin of *Alexander Severus* with this Inscription, IMP. M. SEV. ALEXAND. AUG. and on the Reverse, PAX AUG. This Coin shews, that these Images were buried in the Time of that Emperor, as the Reverse does that the Piece was struck after his *Persian* Triumph; and it is likely it was buried together with those Houshold-Gods, which yet are not allow'd to be all so, about the Year 234, when the Soldiers were sent for out of *Britain* to carry on the *German* War. It's certain that Prince was slain the next Year, before that War was finish'd.

The Government of the Castle here was formerly esteemed a very honourable Post, and it was not entirely demolished till the late Civil War.

The *Avon* running Westward, and being joined by a Brook from the South, the House here called *Broke*, formerly gave the Title of Baron to *Robert Willoughby*; and Sir *Richard Verney* in our Time, being descended through an Heiress of the *Grevils*, from the said Lord *Willoughby*, after a long Dispute it was adjudged in Parliament to him in 1695, and his Son *George* Lord *Willoughby* of *Broke*, and Dean of *Windsor* now enjoys this Title.

To the East from hence lies *Edington*, of old *Eadhamdune*, where King *Alfred* defeated the *Danes*, and made them quit the Kingdom. Here *William Edington*, Bishop of *Winchester*, erected a College. To the South lies *Steeple*, or *East-Lavington*, commonly called *Market-Lavington*, from the great Corn-Market weekly kept here on *Wednesdays*: It has been a Market above two hundred Years. This with *West* or *Bishop-Lavington* came into the *Abington* Family by *Anne* the Daughter of Sir *Henry Lee*, to whom it descended from the *D'Anvers's* and *Danteseys*. *Littleton Painel* in this Parish was formerly a Market-Town.

The *Avon* receives the *Were*, which runs not far from *Westbury*; this is an indifferent Borough-Town, that sends Members to Parliament, and has a Market on *Fridays*. Near *Westbury* is the Village *Leigh* or *Lee*, where most probably King *Alfred* incamp'd before he attack'd the *Danes* at *Eddington*, and not (as some would have it) on *Clay-Hill*, which is near three hundred and fifty Paces long, and almost two hundred broad, in the widest Place: It has a large oblong Burrow, near the middle, sixty Paces long, and might be the Burying-Place of the slaughtered *Danes*.

Upon a Hill somewhat lower on the same *Were* stands *Troubridge*, noted for the Cloathing Trade, and has a Market on *Saturdays*. It gives the Title of a Baron to the Duke of *Somerset*. It had formerly a Castle, and it is remarkable, for that the Court of the Dutchy of *Lancaster* for the County is held here about *Michaelmas*.

The *Avon* having watered *Bradford*, a Market-Town on the Descent of a Hill, noted for a Battle between the *West-Saxon* King *Keniwach* and his Kinsman *Cuthred*, passes from this Country into *Somersetshire*.

The Western Limits in this Shire going directly Southward by *Farley-Castle*, where some few Years ago a *Roman* Pavement of chequered Work was found, and by *Longleat*, the delicious Seat of the Lord Viscount *Weymouth*, we come to *Maiden Bradley*, the Seat and Estate of the *Ludlows* in the last Century, but given since the Restoration to the *Seymours*. Here was formerly a Priory, and as some say an Hospital for leprous Maids; the next Place we come to is *Stourton* on the *Stour*, the Seat of the Barons of *Stourton*, who were ennobled by *Henry* VI. but the late Lord consum'd the whole Estate, and *Stourton* was sold to Sir *Thomas Meers*; but sometime ago Mr. *Hoar*, a Son of the late Sir *Richard Hoar*, Alderman of *London*, has bought it; so that the present Lord *Stourton*, Brother to the last, has nothing but a small Fortune which his Father left him. From hence the Southern Limit goes to *Mere*.

Near *Maiden Bradley* you have the Rivulet *Deverill*, which being lost for a time rises again, and hastens to *Verluccio*, now *Warminster*, a Town in former times of great Account, enjoyed ample Immunities, paid no Tribute, nor was rated by the Hide, and it has at present a very considerable Market for Corn on *Saturdays*: It belongs to the Lord *Weymouth*.

From this Place to the South, North, and East, all along the middle of the County the Downs are so very wide, that they are called the Plains; the South of them is water'd by the *Willeys-Bourn* and *Nader*; the first runs by *Heitesbury*, that sends Members to Parliament; it has an Hospital and a Free-School founded by *Walter* Lord *Hungerford*, and perfected by his Son's Lady. From hence it runs by the Village of *Willey*, opposite to which is a large Camp called *Yanesbury-Castle*, some taking it to have been *Vespasian's*, tho' others think it *Danish*; it is three hundred sixty Paces long, and has three Entrances.

The *Nadder* or *Adder* rising in the South Border of the County, runs not far from the beautiful Castle of *Wardour*, the Seat of the Lord *Arundel*, whose Ancestor fighting valiantly against the *Turks*, was made a Count of the Empire by the Emperor *Rodolphus*, and by King *James* I. Baron of this Place, which was strenuously defended by the Lady *Arundel*

Arundel againſt the Parliamentarians in the laſt Civil War.

At the Confluence of theſe Rivers, the *Willey* waters *Wilton*, anciently called *Ellandunum*; it was ſome time ſo conſiderable, that it was the Head Town of the County, dignified with an Epiſcopal See and a Monaſtery, and enjoy'd great Immunities, but it ſuffered great Spoils by the *Danes*. Here was a Battle in 821, between the *Mercians* and the *Weſt-Saxons*, by which with other ill Fortunes, eſpecially the turning of the Weſtern High Road, it came by little and little to what it is now, a ſmall mean Town, reduced to one Pariſh from twelve; yet it ceaſes not to be a Borough, has a Market on *Wedneſdays*, and ſends Members to Parliament; the moſt beautiful Houſe is the Earl of *Pembroke*'s, built out of the ſuppreſſed Abbey.

We are at length come to *Saliſbury*, the ancient *Sorbiodunum*, and a City of great Antiquity; it was formerly the Seat of the *Romans*, where *Kenrick* vanquiſhed the *Britons*, and where *Canutus* the *Dane* committed great Spoils by Fire. This City, commonly called *New Sarum*, was raiſed out of the old, which was drily ſeated on a great Eminence, being a Place only deſigned for Strength and War, yet honoured it was with an Epiſcopal See, and a fair Cathedral. As to the preſent *Sarum*, it is pleaſantly ſeated on a River, whoſe Streams commodiouſly water moſt of the Streets, which are large and ſpacious. It's a Place beautified with fair and large Buildings, the chief among which is the Minſter or Cathedral dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, a ſtately and beautiful Structure, firſt begun by Biſhop *Poore* in 1220, and in forty Years was raiſed to its perfect Beauty, having as many Gates or Doors for Entrance as Months in the Year, as many Windows as Weeks, and as many Pillars, great and ſmall, as Days in the Year. Its Steeple has a lofty Spire, which proudly ſhews itſelf at a great Diſtance, and its Cloiſter is large and curiouſly wrought, to which the Biſhop's Palace is near adjoining. Among other Immunities it ſends Members to Parliament, (and ſo does *Old Sarum*,) is a Place well inhabited and frequented, enjoys a good Trade, and its Markets, which are on *Tueſdays* and *Saturdays*, are very conſiderable. We had almoſt forgot ſome other Ornaments of this Place, *viz.* the Library built by Biſhop *Jewel*, and the Chapter-Houſe, of a large octogonal Figure, ſuſtained only by a ſmall Marble Pillar in the middle; as alſo the College, built and endowed by Biſhop *Seth Ward*, for ten Miniſters Widows. The Dioceſe of *Saliſbury* contains the Counties of *Wilts* and *Berks*, in which are computed to be five hundred forty four Pariſh-Churches, of which one hundred and nine are Impropriations; and it has three Archdeacons, who are thoſe of *Saliſbury*, *Berkſhire*, and *Wiltſhire*. The Manors, Lands, Houſes, *&c.* belonging to the See of *Saliſbury*, were between the fifteenth of *November* 1647, and the twenty eighth of *September* 1650 incluſively, ſold by the then domineering Powers to ſeveral Purchaſers for the Sum total of 50286*l.* 6*s.* ½*d.* but upon the Reſtoration of Epiſcopacy they were re-annexed to the See.

There was an ancient Cuſtom in the Church of *Sarum* of making an anniverſary Boy-Biſhop among the Choriſters on St. *Nicholas*'s Day, and he was to bear the Name and hold the State of a Biſhop till *Innocents* Day at Night; and there lies in the Cathedral a Stone Monument of a little Boy habited in Epiſcopal Robes, with a Mitre upon his Head, a Croſier in his Hand, and the reſt accordingly: The Ceremony was wont to be performed with great Solemnity, and Injunctions given that no body ſhould moleſt or diſturb it.

In that Part of the Suburbs of *Saliſbury* called *Harnham*, ſtood *De Vaulx* College, built by Biſhop *Bridport* in 1250, for the Entertainment of ſeveral Scholars, who retired hither on the account of ſome Diſturbances at *Oxford* where they ſtudy'd, and having a Teſtimonial of their Progreſs from the Chancellor, frequently went to *Oxford*, and took their Degrees, and ſo they continued in *Leland*'s Time. Beyond this is *Great Harnham* Bridge built by Biſhop *Bingham*.

Saliſbury had Earls very early, and within leſs than a Century after the Conqueſt, the *d'Eureux* were Earls of it, and after ſome Interval *William Long-Eſpee*, natural Son of *Henry* II. by fair *Roſamond*, who married *Ella*, Daughter of *William d' Eureux*, was made Earl of *Saliſbury*, and ſo was his Son after him; then came the *Montacutes* to this Honour, of great Renown, and *Richard Nevil* marrying *Eleanor* the Daughter and Heir of the laſt of the four Earls, ſucceeded in the Honour, and ſo did his Son by her, the great *Richard*, called *Make-King*, Earl of *Warwick*; and his Son-in-Law and Succeſſor was *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *Edward* IV. Then *Edward* his Son; and then the Title lying dormant for ſome time after his untimely Death, his Siſter *Margaret*, in 1514, was by *Henry* VIII. created Counteſs of *Saliſbury*, after whoſe Decollation, in the ſame King's Reign, this Honour was not revived till King *James* I. in 1605, created *Robert* Lord *Cecil* of *Eſſendine*, Viſcount *Cranborn* and Earl of *Saliſbury*, in whoſe Line it has continued by five Deſcents ever ſince.

Not far from *Saliſbury* is *Weſt-Dean*, the Seat of Sir *John Evelyn*, Knt. of the *Surrey* Family, and now being devolv'd to a Daughter, is in the Poſſeſſion of *Evelyn* Duke of *Kingſton*.

Dounton, or *Dunſton*, below *Saliſbury* on the *Avon*, is ſaid to have been the Seat of *Beauvis* of *Southampton*. It has a ſmall Market on *Fridays*, and ſends Members to Parliament, and *Langford*, the Seat of the Lord *Colerain*, is not far off.

Eaſt-

Eaſtward of *Saliſbury* is the large and ſpacious Park of *Clarendon*, once beautified with a Royal Palace, and famous for a Parliament held here in the Time of *Henry* II. King *Charles* II. created Sir *Edward Hyde*, Lord Chancellor, Earl of *Clarendon* in 1661, who dying in his ſecond Exile in 1674, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *Henry*, and he by his Son *Edward*, whoſe Son the Lord *Clifton* dying before him unmarried, and himſelf departing this Life in 1723, the Honour is devolued upon his Couſin *Henry* Earl of *Rocheſter*, who now enjoys both Titles. Some are of Opinion, that *Clarendon* had its Name from *Conſtantius Chlorus*, who lived ſome time at *Old Sarum* in the Neighbourhood. At *Farle*, not far from *Clarendon*, the Native Place of Sir *Stephen Fox*, he founded an Hoſpital for ſix old Men and as many old Women, with a Maſter to teach a Free School, and to officiate in the Church.

We ſhall but juſt mention the great Intrenchment, of a rude circular Form, at *Frippſbury*, North of *Farle*, but come to *Stonehenge*, ſix Miles North of *Saliſbury*, on the Plain, compoſed of great and unwrought Stones, ſome of which are twenty eight Foot high, and ſeven broad, and ſo laid overthwart one another, that it is wonderful to behold, inſomuch that the People reckon them to be one of the Miracles of this Nation: It would require a Volume to enumerate the various Opinions that are concerning them; the moſt judicious Antiquaries generally conclude them to be *Britiſh*, and ſome think them even to be Antediluvian; the moſt general Notion is, that *Stonehenge* was the Burying-Place of *Uther Pendragon*, *Conſtantine*, *Ambroſius*, and other *Britiſh* Kings; or, as others would have it, a Monument ſet up by *Ambroſius* in Memory of the *Britons* treacherouſly ſlain here by the *Saxons*, to which a Proverb ſtill retained among the *Welſh*, when they mention any ſtupendious Work, ſeems to give ſome Countenance, *viz. Val Gwaith Emrys*, like the Work of *Ambroſius*. But why after all may it not have been a Heathen Temple, and perhaps alſo a Place where the Heads of the People aſſembled to conſult about the Affairs of the Nation? There is ſuch another, and in ſome Reſpects a more ſtupendious Work of this Nature in the Hundred of *Selkley* in this County, of which an accurate Account and Deſcription is ſhortly to be expected from the Pen of a learned Gentleman, who has been there on purpoſe to examine it.

The Village of *Ambroſburg*, or *Ambroſe-Town*, on the *Avon*, is hard by *Stonehenge*, ſeveral things related concerning which being very ſuſpicious, and ſavouring of Fables, we paſs them over, and come to obſerve that *Alfrida*, King *Edgar*'s Wife, to expiate her Crime for murdering her Son-in-Law, built and endowed a ſtately Nunnery here, where a Synod was alſo held in King *Edgar*'s Reign. In the Year 1177, the Abbeſs and thirty Nuns were for their Incontinence expell'd and diſperſed into other Religious Houſes to be kept under a ſtricter Diſcipline; and the Monaſtery being given to the Abbey of *Fontvralt*, a Convent of thoſe Nuns were ſent over the ſame Year, and admitted into full Poſſeſſion of the Abbey, which came after into great Repute, and *Mary* Daughter of *Edward* I. with thirteen Noblemen's Daughters were veiled here on *Aſſumption-Day* in 1285; and afterwards *Eleanor*, *Henry* III.'s Wife, renouncing all Royal Pomp, devoted herſelf here among the Nuns.

About four Miles from *Ambreſbury* on this ſide the *Avon* is *Everley-Warren*, the Country Seat of King *Ina*, and in the Way to *Luggerſhall* is *Sutbbury-Hill*, a vaſt Fortification. *Luggerſhall*, formerly belonging to *Fitz-Peters*, Earl of *Eſſex*, ſends Members to Parliament.

Near it is *Eſcourt*, where not far from a great Cauſey ſuppoſed to be a *Roman* Vicinal Way, there was dug up in 1693 a large Earthen Veſſel, with two leſſer Pots in it, one of which was full of Aſhes or Bones.

About four Miles North of this Place is *Great Bedwin*, where there was formerly a Caſtle built by *Ciſſa*, and a bloody Battle fought between *Wolfere* and *Eſcwin* in 675. This Place ſends Members to Parliament. Not far from hence is *Tokenham*, a Seat of the Duke of *Somerſet*, and *Wolfhal*, of the Family of the *Seymours*.

Returning now to the Banks of the *Avon*, we meet with *Upbaven*, about a Mile to the Weſt of which we ſee a large irregular Camp, called *Caſterley*, the Name ſeeming to point out ſomething that is *Roman*.

Merdon, about two Miles North-weſt, is famous for the Battle between *Ethelred* and the *Danes*; the Marks of Entrenchments remain here ſtill.

A little more Weſtward the River *Cunetio*, or *Kennet*, riſes near a Village of the ſame Name; and here *Selbury-Hill* mounts to a conſiderable Height, and ſeems by the Form of it to have been thrown up by Men's Hands: And indeed there are many of theſe ſorts of Barrows in this County; though ſome are of Opinion, that this *Selbury-Hill* was made for a Boundary, if not by the *Romans*, yet by the *Saxons*. This is the largeſt and moſt uniform Barrow in the County, and perhaps in all the Kingdom. The Tradition is, King *Silbert* was buried here; but it may probably have its Name from *Sel*, *Great*, and *Beorg*, a *Hill* or *Barrow*; and upon theſe Downs there are no leſs than five ſorts of Barrows, ſome being ſmall circular Trenches, with very little Elevation in the middle; others ordinary Barrows; ſome with Ditches round them, ſome large and oblong with Trenches, others without; and others are oblong, with Stones ſet up round them.

About half a Mile from *Selbury* is *Aubury*, or *Abury* Village and Monument, which we have mentioned before. From this Place to

Weſt-Kennet is a Walk encloſed on every ſide with Stones, though one Side is now defective; and on the Brow of the Hill is another Monument, encompaſſed with a circular Trench, and double Circle of Stones, four or five Foot high, though moſt of them are now down; and there is a Walk between *Weſt-Kennet* and this Place. About eighty Yards from this Monument is an exact Plain round it, where ſome Years ago great Quantities of human Bones and Skeletons were dug up. The three huge upright Stones in a plowed Field near *Weſt-Kennet*, are called the *Devil's Coits*, and in the Opinion of ſome may be *Britiſh Deities*. On the North of the *Avon* are Barrows, *&c.* and that at *Munſton* Field, called *Milbarrow*, is probably the Sepulchre of ſome *Daniſh* Commander.

About four Miles North from hence is *Barbury-Caſtle*, on a high Hill, with a double Ditch; and this by all Circumſtances ſeems to be *Baranbyrig*, where *Kenrick* the *Weſt-Saxon* King, and his Son *Ceaulin*, fought againſt the *Britons* in 558.

In following the Courſe of the *Kennet*, it runs through Fields where there are Abundance of rocky Stones ſtanding up, among which, Water now and then breaks out ſuddenly like a Land-Flood, which the Country People call *Hungerborn*, believing it a Prognoſtick of great Scarcity. From hence the *Kennet* runs to a Town of its own Name, by *Antoninus* call'd *Cunetio*, and placed twenty Miles from *Verlucio*, at which Diſtance the old Town, called by the new Name of *Marlborough*, heretofore *Marleberge*, and in the *Saxon* Annals *Marlbeorg*, is ſeated along the Side of a Hill from Eaſt to Weſt. The Caſtle here ſeems to have been a *Roman* Work, by the Braſs *Roman* Coins that were found in ſhaping the Mount, now belonging to the Duke of *Somerſet*, which was contrived out of the Keep of the Caſtle. It once belonged to *John Sans Terre*, afterwards King of *England*, where a Parliament was held, and a Law made for the ſuppreſſing of all Tumults, commonly call'd the Statute of *Marlborough*. The Caſtle is now, by the Injury of Time, nothing but Ruines. The Town is governed by a Mayor, and ſends Members to Parliament. Every Freeman, by ancient Cuſtom, gave to the Mayor at his Admiſſion, a Couple of Greyhounds, two white Capons, and a white Bull, which is now commuted for a little Money. King *Charles* I. at his Coronation in 1625, rendred *Marlborough* more notable, in making it the Honour, as well as the Neighbour of *James* Lord *Ley*, Lord Treaſurer, whom he created Earl of it, wherein he was ſucceeded by his Son *Henry* in 1628, and he by his Son *James*, ſlain in the naval Wars againſt the *Dutch* in 1665, being ſucceeded by his Uncle *William*, with whom, dying without Iſſue, the Honour extinguiſhed. But what has made *Marlborough* eternally memorable, is, that the Title of Earl, in 1689, was by *William* III. conferr'd on *John* Lord *Churchil*, and in 1702, of Duke of *Marlborough* by Queen *Anne*, which he highly merited by a long Courſe of the greateſt and moſt important Services that a Subject could perform to his Prince and Country.

Ramſbury lies on the ſame Side the River, now a ſmall Village, but formerly a Biſhop's See, tranſlated by *Herman* the eighth Biſhop to *Sherburn*, and thence to *Saliſbury*. Sir *William Jones*, an eminent Lawyer, and Attorney General in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, purchaſed an Eſtate here, and leaving it to his Nephew, it is ſtill in the Family.

The Circumference of this County being an hundred and eight and twenty Miles, contains about eight hundred and ſeventy ſix thouſand Acres, and twenty ſeven thouſand and ninety three Houſes; its Pariſhes being three hundred and four, and Towns three and twenty.

Wiltſhire has given the Title of Earl to ſeveral Families.

1398, *William* Lord *Scroop*, Lord Treaſurer.

* * * *

1448, *James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond* and *Wiltſhire*, Lord Treaſurer.

* * * *

1469, *John Stafford*, ſecond Son to the Duke of *Buckingham*.

1473, *Edward Stafford*, beheaded.

1510, *Henry Stafford*, ſecond Son of *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*.

* * * *

1529, *Thomas Bullen*, Viſcount *Rochford*, Father of the Lady *Anne Bullen*.

* * * *

1550, *William Pawlet*, created Earl of *Wiltſhire*, *Jan.* 19, 3 *Edw.* VI. after Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*.

1571, *John Pawlet*, his Son and Heir.

1576, *William Pawlet*, Son of *John*.

1598, *William Pawlet*, Son of *William*.

1628, *John Pawlet*, Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*, Earl of *Wiltſhire*, and Baron of *St. John of Baſing*.

1674, *Charles Pawlet* ſucceeded his Father, created Duke of *Bolton* in 1689.

169$\frac{2}{3}$, *Charles Pawlet* ſucceeded his Father, Lord Chamberlain to Queen *Mary*, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* in the Reign of King *George*, as he had been one of the Lords Juſtices of that Kingdom in that of King *William* III.

1721, *Charles Pawlet* ſucceeded his Father. He is Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horſe-Guards, and married the Lady *Anne Vaughan*, Daughter and Heir of the late Earl of *Carbury*.

HANT-





















A Saxon Coin struck at Winchester

HAMP SHIRE

By

H. Moll Geographer.

The Hundreds:

A. Andover
B. Basingstoke
C. Evinger
D. Bartonstacy
E. Kingsclere
F. Overton
G. Chuteley
H. Horwel
I. Barmanspit
K. Odiham
L. Basingstoke
M. Holdshot
N. Crondall
O. Thorngate
P. Kings Somborn
Q. Budlesgate
R. Micheldever
S. Reynsbero
T. Fawley
V. Sutton
W. Alton
X. Selborn
Y. Fordingbridg
Z. Ringwood
a. Christ Church
b. New Forrest
c. Redbridg
d. Waltham
e. Mansbridg
f. Tichfield
g. Meanstoke
h. East Mean
i. Hambledon
k. Finchdean
l. Portesdown
m. Bolmere
n. Hayling

a. Part of Evinger Hundred
b. P. of Overton H.
c. P. of Fawley H.
d. P. of Budlesgate H.
e. P. of Bartonstacy H.
f. P. of Sutton H.
g. P. of Odiham H.

PART OF BERK SH.

PART OF SURRY

PART OF SUSSEX

PART of DORSET SH.

OF WILT SHIRE

SALISBURY

ENGLISH-CHANNEL

1 2 3 4 5 6 English Miles

HANTSHIRE.

NEXT to *Wiltſhire* is *Hantſhire*, in *Saxon*, *Hamtanſcire*, now call'd the County of *Southampton*, of no large Extent, being in Length from *Chriſt-Church* in the South, to *Silceſter* in the North, about forty ſix Miles, and in Breadth from *Petersfield* in the Eaſt, to *Tidworth* in the Weſt, about thirty, which makes its Circumference to be about a hundred and fifty four Miles, beſides the Iſle of *Wight*, Part of this County, which is alone ſixty Miles in Circuit. This County is bounded on the Eaſt with *Suſſex* and *Surrey*; on the South with the *Britiſh* Seas; on the Weſt with the Counties of *Dorſet* and *Wilts*; and on the North with *Berkſhire*. It's of a fertil Soil for Corn, has rich Paſtures which feed Store of Cattle, enjoys a temperate Air, and is pretty well cloath'd with Wood: It affords plenty of Iron, which is here wrought from the Mines; alſo Wool, of which they make abundance of Cloths, and Kerſies; and it has likewiſe excellent Honey. It is well accommodated for Sea Traffick, having ſeveral good Ports. It's thought to have been the firſt Country that was reduced under the Power of the *Romans*, the inner Parts of which then belong'd to the *Belgæ*, and that which lay along the Sea Coaſt to the *Regni*, an ancient People of *Britain*. It will be proper to begin with the Weſt Side of the County, and having firſt ſurvey'd the Sea Coaſts, and Rivers that fall into the Ocean, we may paſs from thence into the inland Parts.

The gentle *Avon* runs near the Weſtern Bounds, and as ſoon as it enters the County it comes to *Cerdicksford*, ſo nam'd from the *Saxon Cerdick*, who defeated the *Britons* here, and had conquer'd *Nazaleod*, a potent King of the *Britons*, in 508. Hence the River running by *Regnewood* or *Ringwood*, that is, the Wood of the *Regni*; it was formerly a Place of Diſtinction among the *Saxons*, and has now a great Market on *Wedneſdays*. The unfortunate Duke of *Monmouth*, after the routing of his Army at *Sedgmore*, in 1685. was with the Lord *Grey* taken in a Peaſe Field near *Ringwood*. At the Confluence of *Avon* and the *Stour*, coming out of *Dorſetſhire*, ſtands *Chriſt-Church*, in the Time of the *Saxons* fortify'd with a Caſtle, and beautified with an ancient Church of Prebendaries. It's a large Town, has a Market on *Wedneſdays*, and ſends Members to Parliament. It was formerly call'd *Twinambourn* from its Situation. After the Junction of the *Stour* and *Avon*, they fall into the Sea at one Mouth, by *Ptolomy* call'd the Mouth of the *Alaun*.

Somewhat to the North Eaſt from *Chriſt-Church*, ſeated on a Hill near the Sea, is *Lemington*, which is a Market Town, ſends Members to Parliament, and is made more noted of late, becauſe that in *June* 1720. *John Wallop*, Eſq; was created a Peer of *Great-Britain*, by the Title of Lord Viſcount *Lemington*.

On the Eaſt Side of the *Avon* is the New Foreſt, formerly called *Ytene*, about thirty Miles in Compaſs; in which ſaid *Tract* the Conqueror cauſed thirty ſix Pariſh Churches, with all the Houſes belonging thereto, to be pull'd down, and the poor Inhabitants were left ſuccourleſs of Houſes and Homes; but his Sons felt the Smart of this arbitrary and wicked Act, for *Richard* was blaſted with a peſtilential Air, and died; *Rufus* was ſhot through with an Arrow; and *Henry* his Grandchild by *Robert*, as he purſued his Game, was hang'd among the Boughs here, and ſo died. There are nine Walks in this Foreſt, which has two Rangers, a Bow-bearer, and a Lord Warden; in it alſo is the great Caſtle of *Malwood*, inclining to a Square, and on the North Side hard by it, the Oak that buds on *Chriſtmas-Day*, which *Charles* II. order'd to be paled round. In the ſame Foreſt is *Godſhill*, a Camp overgrown with Oak. King *John* founded a ſmall Monaſtery at *Beaulieu* here, formerly eſteem'd an inviolable Sanctuary for the greateſt Criminals.

The Maritime Coaſt of this Foreſt being defenceleſs, *Henry* VIII. ſecur'd it with *Hurſt Caſtle*, which commands the Sea on all Sides, and *Calſhot* or *Caldſhore*, to ſecure the Entrance of *Southampton* Bay. Here is a commodious Harbour, called by *Ptolomy*, the Mouth of the River *Triſanton*, in *Britiſh*, *Traeth-Anton*, or the Bay of *Anton*. At this Port ſtands *Southampton*, commodiouſly ſeated, and capable to receive Ships of a conſiderable burden to its Keys, which are fair and very convenient for the lading and unlading of Goods, which has made it a Place of good Trade, and well inhabited by Merchants and Shop-keepers. The Town is well built and large, numbering five Pariſh Churches, beſides an Hoſpital call'd *God's-Houſe*, wherein *Richard* Earl of *Cambridge*, who was beheaded for Treaſon againſt *Henry* V.

B. 21.
B. 22
S. 19.

lies bury'd; and for its Security it is fenced about with a double Ditch, and ſtrong Walls, on which are ſeveral Watch Towers, and it has ſeven Gates; and the better to ſecure its Haven, here was a ſtrong Caſtle built, ſeated on a great Eminence that it could not be aſcended but by many Steps, which Time has brought to Ruin. This Town is ſaid to have been rais'd out of the Ruins of the ancient *Clauſentum* of the *Romans*, that ſtood to the North East; the ancient Name of it in the *Lhoegrian Britiſh*, was probably *Glauz-Anton.* i. e. *Foſſa vel munimentum Antonæ.* Here were found ſome *Roman* Coins, and not long ſince a Golden one; but the Place where the Coins were formerly dug up, is now a Dock for building of Men of War. When all Parts were miſerably harraſſed with the *Danes*, old *Haunton* fell a Prey to thoſe People in 980. and in the Time of the Conqueror, the King had only eighty Men or Tenants in Demeſne in that Town: The *French* burnt it in the Reign of *Edward* III. and out of its Aſhes ſprung the preſent Town, more commodiouſly ſituated, but yet ſaid not to be in ſo flouriſhing a Condition now, as it was forty Years ago. However, it is at preſent a Town and County of itſelf, govern'd by a Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgeſſes; enjoys large Immunities; has Markets on *Tueſdays* and *Thurſdays*, and ſends Members to Parliament. We had almoſt forgot that it was here the great King *Canutus* cauſed his Chair to be placed on the Sea Shore, and proudly commanded the Waves not to approach him, or come upon his Land; but they diſobeying, he acknowledg'd God to be the ſupream Lord and Governor, and in a religious Devotion gave up his Crown to the Rood at *Wincheſter*, and never wore it after; though moſt Hiſtorians ſay, he did this only to convince his vain Flatterers, he was no more than a Man, and not ſuch an one as they fooliſhly would have perſuaded him to be. *Southampton* has given the Title of Earl to ſome great Perſonages, and it is ſaid, that *Beavois* of *Southampton*, that famous Soldier, was Earl of it in 1067. but we are ſure that *William Fitz-Williams*, Lord Admiral of *England*, and alſo a great Land Soldier, was made Earl of *Southampton* by *Henry* VIII. in 1537. *Edward* VI. created *Thomas Wriothesley* Earl of *Southampton* in 1547. in which Honour he was ſucceeded by *Henry Wriothesley* his Son, in 1550. and he by another *Henry* in 1581. who was the Father of *Thomas Wriothesley*, who came to the Dignity in 1624. was Lord Treaſurer of *England* after the Reſtoration of *Charles* II. and died without Iſſue Male in 1667. ſo that the Honour died with him. But *Charles* II. in 1675. was pleaſed to create his natural Son *Charles Fitz-Roy* by the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, Duke of *Southampton*, who, upon the Deceaſe of his Mother, became likewiſe Duke of *Cleveland*.

Of the two Rivers between which this Town is placed, the Weſtern one nam'd *Teſt*, but ſuppoſed formerly to be called *Anton*, riſing out of *Chute-Foreſt*, runs firſt to *Whitchurch*, an ancient, though a poor, Mayor and Borough Town, which has an inconſiderable Market, and ſends Members to Parliament; and ſo to *Andover*, which gives the Title of Viſcount to the Earl of *Berkſhire*; it was a great Thorough-fare for the Weſtern Parts, and has a good Market on *Saturdays*. It's a large Borough, and ſends Members to Parliament; here is a Free-School founded by *John Hanſon* in 1569. and an Hoſpital for the Maintenance of ſix Men, founded and endow'd by *John Pullen*.

Berehill, a *Roman* Camp, is about a Mile from hence, and there are two more in the Neighbourhood, with ſome others at a greater Diſtance. The River runs from *Andover* near *Wherwell*, where Queen *Elfrith* built a Monaſtery, to expiate the Murder of King *Edward* her Son-in-law, and alſo to atone for the Murder of her ſecond Huſband Earl *Athelfwold*, whom King *Edgar*, upon an Invitation to a Hunting Match, ſlew in this Place, becauſe he had trick'd him in a Love-Intrigue, and had by indirect Arts got from him the Lady *Alfrith*, the moſt celebrated Beauty of her Time.

The *Teſt* taking in another ſmall River call'd *Wallop* or *Wellop*, that is, a little Fountain on the Side of a Hill, it gave Name to the ancient Family of the *Wallops*. Hence it runs in ſearch of *Brige*, and not far from it is *Broughton*, a ſmall Village, which if not the old *Brige*, it muſt have been entirely demoliſhed by the Conqueror: And the *Teſt* having next viſited *Ramſey*, where *Edgar* built a Nunnery, it preſently diſcharges itſelf into *Southampton* Bay at *Redbridge*, where there was anciently a Monaſtery. The other River that runs on the Eaſt Side of *Southampton*, call'd *Itchin*, from the Town of that Name near its Spring, ſeems to have been heretofore call'd *Alre*, for on the Banks of it between Hills is *Alresford*, corruptly *Alreſton*, near the great Lake ſo call'd, well ſtor'd with Fiſh and wild Fowl. It was an old and ill built Town, but indifferently large, and yet in ſo good a Condition that there was not one Inhabitant who received Aſſiſtance out of the Collections for the Poor, till 1690. when the Town was deſtroyed by a Fire, which began in ſeveral Parts of it, almoſt all at the ſame Time, and it burnt down alſo their Market Houſe and Church; but the Houſes and Market-Houſe are rebuilt, and they have a pretty conſiderable Market on *Thurſdays*. A *Roman* Highway runs all along from hence to *Aulrun*, and nigher the River Head are three noted Seats, *Chilton-Candover*, built by the late Sir *Robert Worſley*; the *Grange*, by the late Sir *Robert Henley*; and *Abbotſton*, by *Charles* the firſt Duke of *Bolton* of that Name; and *Tichburn* near *Alresford*, has given Name to an eminent and ancient Family.

On

On the Weſtern Banks of this River lies *Wincheſter*, call'd by the *Britons*, *Caergwent*, and by the *Romans*, *Venta Belgarum*; tho' ſome would have it to be the *Venta Simenorum*, and give *Briſtol*, the Honour of being *Venta Belgarum*. This City is of great Antiquity, and ſome ſay it was built by King *Rudhdibras* 900. Years before our Saviour's Birth; it was of great Note in the *Romans* Time, for being the Place where rich Embroideries were made for their Emperors: Here *Conſtans* the Monk was firſt made *Ceſar*, and afterwards Emperor by his Father *Conſtantine*, who uſurped the Government in Oppoſition to *Honorius*; but he ſoon met with his Death. It was twice conſum'd by Fire, in the Time of the *Saxons*, and by them rebuilt, who made it the Royal Seat of the Weſt *Saxon* Kings, and the chief Epiſcopal See. Here *Egbert* and *Elfred*, their moſt renowned Monarchs, receiv'd their Crowns and regal Scepters; and here King *Ethelſtan* erected ſix Houſes for his Mint. But the *Danes* over-running all, this City ſufficiently felt their Fury in the Reign of King *Ethelbright*, and in the Time of the *Normans*: After its Misfortune by Fire, it was repair'd and honour'd with the keeping of the publick Records of the Kingdom; and laſtly it was ſore oppreſſed in the Time of the Civil War between *Maud* the Empreſs and King *Stephen*; but in the Reign of *Edward* III. it began to raiſe its drooping Head, and was appointed the Mart for Wool and Cloth by him. This City is alſo famous for being the Sepulchre of ſo many Kings and Queens, among which thoſe of moſt Note were *Egbert* in 836. his Son *Ethelwolf* in 857. *Elfred* the Founder of *Oxford* in 901. *Elſwith* Queen to *Elfred* in 904. King *Edmond* in 924. with his Sons *Elfred* and *Elſward*. King *Edred* in 955. King *Edwyn* 956. *Emma* in 1032. with her *Daniſh* Lord *Canute* in 1035. *Hardicanute* his Son in 1042. And to conclude, *Richard* and *Rufus* of the *Norman* Race. And we are by the Way to obſerve, that in the Beginning of the late Civil Wars, the Soldiers opening the Marble Coffin of *William Rufus*, which they ſaw in the Choir, found on his Thumb a golden Ring, with a Ruby ſet in it.

S. 83. D. 2. 216

The City at this Day is pretty populous, and well water'd with the divided Streams of the River, extending from Eaſt to Weſt, and about a Mile and a half in Circumference within the Walls, which have ſix Gates, the Paſſage alſo to each, for a conſiderable Way, being Suburbs. At the South Side of the Weſt Gate ſtands an ancient Caſtle, out of which *Maud* the Empreſs, to make her Eſcape, was carry'd in a Coffin for dead. But B. 19. there is a Royal Palace now in the Place where the Caſtle ſtood, begun by *Charles* II. the Foundation was laid on the twenty third of *March* 1683. in digging of which they found a Pavement of Brick, and Coins of *Conſtantine* the Great and others; but being not finiſhed before the Death of that Prince, it remains only the Model of a noble Deſign. There was intended particularly a large Cupola, thirty Foot above the Roof, which would have been ſeen a great Way at Sea; and alſo a fair Street leading to the Cathedral, in a direct Line from the front of the Houſe, for which, and for the Parks the Ground was procured. The South Side is two hundred and ſixteen Foot, and the Weſt three hundred twenty ſix, and the Shell, as it remains, is ſaid to have coſt twenty five thouſand Pounds. This Palace was by Act of Parliament, in the Reign of Queen *Ann*, ſettled upon Prince *George* of *Denmark*, her Huſband, in Caſe he ſurvived her, during his Life. The round Table here is much more modern than King *Arthur*'s Time; it hangs in the Hall for the Aſſizes and Seſſions for the Shire. *Wincheſter* being the County Town, it has in it beſides the Cathedral at preſent eight Churches; it has two good weekly Markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, and ſends Members to Parliament.

D. 1. 11.

The Biſhops of *Wincheſter* are by a peculiar Privilege Chancellors to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Prelates of the Garter; and the firſt Biſhop was *Wina*, about the Year 660. The Cathedral, much beautified by *William* of *Wickham*, was formerly call'd the *Old Minſter*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *New Minſter*, which King *Elfred* founded, and both the Colleges were firſt for marry'd Prieſts, expell'd afterwards by Archbiſhop *Dunſtan*; but ſome Inconveniency from the Water, cauſed the Church, two hundred Years after its firſt building, to be removed to that Northern Suburb call'd *Hide*; where, by Licence of *Henry* I. the Monks built *Hide-Abbey*, but being conſum'd by Fire, it roſe again into a noble Fabrick, and ſo continued 'till the fatal Period of the Diſſolution, it being then demoliſhed; and that other of the *Holy Trinity*, now the Cathedral, upon the Ejection of the Monks, had a new Foundation of a Dean and twelve Prebendaries. The Biſhop's Palace call'd *Wolveſey*, on the Eaſt of the Cathedral, was pull'd down in the late Civil Wars, to make Money of the Lead and Materials; but Biſhop *Morley*, ſince the Reſtoration, laid out a great Sum on a handſome Structure for that Uſe, but dying before it was finiſhed he left five hundred Pounds more to compleat it. The late Sir *Jonathan Trelawney* added very great Improvements to it. The Manors, Lands, Houſes, &c. belonging to this Biſhoprick were ſold by the Powers then predominant, between the 27th of *September* 1646. and the 12th of *March* 1651. to ſeveral Buyers, for the Sum total of 101188*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* ⅓ *q.* but they were reſtor'd to the See after the Revival of Epiſcopacy.

Without the City in the Suburbs is a fair College, call'd *Wincheſter College*, or *School*, built by *William* of *Wickham*, with a plentiful

tiful Maintenance for a Warden, ten Fellows, two Maſters, ſeventy Scholars, with ſome others, three Chaplains, three Clerks, an Organiſt, ſixteen Choriſters, and the ſtatutable Servants. In the Churchyard of the Cathedral there is a College erected by Biſhop *Morley* in 1672. for ten Miniſters Widows, and by him very well endow'd. The Dioceſs of *Winchester* contains, beſides this County, with the Iſle of *Wight*, *Surrey*, and the Iſles of *Guernſey* and *Jerſey*. It has two Archdeacons, *viz.* of *Winchester* and *Surrey*.

Neal this City is St. *Croſs*'s *Hoſpital*, pleaſantly ſeated, and endow'd with a liberal Maintenance for the Relief of twelve poor Men call'd Brothers, having a Maſter, Steward, and Sub-Officers; and here, according to the Inſtitution of the Houſe, Bread and Drink ſhould be given to all Travellers that require the ſame. *Henry de Blois*, King *Stephen*'s Brother, and Biſhop of this See, was the Founder of it.

Winchester in the thirteenth Century gave the Title of Earls to two of the *Quincys*; ſo it did in 1322. to *Hugh de Spencer*, beheaded in 1326. *Lewis de Bruges* was Earl in 1472. and *Edward* VI. in 1551. created *William Pawlet* Earl of *Wiltſhire*, Marqueſs of *Winchester*, in which Family it ſtill continues, but ſeems now to be drown'd ſince King *William* III. in 1689. created *Charles* Marqueſs of *Winchester* Duke of *Bolton*, whoſe Son *Charles* ſucceeded him in all his Honours, and dying in *January* 1721. *Charles* his Son is now Marqueſs of *Winchester* and Duke of *Bolton*, as mention'd in *Wiltſhire*.

A little further than St. *Croſs* from *Winchester*, is *Hurſley*, the Seat of the *Majors* in the laſt Century, and which with a Daughter and Coheir, went by Marriage to the *Cromwels*, ſhe becoming the Wife of *Richard*, *Oliver* the Protector's eldeſt Son, and the ſame was enjoy'd by their Son *Oliver Cromwel*, Eſq; 'till the Reign of Queen *Ann*, when dying, he left the Eſtate to his Father, then living, who had a Suit in Chancery with his own Daughters about it; but my Lord *Cowper*, then Chancellor, treating the old Gentleman, at that Time between fourſcore and ninety, with much Reſpect, and barring the Councils Reflections, adjudged the Eſtate, according to the Merits of the Cauſe, to him. We thought fit to take Notice of this, as being a thing not commonly known.

The *Hamble*, Eaſt from *Winchester*, diſcharges itſelf with a large Mouth, into the Channel between *Britain* and the Iſle of *Wight*, where two oppoſite Tides coming up at certain Hours from the Ocean, meet with great Violence. Into this Channel another ſmall River empties itſelf, it riſes near *Warnford*, and runs between *Waltham* and *Bere-Foreſt* by *Titchfield*, formerly a ſmall Monaſtery, and ſince the principal Seat of the *Wriotheſleys* Earls of *Southampton*; the laſt of whom dying without Iſſue Male, this Eſtate came to *Edward Noel*, the firſt Earl of *Gainſborough*, by Marriage with *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Coheir of the ſaid Earl, whoſe Son dying without Iſſue Male, it deſcended to two Daughters, Coheirs, *Elizabeth* the eldeſt of which being marry'd to *Henry* Earl, now Duke of *Portland*, this Eſtate fell to her Share.

The Shore winding from hence inwards with *Portſey* Iſland, forms a Creek, at the upper Part of which flouriſhed *Port-Peris*, now *Portchester*, where a Caſtle ſtill remains that commands a free and full Proſpect to the Harbour; but the Sea retiring by Degrees from this Shore, they remov'd from hence to *Portſey*, which at high Tide is encompaſſed with Sea-Water, of which they make Salt, and is join'd to the Continent by a Bridge, that had a Fort to defend it; and at the Entrance or Mouth of the Creek, our Anceſtors built a Town call'd *Portſmouth*, a Town Corporate, that ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, and has two Weekly Markets on *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays*. Here is a Church of ancient Work, and an Hoſpital call'd *Gods-Houſe*. The Town was formerly fortify'd with a Timber Wall lin'd with Mud, and a high Mount North Weſt near the Gate, and two Forts of Free-Stone, at the Entrance of the Harbour. Queen *Elizabeth* at a vaſt Expence ſo fortify'd it by new Works, that it was hard to ſay how a Place could poſſibly be made ſtronger. The Appearance of this Place now, as to the Extent, Strength, and Magnificence of the Land Fortifications, as well as things belonging to Marine Affairs, is very much improved; and it is reckon'd thro' the growth of our Naval Power, amongſt the principal Chambers of *Britain*, for laying up of the Royal Navy, as being furniſhed on Shore with wet and dry Docks, Rope-Yards, Store-Houſes, and all neceſſary Materials for Building, rigging, arming, victualling, and compleatly fitting out Ships of the greateſt Rates to Sea. It has alſo Habitations and good Accommodations for a Commiſſioner and other Officers, and Maſter Artificers, needful for the conſtant attending and executing the Day and Night Services of the Navy Royal in this Part, both in Peace and War, and is never without a Garriſon of Land Soldiers, under the Governor, or Deputy Governor in his Abſence. *Portſmouth* never gave a Title of Honour to any before *Charles* II. created *Louiſa de Querovalle* in 1673. Baroneſs of *Peterſfield*, Counteſs of *Farham*, and Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*.

A little North of *Portſmouth* is *Southwick*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Nortons*, of whom Colonel *Norton* ſided in the Civil War with the Parliament; it's credibly reported of this Gentleman, that King *Charles* II. after the Reſtoration, in his Progreſs to *Portſmouth*, being entertained here, and obſerving there were a great many Arms in the Hall, aſk'd the Colonel how he came by them, he anſwer'd bluntly, *I took them from your Father.*

Richard

5.45.61.

Richard Norton, Eſq; the owner of this Seat and Manor in our Time, ſhew'd himſelf a great Patron of Wit and Encourager of Learning.

Eaſtward of *Portſmouth* are the Iſles of *Haling* and *Thorney*, both which have their Towns ſo call'd: *Hanant* ſeated near *Haling* Iſland, was once a ſmall Market Town, but now diſuſed. At a greater Diſtance from the Sea liv'd the *Meanvari*, whoſe Country is now divided into three Hundreds, with an inconſiderable Change of the ancient Names; *viz.* *Meanſborough*, *Eaſtmean*, where you meet with *Petersfield* in the Road from *London* to *Portſmouth*, that has a Market on *Saturdays*, and gives the Title of a Baroneſs to the Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*, as above-mention'd; and *Weſtmean Tithing*, within which is a high Hill fortify'd at the Top call'd *Old Wincheſter*. Little can be ſaid of the ancient *Iceni* placed here, and not more of the *Cenimani* or *Cenimagni* of *Cæſar*, and therefore paſſing by *Warnford*, more inward upon theſe bordered the *Segontiaci*, who ſubmitted to *Cæſar*, and inhabited the Hundred of *Holeſhof* in the Northern Limits of this County, where we meet with *Aulton* or *Alton*, ſaid by our Author to be a well wooded Town, pretty large, but poor; yet having a Market on *Saturdays* well ſtored with Proviſions. And the next Place that we come at is *Baſingſtoke*, ſituated on a ſmall Brook well ſtor'd with Trouts, and a great Thorough-fare for the Weſtern Parts. It's govern'd by a Mayor, *&c.* and has a Market which is good for Corn, and eſpecially Barley; on the other Side the Brook was ſolitarily ſeated an ancient and fair Chapel, dedicated to the Holy Ghoſt, in the Roof of which was lively portraited the Prophets, Apoſtles, and Diſciples of Chriſt, now in Ruins.

Below *Baſingſtoke* to the Eaſt lies *Baſing*, memorable for a Battle between *Ethelred* and *Alfred* againſt the *Danes*, wherein the latter were victorious; and afterwards famous for its Lords of that Sirname, and the St. *Johns*, *Poynings*, and *Powlets*. *Baſing Houſe* is the Seat of the Duke of *Bolton*, whoſe Anceſtor was by *Henry* VIII. created Baron of *St. John* of *Baſing*, and the Title continues ſtill in this Family. Near this Place we ſee the *Vine*, the Seat of the Lords *Sandes*, which Family became extinct in the laſt Century: It had its Name from Vines brought firſt into *Britain*, in the Time of the Emperor *Probus*. Nigh this Place to the South Eaſt is *Odiam*, a Borough Corporate in former times belonging to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and of Note for being the Place where *David* II. King of *Scotland* was kept Priſoner. It has a Market on *Saturdays*; and near *Odiam* ſtand the Remains of an ancient and once ſtrong Caſtle, where in the Reign of King *John*, thirteen *Engliſhmen*, for fifteen Days, kept out the Dauphin of *France* and his Army, who ſorely aſſaulted it.

Higher up among the *Segontiaci*, was the City *Vindonum*, in *Britiſh*, *Caer ſegont*, now *Silceſter*, built by *Conſtantius*, according to *Ninius*, the Son of *Conſtantine* the Great, and once call'd *Murimintum*, perhaps for *Murivindum*, the Walls of *Vindonum*: The ſame Author will have it that *Conſtantius* was bury'd here, but he was certainly bury'd at *Mopſueſtia*, though an Epitaph or honororay Tomb might be ſet up for him in this Place. Another *Conſtantine* here put on the Purple Robe againſt *Honorius*. Our Hiſtorians report King *Arthur* was inaugurated in this Place, which was of a large extent, containing eighty Acres of Ground within its Walls, and became diſmantled by the *Danes*. It is perhaps from the largeneſs of this Town, that it had the Name of *Silceſter*, or the great City. This in the Conqueror's Time was the Eſtate of *William de Ow*, a *Norman*, who being accuſed of Treaſon, and chooſing to maintain his Innocence by Duel, was worſted, and *Rufus* puniſhed him with the loſs of his Eyes and Teſticles. It was afterwards in the *Bluets*, and came from them to the *Bernards*, and then to the *Cuſanz*. They have formerly dug up *Britiſh* Coins, and great Plenty of *Roman* ones here, which the Inhabitants call *Onion-Pennys*, from one *Onion* a Giant, who they fancy liv'd here. In *Cambden*'s Time the following Inſcription was found, MEMORIA EL. VICTORINÆ. T. TAM. VICTOR CONJUX: It was perhaps a Monument in Memory of *Victorina*, call'd *Mater Caſtrorum*, i. e. the Mother of the Camps, who ſet up the *Victorini*, Son and Grandſon and others, in *Gaul* and *Britain*, againſt *Galienus* the Emperor.

As there is one *Roman* Military Way running South from hence directly to *Wincheſter*, there is another that paſſes near *Litchfield* and *Chute-Foreſt*. More to the North, almoſt on the Bounds of this County, is *Kingſclear*, in former times the Reſidence of the *Saxon* Kings; and it has a Market on *Wedneſdays*. On the Hill above it is a Military Camp, ſurrounded with a large Trench, and there being an open View round, a Beacon was built upon it, and a very proper Place; for you have a clear Proſpect Northward to *Cuckhamſley-Hill*, where another Beacon was uſed to be kept, and Eaſtward almoſt as far as *Reading*, and Southward over *Hampſhire*, as far as the Iſle of *Wight*. North Weſt from hence on the Edge of *Berkſhire*, we meet with a ſquare Camp, nigh *Weſt Woodhay*, in a Place call'd *Walborough*, which without doubt took the Name from the Fortifications. This County, as well as the reſt we have hitherto deſcribed, belonged to the Weſt *Saxons*.

Hantſhire is a hundred Miles in Circuit, though others make it above a hundred and fifty, contains about one Million three hundred twelve thouſand, and five hundred Acres; and ſix and twenty thouſand eight

hundred and one and fifty Houſes; the Number of Pariſhes are two hundred and fifty three, and of the Towns ſixteen; all this excluſive of,

Iſle of WIGHT.

THIS Iſland, called by the *Britons*, *Guith*, by the *Romans*, *Veſta*, *Veſtis*, and *Vectesis*, and by the *Saxons*, *Wiht*, *Withland*, and *Wich-ea*, is ſeated in the *Britiſh* Sea on a Languet of Land, which runs into the Main; and it is not above a Mile to the Weſtern Part of this Iſle, and from *Portſmouth* not above ſix. It's Southern Part lies oppoſite to *France*, from which it is about thirty five Leagues diſtant. It is of a long Form, being about twenty Miles in length, and about twelve where broadeſt, having about ſixty Miles of Sea Coaſt. It is bleſt with a healthful and delightful Air, and is of a fertil Soil, both for Corn and Paſture, every Way anſwering the Induſtry and Expence of the Huſbandman; and has plenty of Conies, Hares, Partridges, Pheaſants, Sea-Fowl and other Game; and for excellent Fiſh it may compare with any Country whatſoever: In ſhort, it wants nothing either for Pleaſure or Profit, except Wood, with which it is ſupply'd out of *Hampſhire*; yet the North Part is not quite deſtitute of it. The Sea from the North at each end, edges in to ſuch a Degree, that it makes almoſt two Iſlands, and ſo the Inhabitants call that at the Weſt End *Freſh-Water Iſland*, and the other at the Eaſt *Binbridge Iſle*; the Inhabitants facetiouſly boaſt how much happier they are than their Neighbours, ſince they never had either Monks, Lawyers, nor Foxes; but the firſt is not altogether true, for there was formerly a Cell of Black Monks at St. *Mary's* in *Cariſbrook*, beſides which there were three Priories in the Iſland.

This Iſle was ſubdued and brought under the *Roman* Yoke by *Veſpatian*, in the Time of the Emperor *Claudius*. *Cerdic* the *Engliſh Saxon* afterwards conquer'd it; then *Wolphor* King of the *Mercians* brought it under his Obedience, and gave it to his Godſon *Edelwalch* King of the South *Saxons*, who being in ſome Time ſlain, and *Aruandus* the petty King of the Iſland made away, *Cadwalla*, King of the Weſt *Saxons*, join'd it to his Dominions, and barbarouſly murdered almoſt all the Natives, and in the end it became under the Civil Government of *Hantſhire*, and the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Winchester*.

The Iſland now is of conſiderable Strength, being fortify'd both by Art and Nature, for beſides its Caſtles, Block-Houſes, and Forts, together with a good Militia, it is fenced about with a Ridge of craggy Rocks and Cliffs, with dangerous Banks, amongſt which thoſe of moſt Note to Seamen, are the *Needles*, the *Shingles*, *Brambles*, *Mixo*, &c. It's very populous and furniſh'd with thirty ſix Pariſh Churches. The Places of moſt Note are *Newport*, in former times call'd *Medena*, or the new Burgh of *Meden*, from the Diviſion of the Country into Eaſt and Weſt *Meden*. It's a large, populous, and well frequented Mayor Town, and the only Market for the Iſland is kept here on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, and is very conſiderable for Corn, Cattle, Proviſions, and other Commodities. It's four Miles diſtant from the Sea, on a Creek, navigable for ſmall Veſſels to the very Key, which much facilitates its Trade. King *Charles* I. created *Montjoy Blount*, Earl of *Newport*; in which Honour he was ſucceeded by his Son and Heir *George*, he by his Brother *Charles*, and *Charles* by his Brother *Henry*, who dying without Iſſue in 1681. Queen *Ann* in the Year 1711. was pleaſed to create *Thomas Windſor*, made before an *Iriſh* Viſcount by King *William* III. Baron *Montjoy* of this Place.

Not far from hence is *Cariſbrook Caſtle*, in the midſt of the Iſland, eminent in the *Saxon* times, and ſo call'd from an odd mangling of the Name for *Whitgareſburg*, from one *Whitgar* a *Saxon*: It was lately magnificently re-built by the Governor. It had many Knights Fees belonging to it, and it exceeds any other in the Iſland for Antiquity: The Impriſonment of King *Charles* I. in it, makes our modern Hiſtorians frequently mention it. It had in former Times a Priory.

Yarmouth is ſituate on the Weſtern Part, and on the Sea Shore, with which and its Arms it is almoſt encompaſſed. *Bloom* ſays, it is of late made a perfect Iſle, by cutting off the Neck of the Peninſula at the Eaſtern Part, and has three Fortifications raiſed with a Draw-Bridge, and the Weſt End powerfully defended by a Caſtle on the Key; that it is a fair Borough Town, which ſends Members to Parliament; and the Houſes well built, and for the moſt Part of Free Stone, and cover'd with Slate, and much beautify'd by the additional Walls and Fortifications, near the Caſtle and other Parts of the Town. It had formerly a Market now diſuſed, and the ſame is to be ſaid of *Brading*. The Caſtle at *Sharpnore*, with *Worſley* Tower, ſecur'd the North Weſt Shore; and oppoſite to this and *Yarmouth* is *Hurſt Caſtle*, on a little Point of Land in *Hantſhire*. Colonel *Corbet* brought King *Charles* I. hither, after he had taken him from Colonel *Hammond*, and kept him here 'till Major General *Horriſon* came to fetch him up to *London*. *Quarre* had formerly a Nunnery, founded in 1132. by *Balwyn* Earl of *Devonſhire*, and conſecrated to the Virgin *Mary*. *John Worſley* erected a Free-School at *Godſhill*.

We are not to forget *Newton*, about a Mile and a half from the Main, where it has a Haven ſo call'd, becauſe it is a Mayor Town, and ſends Members to Parliament. *Eaſt Cow* and *Weſt Cow*, now both in Ruins, ſays *Cambden*, were built by *Henry* VIII. at the Entrance

HOLY Island, FAIRN Islands and STAPLES &c.

0 1 2 3
English Miles

Emanuel Pt
Arthurs Seat
Goldstone
Bar
Skeat Road
Bar
Ross
Warn mouth
Boulde
Bambrow Cast
P. of NORTHUMBERLAND
55 D. and 35 min.
Maiustone
Staples
Pinacles
Crumstone
Farn I.
Sundman Haggant
Crimstone Light House
The Crimstone Rock is only seen at Low water. upon this in y Year 1689 a Dutch Man of war was lost, with a great many Scots Passengers on Board.
Soundland Pt

SCILLY ISLANDS.

0 1 2 3
English Miles

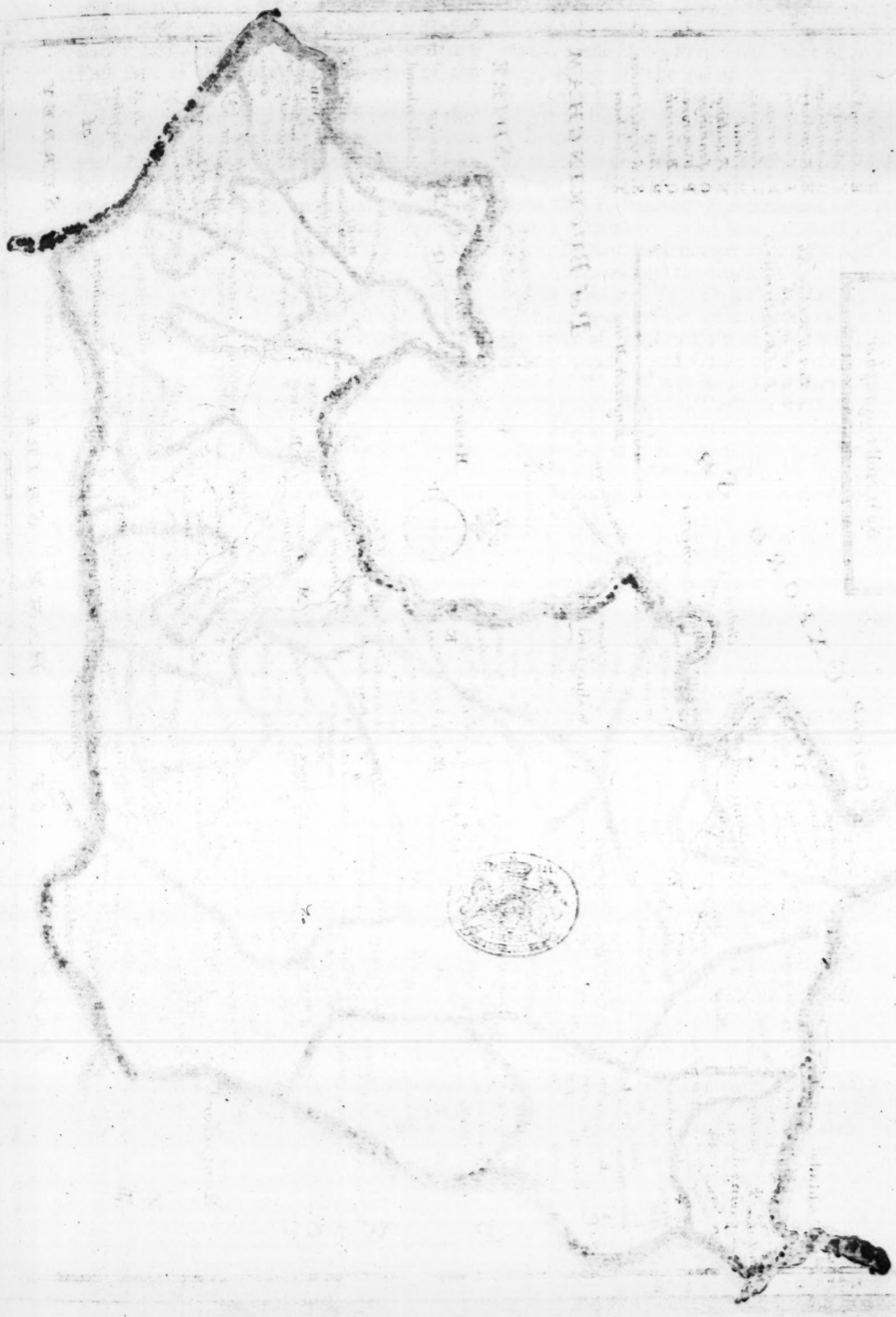
Shipman head
Bryar
Scilly
Maiden Bower
Seale
Minarlo
Samson
Mundesp
Broad Sound
Clarks or Crim
Annet
Gumer
West Channel
Creba geden
Bishops
Pednathies
St Mary's
Hue I. and Castle
Gus I.
St Agnis
Light House
Melidging
Corregon
Tresco
St Hellen
White I.
Maryn
Tean
Bryher
Trescaw
Gt Ganniwick
Todden
Grants Castle
Cill Stone. Between this Rock and Rosseres Eiland Sr Cloudesly Shovel was cast away in the Association on y 22 of October 1707. and the Romney and Eagle Men of War ran the same fate.

P. of HAMPSHIRE

Calshot C
Ship Building Place
Pitwell
Lemington
Milford
Hurst Cast.
Dry at Low water
Stubington
Gosport
Stoke
Stoke B
Porsea I.
Kings Dock
Milton
Portsmouth
Spit Head
Mother Bank
Edger Buoy
Dean Buoy
Warner Bu
St Hellen's Road
Yomans land Buoy
Middle
Thorney Bay
Keyhaven Harbour
Thorny
West Cowes
East Cowes
Whiping ham
North wood
Newton
Yarmouth
Fatnes
Allom H.
Fortland
Fortland Bay
Warren
Compton
Brook
Needles
Fishwater Bay
King's wood C.
Shalfleet
Forest
Kingston
Carisbrook Castle
WEST MEDENE
Mixton
Brisson
High Down
Limeston
Yaford
Cotton
Briston Bay
Atherfield Rocks
Deg. and 35 Min.
Chale
Chale Bay
Rocken End
St Katrines Pt
Kewport R.
Wood Br.
Wotton
Binsted
Abby
the Ride
Troublewell
Priory
Downs
St Hellens
Sea Mark
NEWPORT
Bradin
Yaver R.
Benbridg Ledge
EAST MEDENE
Roughbar row
Godshill
Hasley
Sand down
Cast
Shank link
Sandown Bay
Banquetting House
Applecomb
Crabrington
Watch H.
St Laurence
Steeple Cove
Dunnose
1 2 3 4 5
English Miles

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

The ISLE of WIGHT.
By H. Moll Geographer.



BERK SHIRE

By H. Moll Geographer.

The Hundreds
A. Farington
B. Ganfild
C. Oke
D. Hormer
E. Shrivenham
F. Wanting
G. Lambourn
H. Kentbury
I. Compton
K. Morton
L. Faircrosse
M. Theal
N. Reading
O. Sonninge
P. Warygrove
Q. Bernersh
R. Bray
S. Ripples moor
T. Cookham

a. Part of Reding Hu.
b. P. of Wilt Sh.
c. P. of Ripples moor H.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
English Miles

PART OF OXFORD SH.

P. of BUCKINGHAM SHIRE

P. of WILT SH.

PART OF HAMP SHIRE

PART of Bagshot of SURREY

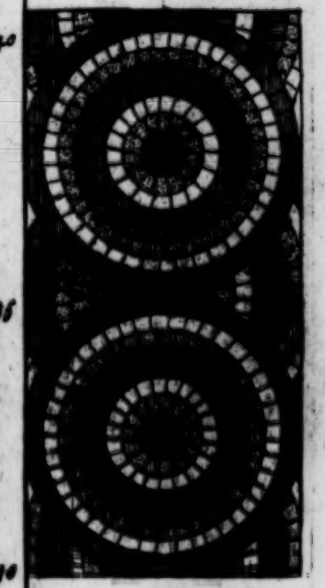
Degree west from London



The South side of WINDSOR CASTLE.



Windsor Castle



A Roman Pavement plowed up somewhere about Great Tew in Oxfordshire.

B. 19. Entrance into *Newport*. However, *Cowes* is a Place very eminent for harbouring Ships, and much taken Notice of, of late Years, upon that Account; and *Sandham Caſtle*, now called *Sandown*, is ſeated in the South East Part of the Iſland, and on a Bay of the ſame Name.

It might have been obſerved before, tho' 'tis not now too late, that when the *Norman* conquer'd *England*, *William Fitz-Oſburn* his Mareſchal, conquer'd the *Iſle of Wight*, and was firſt Lord of it upon that great Revolution; and that a long Time after the *French* in 1377. ſurpriz'd and plunder'd it. They made an unſucceſsful Attempt upon it in 1403. being gallantly repulſed; as they were in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. where their Gallies ſet Fire to one or two ſmall Cottages. After the Death of *Fitz-Oſburn*, the firſt Lord of *Wight* after the Conqueſt, and the Attainder and Exile of his Son *Roger*, it came into the Hands of *Henry* I. who gave it to *Richard Redvers*, or *de Ripariis*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, and with it the Fee of the Village of *Chriſt Church*, where he built a Caſtle, as alſo at *Cariſbrook*; but King *Stephen* depriv'd him of it, though his Poſterity recover'd their Right: At length *Iſabel*, Widow to *William de Fortibus*, Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holderneſs*, Siſter and Heir of *Balwyn*, the laſt Earl of *Devon* of that Family, with Difficulty was perſuaded by Deed to ſurrender all her Right and Title to *Edward* I. and ſo it continued in the Crown 'till the Reign of *Henry* VI. who, according to *Dugdale's Baronage*, made *Henry Beauchamp* Duke of *Warwick*, King of the *Iſle of Wight*, without citing any good Authority for it, but admitting it to be ſo, this new and extraordinary Title ended with his Life. *Edward* IV. made *Richard Widvile*, Earl Rivers, Lord of the *Iſle of Wight*. About the Year 1485. *John Green*, one of the Yeomen of the King's Chamber, who was commonly ſaid to be the King's Meſſenger to Sir *James Tyrrel*, to recommend the black Work of murdering *Edward* V. and his Brother in the Tower, was for his infamous Service made Receiver of the Lordſhip of this Iſland, and of the Lordſhip and Caſtle of *Porcheſter*, by *Richard* III. It was farmed of *Henry* VII. by *Reginald Bray*, his Darling, at three hundred Marks yearly Rent. It may alſo be remembred that beſides theſe Lords, it has had a noble Family call'd *de Inſula*, or *Liſle*, one of whom was ſummoned to Parliament by *Edward* II. by the Name of *John de Inſula Vecta*, that is, of the *Iſle of Wight*. The *Iſle of Wight* is threeſcore Miles in Circumference, has three Towns, and ſix and thirty Pariſhes.

BERKSHIRE.

THE Inhabitants of this County were known to the *Romans* by the Name of *Attrebatij*, who are ſuppoſed to have come over and ſettled here from among the *Attrebates* of *Gaul*, who poſſeſſed the Maritime Parts of *Gaul* upon the *Seine*, in a Manner oppoſite to our *Attrebatij*. But from whatſoever Part of *Gaul* or elſewhere they came hither, we know of no body who has as much as gueſſed, what the People themſelves call'd this their Country in their own Language. It's certain, that 'twas the ſmalleſt Tract of Ground poſſeſſed by any of the Nations, fixed in *Britain*, at the coming in of the *Romans*, who are diſtinguiſhed by them according to the Names they give the Poſſeſſors, and not thoſe of their Poſſeſſions; and therefore we may ſuppoſe the *Britons* themſelves call'd this Tract *Tre*, or *Trigvanvaeh*, i. e. the *ſmall Tract or Habitation*; from which the *Romans* could not well make any other *Latin* than *Attrebatij*.

Barkſhire, now moſtly call'd *Barkſhire*, and by the *Saxons*, *Bearwuſchire*, melted by Degrees into *Beareſcire*, ſome ſay from *Beroc*, a certain Wood where Box grew in great Plenty, others from a diſbarked Oak, to which, when the State was in more than ordinary Danger, the Inhabitants were wont to reſort in ancient Times, to conſult about their publick Affairs, is a County of a pleaſant, wholeſome, and temperate Air, of a Soil fit for Corn and Paſture, yielding good Increaſe, and being well cloathed with Wood, and water'd with freſh Streams, which afford excellent Fiſh and Fowl, is generally not inferior to any inland Shires in the Kingdom. It has *Surrey* for its Eaſtern Bounds, which of all the Parts is the leſs fertil, as being full of Woods and Foreſts; for its Southern *Hantſhire*; for its Weſtern, which takes up its greateſt Breadth, *Wiltſhire*; and for its Northern the *Iſis*; which after takes the Name of *Thames*, and in a winding Chanel, full of Reaches, ſevers it from *Oxford* and *Buckinghamſhires*. It's Extent from old *Windſor* in the Eaſt, to *Ingleſham* in the Weſt, is about forty Miles; and from *Inkpen* in the South, to *Weighham* in the North, about four and twenty; and

the Circumference about a hundred and twenty Miles.

To the Weſt, highly ſituated near the *Ouſe*, ſtands *Farendon*, a well frequented Market Town on *Tueſdays*, having a Fort in former Times, raiſed by *Robert* Earl of *Glouceſter*, againſt King *Stephen*, who won it, and afterwards levell'd it to the Ground; and afterwards founded a Priory of *Ciſtertian* Monks where it ſtood, but we have now no Remains of either; they have a handſome Church here.

The *Ouſe* fetching a great Compaſs from hence, and making the beſt of its Way Northward, at laſt winds inwards again, and dividing its Stream, arrives at *Abington*, or *Abbendon*, ſeated on the Plain of a Hill, and having a Bridge over the River. It is often made uſe of for Country Buſineſs, as a Shire Town. It is a Place of great Antiquity; ſome Synods were held here before the building of the Abbey, which was erected by the Weſt *Saxon* King *Ciſſa*; and by Degrees, from *Sheoveſham* its ancient Name, the Town began to be called *Abbey-Town*: But the *Danes* having ruin'd it in ſome Time, it ſoon recover'd by the Liberality of King *Edgar*. The Town of *Abington* conſiſts of ſeveral Streets, which center in a moſt ſpacious Area, where the Market is kept on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, which is very conſiderable for Barley. Vaſt Quantities of Malt are made here, and ſeveral Barges are imploy'd for carrying it and other Goods between this Town and *London*; *Abington* has two Churches and a Free School; *Abington* ſends only one Member to Parliament, and except *Higham-Ferrers*, *Banbury*, and *Monmouth* reputed an *Engliſh* County, there is no other in *England* ſends leſs than two. It is dignified with conferring the Title of Earl on *Montague Venables Berty*, which was firſt beſtow'd upon his Father *James* Lord *Norris* of *Ricot*, in the thirty fourth of *Charles* II. This Town is governed by a Mayor, *&c.*

Jeffery Barbour, a Merchant of this Town, was the great Promoter of building *Burford* and *Culham* Bridges; and the Townſmen retain a grateful Senſe of his Benefaction to this Day, and look upon him as the chief Founder of St. *Helen's Hoſpital*.

We ſhall but juſt obſerve, that *Cilla*, King *Cadwalla*'s Siſter, built a Nunnery at *Helneſtow* near the *Thames*, which did not long continue there; but come to obſerve, that there begins a great Cauſey at the South Part of *Oxford*, going from Fryar *Bacon*'s Study, for near two Miles towards *Abington*; you would at firſt Sight imagine it to have been *Roman*, but there are Records by which it appears to have been made by *Robert Doiley*, in the Time of the Conqueror. To the North Weſt of *Abington* is *Lee*, and hard by the Town is the Rivulet *Ock*; it ariſes in the Vale of *White-Horſe*, a Mile or two from *Kingſton-Liſle*, the Poſſeſſion anciently of *Warren de Inſula*, or *Liſle*; it came by the Marriage of a Female to the *Talbots*, of whom *John Talbot* was Viſcount *Liſle*, and ſo was his Son *Thomas*, after whom it paſſed with his Siſter to the *Greys*, in whoſe Grandaughter, dying without Iſſue, it determin'd; but *Arthur* the natural Son of *Edward* IV. marrying a Siſter of the *Greys*, he was made Viſcount *Liſle*; and the next that had the Title was *Dudley* Duke of *Northumberland*, and after him, by the favour of Queen *Elizabeth*, his Son *Ambroſe*, Earl of *Warwick*; and at laſt it was revived in the *Sidneys* his Siſters Deſcendants, who became Earls of *Leiceſter*, where it remains.

There is a Camp by *Aſhbury Park*, at the Head of the *Ock*, of a Figure as near round as Square, above a hundred Paces Diameter, and it ſeems to be *Daniſh* by the ſingle Works, but they have been almoſt quite defaced, by digging for the *Sarſden* Stones, as they are called, to build the Lord *Craven*'s Houſe in the Park: There is another very large Camp of ſingle Work above the Hill; and at ſome Diſtance a Barrow call'd *Dragon-Hill*. About a Mile from the Hill appear a great many large Stones, which how confuſed ſoever they ſeem to be, were deſignedly placed there, ſeeing ſome are edge-wiſe. The *Ock* from *Kingſton-Liſle* runs between *Denchworth* and *Puſey*, at the firſt of which Places *Gregory Geering*, Eſq; in 1693. at the Requeſt of the Incumbent, erected a ſmall Library over the Church Porch, and endow'd it with a conſiderable Number of valuable Books, ſince augmented much by Mr. *Brewſter*; the other was an Eſtate in a Family of the ſame Name, and which they held by a Horn given their Anceſtor by King *Canutus*; which may very probably be true, that being cuſtomary in thoſe Times: But certainly the Inſcription on it is much more modern, and might be added ſome Hundreds of Years after. After this the *Ock* receiving a nameleſs Rivulet, flows to *Wantage*, of chief Note for giving Birth to the famous and renowned King *Alfred*, the Scourge of the *Danes*: It has been an ancient Market Town, which is kept on *Saturdays*, and affords the beſt Fleſh, and at the eaſieſt Price, ſays our Author, in the County. You have a very large Camp on the Brow of a Hill, Eaſt from *Aſhbury*, and about a Mile from *Wantage*, which is of a quadrangular Form, and a ſingle Work, which appears to be *Roman*. And Eaſt from hence is *Cuckamſley-Hill*, over which the *Danes* paſſed in their Depredations, after they had in 1006. deſtoy'd *Wallingford*.

About three Miles from *Wantage*, to the Eaſtward, lies *Eaſt-Hendred* or *Henreth*, which though now but a Village of between ſix and ſevenſcore Houſes, was a conſiderable Market Town, at the Suppreſſion of the Monaſteries. It is but a ſingle Pariſh, though in two different Hundreds, that of *Wantage* and the other of *Reading*; and in it are five Manors, in all which is kept a Court Baron, and in three of them a Court Leet. It was in the Poſſeſſion of the famous *John* Duke of

Bedford, who left it to his Nephew *Henry* VI. and he conferr'd it on the *Carthuſians* of *Shene* in *Surrey*, and exempted it from all Taxes and Impoſitions, beſides other Privileges. There was formerly an old Chapel on the North Side of the Town; and in the North Weſt Field of this Pariſh, are ſeveral Acres and half Acres of Ground, intermixed with the Arable Land of the Field, which lie untilled, and to which no body lays any Claim. Here are now about forty cuſtomary Tenants, who owe Suit and Service to the Court held here, the greateſt Part of which are Copyholders of Inheritance. Of this Manor Mr. *Whitwicke* holds his Manor of *Marleſton* in this County; and Mr. *Clarke* his Manor of *Ardington*, which is a Village between this Town and *Wantage*, in which Hundred the Manor we have been ſpeaking of lies; it is now in the Hands of the Crown. The ſecond Manor is call'd *Abbey Manor*, and was Part of the Poſſeſſion of the Abbey of *Reading*, but now of *Charles Eyſton*, Eſq;. The third is *Frampton Manor*, belonging to the *Sherwood* Family, but formerly to the Monaſtery of *Abington*; it is in *Wantage* Hundred, in which alſo is the fourth call'd *New College Manor*, to which it belongs. The fifth and laſt is the Manor of *Archers*, from which Family it came to Mr. *Eyſton* beforementioned.

When the *Ouſe* leaves *Abingdon*, it preſently receives the *Thame* out of *Oxfordſhire*, now call'd the *Thames*, and firſt viſits the high Hill *Sindum*, defended with a deep Ditch, and muſt have been an ancient *Roman* Fortification, *Roman* Coins having been now and then found here. From *Bretwel* beneath it, where there has been a Caſtle, which was taken by Storm by *Henry* II. before he made a Peace with King *Stephen*, the *Thames* bends her Courſe to the once Capital City of the *Attrebatij*, called by *Antoninus*, *Galleva Attrebatum*, and *Galeva* by *Ptolomy*, inſtead of *Gallena*, perhaps from the *Britiſh Gwâl Hên*, an old Fort, but now *Wallingford*. It has a fair Stone Bridge over the *Thames*, is a Town of great Antiquity, and by ſome ſaid to have been the Royal Manſion of *Comius*, conſtituted King of the *Attrebatij* by *Cæſar*; and to prove it they lay much Weight on two Coins ſaid to have been diſcover'd here, bearing the Inſcription of *Rex Calle*, and *Rex Com.* It was in Times paſt very ſtrong and large, being ſtrengthened with Walls and other Fortifications, which took up a Mile in Circumference, and had once a ſtrong Caſtle, now demoliſhed. It was in the Confeſſor's Time accounted a Burgh, and contained two hundred ſixty ſix Houſes or Stages. It was formerly a Barony, then in the Reign of *Henry* III. it belonged to the Earls of *Cheſter*, after to *Richard* King of the *Romans*, and Earl of *Cornwal*, ſince which it fell gradually to Decay; which was principally occaſioned thro' the Deſtruction of its Inhabitants by the great Plague in 1348. and the turning of the *London* Road thro' *Abingdon* and *Dorcheſter*. It once contain'd four Pariſh Churches two of which were demoliſh'd in the Civil War; but notwithſtanding all its Misfortunes, their malting Trade, and the Convenience of ſending Corn and other Commodities by Water to *London*, ſtill ſupport it well; and it has good Markets on *Tueſdays* and *Fridays*, well provided: It's govern'd by a Mayor and ſix Aldermen, who are Juſtices of the Peace within the Borough; and they have a Free School, and a Market-Houſe, wherein the Mayor and Juſtices keep their Quarter Seſſions. *Cambden* ſays in his Annals of King *James* I. that *William* Lord *Knolles* in 1616. was created Viſcount of *Wallingford*, notwithſtanding the Honour of *Wallingford* belonged to the Dutchy of *Cornwal*; and this Family were afterwards Earls of *Banbury*. Some have inform'd us, that when Mareſchal *Schomberg* hapned to View the Kepe of the Caſtle of *Wallingford*, he ſhould ſay, *It might be fortify'd in a ſhort Time ſo as to be render'd almoſt impregnable.* *Wallingford* ſends two Members to Parliament. There was formerly a *Wallingford* Purſuivant.

The *Thames* gliding gently from hence Southwards, runs to *Mouleſworth*, and ſo to *Aldworth*, and then meets with the *Kennet*, which waters the South Side of this County; and at its firſt Entrance, after it has left *Wiltſhire*, runs beneath *Hungerford*, called anciently *Ingleford Charnam Street*; it ſtands low and wateriſh, and is a ſmall Town, having an indifferent Market on *Wedneſdays*: It's of chiefeſt Note for having the beſt Trouts and Craw-Fiſh in all *England*. It gave formerly both Name and Title to the Barons of *Hungerford*, one of whom, *Walter*, was Lord Treaſurer in the Reign of *Henry* VI. he was ſucceeded by his Son *Robert*; and his Son *Robert*, ſtiled Lord *Molines*, having a Son *Thomas* ſlain at *Saliſbury* in his Father's Lifetime, *Thomas*'s Daughter was marry'd to the Lord *Haſtings*, with whom he had a great Fortune; and his Brother *Walter* Lord *Hungerford* was attainted in the thirty firſt of *Henry* VIII. and beheaded on *Tower-Hill*; but Queen *Mary* reſtored his Children to every thing ſave the Dignity of Barons. The Conſtable of *Hungerford*, who is choſen annually, is Lord of the Manor, and holds it immediately of the King. They have a Horn here which holds about a Quart, the Gift, according to the Inſcription, of *John* of *Ghent*, along with the *Rial-Fiſhing*, as it is term'd, in a certain Part of the River.

Not far from hence lies *Widehay*, anciently the Seat of the Barons *de St. Amand*, and after them of the *Beauchamps*; and forasmuch as we have made mention of the illuſtrious Family of the *Beauchamps* ſeated here, we may take Occaſion to obſerve concerning the Manor of *Stanford-Dingle*, to diſtinguiſh it from two other Places of the ſame Name in the Hundreds of *Ganfield* and *Reading*; that it was formerly in Poſſeſſion

of *Fitz-Herbert*, who dying in 1285. made it over to his Wife *Joan*. It was afterwards enjoy'd by the *Clares* Earls of *Glouceſter*, and came at length, for want of Heirs Male, to three Siſters, and then to *Hugh de Spencer*, whoſe Wife left it to her Huſband's Brother's Son *Edward*, who dying in 1374. left it to his Wife *Elizabeth*; it came afterwards into the Hands of the *Beauchamps* Earls of *Warwick*, and with *Ann* Siſter and Heir of *Henry Beauchamp* Duke of *Warwick*, to *Richard Nevil* the great Earl of *Warwick*, whoſe Wife after him was in a Manner forced to ſettle it by Act of Parliament on her two Daughters, the Dutcheſſes of *Clarence* and *Glouceſter*; which Settlement held 'till 1487. but was then repealed, and by a ſpecial Feoffment it was convey'd over to *Henry* VII. by the old Counteſs of *Warwick*.

But to return, the *Kennet* from hence ſteers her Courſe between *Hemſted Marſhal*, anciently belonging to the Mareſchals of *England*, and afterwards to the *Cravens*, who have a Seat here, of which they are Barons; and *Benham Valence*, ſo denominated from *Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*, and ſo on to *Antoninus's Spinæ*, ſtill call'd *Spene*, now a mean Village about a Mile from *Newbury*, a noted Town, that had its Riſe out of the others Ruins, and is ſeated very commodiouſly on that River in a Champaign Plain, well frequented and governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.* It is beautified with a ſpacious Market Place, and with a well built Market-Houſe, the Market being kept on *Thurſdays*. This Town is of Note for *John Winſchomb*, commonly call'd *Jack* of *Newbury*, a Man of great Repute in the Time of *Henry* VIII. as well for his jolly and hoſpitable Humour, as for the great Eſtate he got by Cloathing, which this Town to this Day is very conſiderable for: They add, that he arm'd and cloath'd a hundred Men at his own Charge, in the Expedition of the Earl of *Surrey* againſt *James* IV. of *Scotland*, who was defeated and ſlain at *Flodden-Field*. But nothing has made *Newbury* ſo much talked of, as the two Battles fought here in the Time of the Civil War, between King *Charles* I. and the Parliament's Army under the Earl of *Eſſex*; the firſt of which hapened on the twentieth of *September* 1643. wherein on the King's Side fell the Earls of *Sunderland* and *Caernarvan*, and the ever to be lamented *Lucius* Lord *Falkland*, who was reſolved not to outlive this bloody Day, that he might no longer ſee the Miſeries of his Country, which he deplored the moſt of any Man in his Time; The other was fought on the twentieth of *October* the Year after, wherein the Parliamentarians obtain'd the Victory. The Duke of *Cleveland* and *Southampton* is Earl of *Newbury*.

The *Kennet* having receiv'd the Rivulet *Lamborn*, at its Riſe near the Confines of *Wiltſhire*, imparts its Name to a ſmall Market Town in an open Country, fit for Hawking and Hunting. It muſt by no Means be forgot, that this Rivulet, contrary to the Nature of all others, is ever high in the Summer, and ſo low in the Winter, that it is entirely loſt. It goes off about *Michaelmas*, and ſometimes ſooner, but the ſooner it goes the cheaper Corn is uſually that Year, if the Obſervation of ſome Country People can be rely'd on. From thence the Rivulet runs beneath *Donnington-Caſtle*, on the Brow of a Hill, with a fine Proſpect, which in the late Civil War was a Garriſon for the King. It was the Reſidence of the *de la Poles*, and after them of *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*; but in nothing ſo memorable, as being that of *Jeffrey Chaucer*; and here was an Oak ſtanding not many Years ago, under which he is ſaid to have pen'd many of his famous Poems. An Act of Parliament paſſed in the thirty ſeventh of *Henry* VIII. to impower that Prince to erect this Caſtle into an Honour.

Now the *Kennet* having run a long Way, paſſes by *Adermaſton*, ſome time the Poſſeſſion of *Achard*, *Delameres*, *Forſters*, and ſold to the Lord *Stawel* and Sir —— *Smyth*, and having firſt with its winding encompaſſed a great Part of *Reading*, falls at laſt into the *Thames*.

Reading, in *Saxon Rheadige*, from *Rhea* a River, or from the *Britiſh* Word *Rhedyn*, which ſignifies Fern that grew hereabouts in great Plenty, is the largeſt Town in the County, containing three Pariſh Churches, and beautified with well built Houſes, and well inhabited, having a very conſiderable Market on *Saturdays*. It once exceeded all other Towns in the County for the Cloathing Trade, but of later Years the Conveniency of the River giving great Encouragement to the Malt Trade, the People apply themſelves eſpecially to that, wherein they find their Account: It's pleaſantly ſituated, and well water'd with ſeveral Rivulets that run through its Streets, over which ſaid Rivers are about fourteen or fifteen Bridges, among which that over the *Kennet* is the faireſt. It was once beautified with a fair and rich Monaſtery, in whoſe Collegiate Church *Henry* I. his Queen, who was a profeſſed Nun, and according to ſome Authors, *Maud* the Empreſs, their Daughter, were interr'd; but this muſt be a Miſtake, for ſhe died at *Roan* in *Normandy* in 1167. and was bury'd in the Abbey of *Bec*; though *du Moulin* tells us, ſhe had her Interment in the Church of *Noſtredame du Pre*, in the Suburbs of *Roan*. *Reading* had formerly a very ſtrong Caſtle, of which the *Danes* having got Poſſeſſion, they drew a Ditch between the *Kennet* and the *Thames*, and they retreated hither after *Ethelwolph* had routed them at the adjacent Village of *Inglefield*; but this Caſtle was demoliſhed by *Henry* I. as having been a Place of Refuge for King *Stephen*'s Party, to ſuch a Degree, that nothing now remains of it but the bare Name in that call'd *Caſtle-Street*. It's ſuppoſed to have been built on the very

Spot where the Abbey ſtood. This Town enjoys ſeveral Immunities, is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes, and ſends two Members to Parliament. The famous Sir *Jacob Aſhley*, who ſignaliz'd himſelf much in the Service of King *Charles* I. in the Time of the Civil Wars, was made Baron of *Reading*; and the Town is yet made more remarkable, for that the preſent King has created the much more famous *William Cadogan*, Eſq; Baron of it in 1716. and afterwards in 1718. Baron of *Oakley*, Viſcount *Caverſham*, and Earl of *Cadogan*; who has ſo much ſignaliz'd his Valour and Conduct in the laſt Wars againſt *France*, under the Duke of *Marlborough*; and is now Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forces in *Britain*. *Caverſham* or *Cauſham*, about two Miles from *Reading*, but in *Oxfordſhire*, is that Lord's Seat; near which, ſome Years paſt, was diſcovered a large Stratum of Oyſter-Shells, lying in a Bed of green Sand, and extending to five or ſix Acres of Ground, with a bluiſh Clay-bed immediately above it.

The *Kennet*, made navigable ſome Years ago by Act of Parliament, joining the *Thames* about half a Mile from *Reading*, and being now broader by the Conflux, ſpreads itſelf Northward towards *Sunning*, ſo inconſiderable a Village, that it is amazing it ſhould have been the See of eight Biſhops, tranſlated afterwards to *Sherborn*, and at laſt to *Saliſbury*; to which Biſhoprick this Place ſtill belongs. Not far off is *Laurence Waltham*, where you have the Remains of an old *Roman* Fort. Thence the *Thames* ſteers by *Hurley*, which gives the Title of a Baron to the noble Family of *Lovelace*, of whom Sir *Richard Lovelace* was the firſt, who was on the 31ſt of *May* 1627. created Lord *Lovelace* of *Hurley*, by King *Charles* I. He was the Father of *John* Lord *Lovelace*, and *Francis Lovelace*, Eſq; and the ſaid *John* was the Father of another *John* Lord *Lovelace*, a great Zealot for the Revolution in 1688. who dying without Male Iſſue, this Eſtate was, to pay off the Debts contracted by him, decreed by the Court of *Chancery* to be ſold; and was purchaſed by *Vincent Okely*, Eſq; for himſelf and Clients, for the Sum of 41000*l.* to the great Detriment of the Barony, which deſcended to *John*, the Son of *William Lovelace* of *Padhurſt*, the Son of *Francis* aforeſaid; which *John* Lord *Lovelace* dying in his Government of *New York*, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *John*, who ſurvived him not above a Fortnight; and he by his Brother *Nevil*, now Lord *Lovelace*. The River now arrives at *Biſtleham*, now contracted to *Biſham*, formerly the Eſtate of the *Templars*, then of the *Montacutes*, who built a little Monaſtery here, and afterwards to the *Hobbies*: Many eminent Perſons have been bury'd at *Biſham*; from whence the *Thames* fetching a Compaſs, reaches *Maidenhead*, formerly called *South-Ealington*. This Town is of no great Antiquity, for about two hundred Years ago there was a Ferry near, at *Babham's-End*, but after a Wooden Bridge was built, it began to riſe, and out-vie its neighbouring Mother *Bray*, which Parts it from the *Bibroci*, who put themſelves under *Cæſar*'s Protection, and very probably inhabited it. *Maidenhead* is now a ſmall Thoroughfare, full of Inns and Places of Entertainment, conſidering its Bigneſs; its Market on *Wedneſdays* is well frequented, and the more for the Conveniency of its Barges in conveying Goods to and from *London*, and other Parts.

But how modern ſoever ſome make *Maidenhead*, we find it was firſt incorporated by the Name of the Fraternity or Guild of the Brothers and Siſters of *Madenheith* in the 26th of *Edward* III. *Henry* VI. confirm'd the Grant, with the Addition of ſeveral new Privileges. It was after the Reformation incorporated by the Name of Warden and Burgeſſes, and ſo continued 'till the Reign of King *James* II. who granted them a new Charter, and incorporated them by the Name of Mayor and Aldermen, with Liberty to elect a high Steward, and a Steward; they chooſe out of the ten Aldermen two Bridge-Maſters every Year. The Mayor, the Steward, and the Mayor for the Year preceding, are Juſtices of the Peace; the Mayor is Clerk of the Market, and Coroner; he is likewiſe Judge of the Court, to be held at leaſt once in three Weeks: They have a Goal within the Corporation, not only for Debtors, but alſo to ſecure ſuch Felons as ſhall be taken here. The Town is ſituated partly in the Pariſh of *Bray*, and partly in that of *Cockham*. *James Smyth*, Eſq; Citizen and Salter of *London*, in 1659. erected an Alms-Houſe for eight poor Men and their Wives, in that Part of the Town that is in *Cockham* Pariſh, and endow'd it with 40*l.* a Year, diſtributed equally, and his Widow added 20*s. per An.* to every Houſe to buy them Wood. Mr. *Smith* likewiſe left 5*l.* 4*s.* a Year to be given in Bread every Sunday to the Poor, and 1*l.* yearly to the Miniſter, for a Sermon on New-Years-Day; and as much to the Miniſter of *Cockham* on *Eaſter Monday*, for adminiſtring the Sacrament to the poor Alms-People, beſides other Charities.

Windſor, in *Saxon Windleſafra*, *Windleſoura*, and *Windleſora*, perhaps from its winding Shore, flouriſhed among theſe *Bibroci*: It is commonly call'd *New-Windſor*, to diſtinguiſh it from the old. It ſtands upon a riſing Ground, on the South Side of the *Thames*, and was granted by the Confeſſor to *Weſtminſter-Abbey*; but the Conqueror, charm'd with the Situation, made an Exchange and built a Houſe here. *Henry* I. rebuilt the Seat, and fortify'd it; but it is to *Edward* III. that it owes its preſent Magnificence, who built the Royal Palace and Chapel, St. *George's-Hall*, together with the Lodgings on the Eaſt and South Sides of the inner Court, the Keep or Tower in the middle, the Houſes for the *Cuſtos* and Canons

in

in the outer Court, as alſo the whole Circumference of the Wall, with their Towers, as they now ſtand, except St. *George*'s Chapel, which was rebuilt more magnificently by *Edward* IV. The ſtately Fabrick adjoining to the King's Lodging was added by *Henry* VII. and the great Gate opening into the outer Court, by *Henry* VIII. The Fountain in the inner Court was the Work of *Edward* VI. and Queen *Mary*; the *Terraſs-Walk* was that of Queen *Elizabeth*; at the Entrance of which *Charles* I. built a Gate leading to the Park; and *Charles* II. beſides many Repairs, much beautified the Lodgings with curious Paintings, Carvings, *&c.* which was continued by *James* II. and *William* III. The Caſtle being on a riſing Ground, affords a moſt charming Proſpect every Way, and conſiſts of two ſquare Courts with a Tower between them: It would require a Volume to give a nice Deſcription of the Magnificence of it. The Bodies of *Henry* VI. *Edward* IV. *Henry* VIII. and his Queen *Jane Seymour*, lie bury'd in the Chapel here; and ſo does that of King *Charles* I. notwithſtanding all the falſe Reports that have been ſpread, that his Body, after the moſt diligent Search made upon his Son's Reſtoration, could never be found.

As to the Order inſtituted here in Honour of St. *George* of *Capadocia*, as is generally alledg'd, and uſually call'd the *Order of the Garter*, by *Edward* III. thoſe who are commonly called the Founders of the Order, or the firſt Knights, were theſe following.

Edward III. King of *England*.
Edward the Black Prince, his Son.
Henry Plantagenet, Duke of *Lancaſter*.
Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of *Warwick*.
Piers Capitow de la Bouch.
Ralph Stafford, Earl of *Stafford*.
William Montacute, Earl of *Saliſbury*.
Roger de Mortimer, Earl of *March*.
John de L'Iſle.
Bartholomew Burgherſt.
John de Beauchamp.
John de Mohun.
Hugh Courtney.
Thomas Holland.
John Grey, of *Codnor*.
Richard Fitz-Simon.
Miles Stapleton.
Thomas Wale.
Hugh Wroteſſley.
Nele Loring.
John Chandois.
James de Audeley.
Otho Holland.
Henry Eam.
Zanchet Dabrichcourt.
Walter Paveley.

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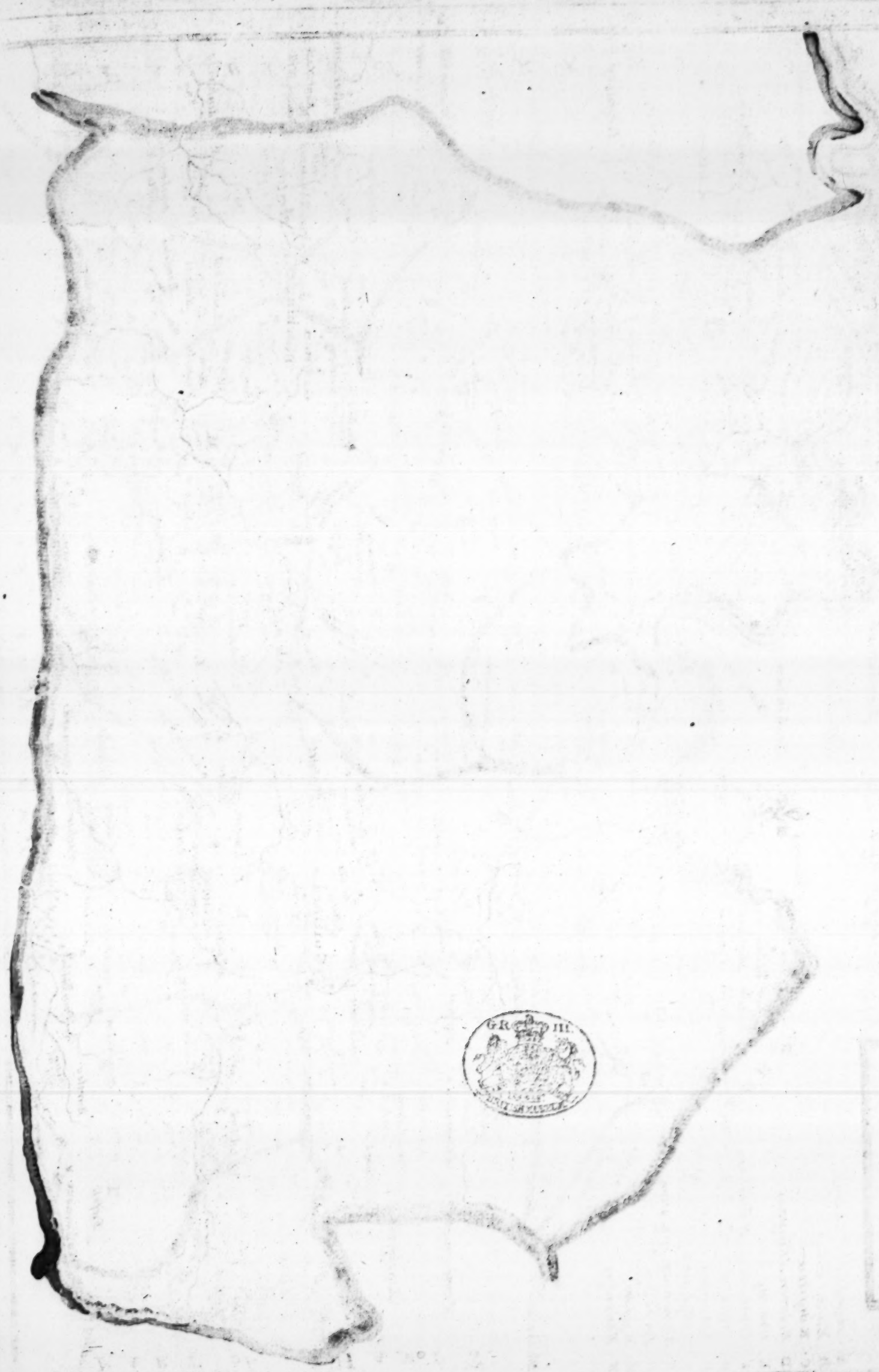
The Qualifications of a Perſon capable of being elected into this noble Order, are, 1. That he be a Gentleman born, 2. That he be a Knight. 3. That he be a Knight free from Reproach; by which Reproach is meant in the Statute, Hereſy or Treaſon, or Flight in Battle, or according to ſome Copies, Prodigality; upon the whole we may obſerve, that no Order in the World, that we know of, has had as many Emperors, foreign Kings, Princes, *&c.* of it, as this of the Garter. The Officers belonging to it are the Prelate, who is the Biſhop of *Winchester*; Chancellor, the Biſhop of *Saliſbury*; Regiſter, the Dean of *Windſor*; *Garter* King at Arms, and the Uſher of the Black Rod for the Time being.

The Town of *Windſor* is not very conſiderable in itſelf, and formerly depended much upon the Court's being in the Caſtle; however, it ſubſiſts pretty well without it, tho' out of the Road, and is govern'd by a Mayor; has a Market on *Saturdays*, and ſends Members to Parliament. *Windſor* has given Sirname to the Earl of *Plimouth*, and to the Lord *Mountjoy* in the Iſle, and Lord Viſcount *Windſor* in *Ireland*.

The Keeper's Lodge in the little Park adjoining to the Caſtle, is a very beautiful Retirement, and much improved by the late Admiral *Churchil*, who made a fine Aviary and Gardens; the large Park by this is fourteen Miles in Circumference, and well ſtor'd with all Sorts of Game. The Lodge in it has received many Additions and Advantages from the late Earl of *Portland*, and the preſent Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, the Rangers. About a Mile from hence in the Foreſt, and on the Top of a Hill, is *Cranburn* Lodge, built by the late Earl of *Ranelaugh*, where may be ſeen an elegant Taſte of Architecture, Painting, and Gardening; but it's more remarkable for the Spaciouſneſs of its Proſpect. Some Years ago a Bill was brought into Parliament for the Sale of this Eſtate, but it was rejected.

About half a Mile from *Windſor*, towards the *Foreſt*, is a Mineral purging Spring, formerly much frequented, and known by the Name of *Elias*'s *Spittle*, now St. *Peter*'s *Wells*; where it is ſaid there was heretofore a ſmall Religious Houſe, perhaps an Hermitage: It's now in the Poſſeſſion of the Provoſt and Fellows of *Eaton*.

Old Windſor and *Eaton* being on the other Side of the *Thames*, in the County of *Bucks*, we ſhall take no Notice of them here, but proceed to obſerve, that ſome Years ago a great many Antiquities, ſuch as Coins, Inſtruments of War, and an ancient Lamp have been diſcover'd on St. *Leonard*'s Hill, not far from *Windſor*. The reſt of the County Southwards from hence, being ſhadow'd with Woods and Groves, is call'd *Windſor Foreſt*, but thin of Villages, of which *Ockingham* is the moſt remarkable, as well for its Bigneſs, and ſome Cloathing Trade, as for giving the Title of Baron to the late Prince *George* of *Denmark*; this Foreſt is very well ſtock'd with Game. You have at *Luckley-Green* in the Pariſh of *Ockingham*, a fair Hoſpital founded by *Henry Lucas*,



PART of SUSSEX

PART of HAMPS.

KENT

P. of BERKS.

P. of MIDDLESEX

SURREY
By
H. Moll Geographer.

A. Chertsey Hundred
B. Emley Bridg
C. Kingston
D. Brixton Allingtron
E. Woking
F. Copthorn or Effingham
G. Croydon
H. Tanham
I. Godalming
K. Black-heath or Wotton
L. Darking
M. Rygate
N. Tanridge

Brentford
Staines
Richmond
Kingston
Guildford
Farnham
Godalming
Lippock
Blackwater
Tenterden
Tunbridge
Lincolnfield
Darking
Ockley
Horsham
Dorking
Leatherhead
Epsom
Ewell
Kingston
Thames R.
Westminster
Chelsea
Battersea
Lambeth
Deptford
Greenwich
Eltham
Croydon
Bromley
Sevenoaks
Maidstone
Ashford
Canterbury
Rochester
Dartford
Gravesend
Milton
Feversham
Sittingbourne
Faversham
Wye
Romney
Hithe
Sandwich
Deal
Dover
Folkestone
Hastings
Rye
Winchelsea
Battle
Lewes
Arundel
Chichester
Midhurst
Petworth
Guildford
Godalming
Haslemere
Alton
Farnham
Basingstoke
Odiham
Hartley Wintney
Fleet
Bagshot
Windsor
Egham
Staines
Hounslow
Brentford
Kingston
Richmond
Putney
Wandsworth
Clapham
Camberwell
Lambeth
Westminster
Chelsea
Kensington
Hammersmith
Fulham
Acton
Ealing
Hanwell
Brentford
Isleworth
Twickenham
Hampton
Thames R.

English Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5

The west side of London Bridge

Saxon Coins

A Tumulus called Round-mans-hill

Lucas Esq; Secretary to the Earl of *Holland*, and Chief Justice in Eyre during some Part of the Reign of King *Charles* I. The Endowment is for sixteen Pensioners, who have each 10*l. per Ann.* and a Chaplain, who is termed Master, 50*l.* a Year. The Estate belonging to it is at *Harlington* and thereabouts, near *Ampthil* in *Bedfordshire*; the Trustees are the Grocers Company in *London*. There are seventeen Parishes in this County, and as many in that of *Surrey*, that have Right to present Pensioners to them. There is nothing else remarkable in these Parts, except a large Camp at *East-Hamsted*, commonly called *Cæsar*'s Camp, but for what Reason does not appear.

Berkshire has an hundred and forty Parishes, and twelve Market Towns; it is one hundred and twenty Miles in Circumference, as already mentioned, contains about five hundred twenty seven thousand Acres, and sixteen thousand nine hundred and six Houses.

This County, till *Cambden*'s Time, and for some Years after, gave no Title of Honour to any body; and the first Earl of *Berkshire* was *Francis Norris*, *Henry* Lord *Norris*'s Grandson, who was so created in the eighteenth of King *James* I. but dying without Issue Male in 1622, this short-lived Honour expired along with him; and 'tis likely the sooner, because that being a Person of so great a Spirit, as not to be able to bear some Injuries deeply impressed in him, nor to find out a proper Remedy to redress 'em, he mortally wounded himself with a Cross-Bow at *Rycot*.

* * * *

1625, *Thomas Howard*, Viscount *Andover*, created Earl of *Berkshire* on the first of *February*.

1669, *Charles Howard*, Son and Heir of *Thomas*, died at *Paris* without Issue Male.

1679, *Thomas Howard* his Brother, likewise died without Male Issue.

1706, *Henry Bowes Howard*, great Nephew to Earl *Thomas*, succeeded him in his Titles: He is Deputy-Marshal of *England*.

SURREY.

THE *Regni*, to the East of the *Attrebatii*, anciently inhabited those Counties now known to us by the Name of *Surrey* and *Sussex*, with the Sea-Coast of *Hampshire*.

Surrey, or *Suthrey*, so denominated from its Situation on the South Side of the *Thames*, is a County of a different Soil, and not over fertil, especially in the middle Parts; yet where it bears upon the *Thames*, and lies a Plain and Champaign Country, it is grateful to the Husbandman, and principally towards the South, where you have a continual Valley by little and little falling low, in old time called *Holmesdale*, by reason of the Meadows, Fields, Groves, Parks, Rivers, and aspiring Hills; 'tis a Place of great Delight and Recreation: Upon the whole, this County some have compared to a coarse Garment with a fine green Border. The Air is most sweet, delightful, and healthful, for which reason it has been ennobled with several of the King's Palaces, is well replenished with Towns, and furnished with the Seats of Gentlemen. It is bounded on the East with *Kent*, with *Sussex* on the South, with *Hantshire* and *Berkshire* on the West, and on the North with the River *Thames*, which parts it from *Middlesex*. It is of no large Extent, being from *Rotherhith* in the East, to *Farnham* in the West, about thirty four Miles; and from *Aufold* in the South, to *Stanes-Bridge* in the North, where it is broadest, about two and twenty Miles, which makes its Circumference about an hundred and twelve Miles. It had formerly many good Castles, and several Religious Houses.

In the surveying of this County, our best way will be to make the *Thames*, and the several Rivers that fall into it, our Guide; after we have first premised in general, that the most considerable Piece of Antiquity to be met with in this County, is the famous *Roman* Way called *Stonestreet*, to be seen in several Parts; it passes through *Darking* Church-yard, as is plainly discovered in digging Graves and by making of Ditches; it is to be seen on the Hills between *Darking* and *Stanstead*, after which it may be very plainly traced in *Okeley* Parish, which is extreamly wet in Winter. Had it not been for our unhappy Civil Wars, we might have had a more distinct Account of it by the means of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, who made some Attempt to trace it from *Arundel* through all the deep County of *Sussex*.

The

The *Thames*, as ſoon as it has left *Berkſhire*, glides by *Egham*, which ſtands over-againſt *Staines* in *Middleſex*, where Mr. *Cambden* places *Runing-Mead*, called by more modern Authors *Runney-Mead*, who place it on the back ſide of *Egham* Northwards, famous for the ſealing of *Magna Charta*: In this Flat of Meadow, extending Weſtward on the River ſide, are now ſeveral Incloſures; but doubtleſs it lay then all open, for the Incloſures are not of great Antiquity. The Meadow called *Runney-Mead* lies between *Long Mead* and a Mead abutting upon *Humber-Lane*; they ſay, one of the Armies lay in *Long Mead*, and the other in the aforeſaid one next *Egham*; the Tradition is, that the Treaty between K. *John* and the Barons was in an *Eight* over-againſt *Yard-Mead*, which is *Runney-Mead*, and the great Charter was ſettled here. This Mead is a Parcel of the Demeſne of the Manor of *Egham*, belonging to the Crown. We could not but be particular about this Place, where the Liberties of the People of *England* were eſtabliſhed above five hundred Years paſt; we cannot alſo but obſerve, that in this Pariſh, Weſt and by North above *Runney-Mead*, is *Cowpers-Hill*, from whence there is a noble Proſpect, which Sir *John Denham* has immortalized in his Poetry.

The *Thames* comes next to *Chertſey*, in Saxon *Ceortſige*, and called by *Bede Ceroti Inſula*, though now ſcarce a Peninſula, unleſs in Winter-time. *Frithwald*, a petty King of *Surrey* under the *Mercian* King *Wulpher*, retired hither from the World, and *Erthenwald* Biſhop of *London* built a little Monaſtery in this Place, where *Henry* VI. lay buried for ſome time, till *Henry* VII. removed his Body to *Windſor*: And it was at *Chertſey* the famous Poet *Abraham Cowley* drew his laſt Breath.

The *Wye* below it empties itſelf into the *Thames*; it runs out of *Hampſhire*, and at its Entrance into *Surrey* viſits *Farnham*, or *Feernham*, ſo called from a Bed of *Ferns* given by the *Weſt-Saxon* King *Ethelbald* to the Biſhop and Congregation of *Winchester*. King *Alfred* in 893, worſted the *Danes* here. *Henry de Blois* Brother to King *Stephen*, built a Caſtle upon the Hill that hangs over the Town, which was demoliſhed by *Henry* II. but the Biſhops of *Winchester* afterwards rebuilt it. *Farnham* was formerly a Cloathing Town, but now you have not a Clothier here. Hops are the principal growing Commodity, and it is the greateſt Market for Wheat in *England*. *More-Park*, the pleaſant Seat of the *Temple* Family, is near *Farnham*: The famous Sir *William Temple* dying about the End of 1700, his Heart, according to his expreſs Direction in his Will, was buried in a Silver Box under the Sun-Dial in his Garden.

There was formerly a little Monaſtery of *Ciſtertian* Monks at *Waverley*, not far from hence; and the *Wey* afterwards receiving a little River, on which ſtands *Oxenford*, where ſome old *Engliſh* Money and alſo Rings have been dug, it runs by *Godelming*, a Town eminent for Cloathing, ſays *Aubrey*, where they make mixed Kerſies and blue ones for the *Canaries*, and in whoſe Hundred we may obſerve by the way you have *Haſelmere*, that ſends Members to Parliament. The River near *Godelming* divides itſelf into ſeveral Streams, and waters the adjacent Parts; and *Catteſhal* Manor is not far off, which *Hamo de Catton* held to be Marſhal of the Whores when the King came into theſe Parts.

At a little Diſtance from *Haſcomb* (in which Pariſh we have the Remains of an old *Roman* Camp, at a Place called *Chapel-Hill*,) is *Loſeley* within a Park, a Seat in *Cambden*'s Time belonging to the Knightly Family of the *Mores*, and ſince by Marriage to the *Molineuxes*, of whom Sir *More Molineux* is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

The *Wye* by theſe Places runs to *Guilford*, in *Saxon*, *Guldeford*, no leſs pleaſantly than commodiouſly ſituated on the Declivity of a Hill, and by the *Wey*, which affords a good Advantage to the Inhabitants, in the Conveyance of their Goods by Water to *London*, which is much facilitated by the ſeveral Landlocks or Sluices on the ſaid River. It's an ancient Borough, governed by a Mayor, and ſends two Members to Parliament. It was a Place of a larger Extent, when the *Engliſh Saxon* Kings had their Palace here; yet it is ſtill a fair, neat, well built, and large Town, containing three Pariſh Churches, one of which is a fair Structure; it is well inhabited and frequented, where the Aſſizes for the County are often held, is ſeated on the Road, and has good Inns for the Reception of Travellers. Here was a Caſtle of a large Extent, which in time came to ſhew nothing but its Ruines. Its Market on *Saturdays* is very well ſerved. *Guilford* is noted in Hiſtory for the Treachery and Barbarity of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, who in the Year 1036 received *Alfred*, King *Ethelred*'s Son, who came out of *Normandy* to demand the Crown, with all ſolemn Aſſurances of Safety, but then in the dead of the Night ſurpriſed the ſix hundred *Normans* that were in his Retinue, and put nine in ten of them to Death, delivering up *Alfred* himſelf to *Harold* the *Dane*, who put out his Eyes, and kept him in Priſon to his dying Day. Here is a curious Free-School, founded by *Edward* I. to which one *Hammond* was a great Benefactor. *Elizabeth*, Viſcounteſs of *Kinelmeky* in *Ireland*, was in 1660 made Counteſs of *Guilford*; and in 1674 *John Maitland*, Duke of *Lauderdale* in *Scotland*, was created Earl of *Guilford*; and Sir *Francis North*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in 1683, was made Baron of *Guilford*, and his Son now enjoys the Honour.

The Friery near *Guilford* on the *Wey*, lately the Seat of *Daniel Colwal* Eſq; to which adjoins a pleaſant Park, are both now in the Poſſeſſion of the *Onſlow* Family, and ſomewhat nearer the *Thames* is *Staughton*, the Seat of a very

very ancient Family of that Name, but now out of that Line by the Death of Sir *Laurence Staughton* Baronet.

About two Miles from *Guilford* ſtands *Clandon-Place*, the Seat of the Lord *Onſlow*, deſcended from *Onſlow* of *Onſlow-Hall* in *Salop*; they ſettled firſt at *Knowle in Crandle*, and thence removed to *Clandon*, ſituate on the Edge of *Clandon-Down*, which yields an agreeable Proſpect, and much improved by the late Sir *Richard Onſlow*, ſometime Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in Queen *Anne*'s Reign, and advanced by King *George* to be Lord *Onſlow* of *Onſlow* and *Clandon*, whoſe Son *Thomas* now enjoys the Honour and Eſtate.

The *Wye* running from *Guilford* towards the North for a great way together, reaches *Sutton*, *Woking* a Royal Seat, and *Pyriford*, the Seat of *Denzil Onſlow* Eſq; The new River runs under the Garden-Wall of *Purford*; and a little above this Seat the longeſt Cut of it begins, and runs uninterruptedly till it falls into the *Thames* at *Ham-Haw* by *Weibridge*, which is above four Miles diſtant; it was made about the Year 1653, and this Houſe, by the Survey taken when the River was to be cut, was between fifty and ſixty Foot higher than the *Thames*. In the Neighbourhood you have *Ockham*, the Seat of the eminently learned Sir *Peter King*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and the *Wye* at length empties itſelf with a double Mouth into the *Thames* near *Oatlands*, once a Royal Seat with a Park, but at preſent hardly bears the Figure of a good Farm-Houſe, having been demoliſhed in the Civil Wars. *Cæſar* paſſed over the *Thames* in this Place into the Territories of *Caſſibelan*, but not without much Difficulty, the *Britons* having fixed Piles in the River, and the Place from thoſe Stakes is called *Coway Stakes* at this Day.

Not far from hence is *Walton* on the *Thames*, in whoſe Pariſh you have a great Camp of about twelve Acres, of ſingle Work, and oblong, and it is probable that *Walton* had its Name from this *Vallum*. Mr. *Aſhmole* told Mr. *Aubrey*, that the old Current of the *Thames* was changed at *Walton*; and that Part of *Middleſex* which is over-againſt this Place was about three hundred Years ago divided from *Surrey*, when a Church was alſo ſwallowed up by the Waves. The Lord of the Manor of *Apſcourt*, in this Pariſh, gives yearly on *All Souls* Day, ſays Mr. *Aubrey*, a Barrel of Beer and one Quarter of Corn baked in Loaves, to as many Poor as come; and adds, that the Original Deſign was to encourage praying for Souls in Purgatory. This Manor formerly belonged to the Lord *Dunſmore*, and with his Daughter came to the Earl of *Southampton*, whoſe Daughter the Counteſs of *Northumberland* brought it into the *Mountague* Family; the laſt Duke of *Mountague* ſold it to the late Earl of *Halifax*, who gave it to Mrs. *Barton*, and ſhe has ſold it to the preſent Earl of *Halifax* his Nephew.

A little to the Eaſt on the other ſide of the *Mole*, you have *Eſher*, where the Biſhops of *Wincheſter* had a Seat, and whither *Wolſey* retired upon his Diſgrace. It was ſometime in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Richard Drake*, Kinſman to Sir *Francis*. Captain *Colborn* had it in the laſt Century, and now *John Latten* Eſq; The Manor of *Eſher-Watervile* in the Pariſh of *Eſher*, and other Lands, were by Act of Parliament on the 21ſt of *March* 1717-18, veſted in *Thomas Holles* Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and his Heirs, in Conſideration of Rent-Charges to be iſſuing out of the ſame, and other Lands in lieu thereof, to the Uſe of the Corporation of *Kingſton* upon *Thames* in this County, in Truſt for the Poor of the ſaid Town. The Seat is now called *Claremont*.

The Rivulet *Mole* towards the Eaſt, ſome Miles from *Oatlands*, after it has croſſed the County from the Southern Bound, haſtens to the *Thames*, but at laſt meeting with oppoſing Hills, like a Mole opens a Paſſage under Ground; at ſome Diſtance from its Head you have the Town *Aclea*, commonly *Ockley*, from Oaks, where *Æthelwolf* engaged the *Daniſh* Army with Succeſs. They have a Cuſtom here, time immemorial, of planting Roſe-Trees on the Graves, eſpecially by the Young Men and Maidens that have loſt their Lovers, and the Church-yard is now full of them; and it is the rather to be remarked, becauſe it was an Uſage formerly among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, who often annext it as a Codicil to their Wills.

We have a deſolate Chapel of Eaſe to five Pariſhes, of which three are in *Surrey*, and two in *Suſſex*, at *Okewood* on the Edge of this laſt County; it was built by *Edward de la Hale*, who was buried here in 1431; and the Revenues that of Right belong to it are about 200 *l. per Ann.* out of which there is not above twenty Nobles allowed to one who now and then reads Prayers to the People; and the Alienation in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth* was made by a Miſtake: Near it are certain Pits, out of which Jet has been ſometimes dug up.

But to return Northwards; that River which riſes out of a Hill, and falls into the *Wye* not far from *Guilford*, runs to *Albury*, a Place purchaſed of the *Randyls* by that great Lover of Antiquity *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, who made it his Darling; and his Grandſon *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk* took no leſs Delight in it; he begun here a magnificent Pile, cut a Canal, planted ſpacious Gardens and Vineyards, and made many other Decorations; nay, he deſigned a Perforation through a mighty Hill, and large enough at one End for a Coach to paſs, about a Furlong or more in Length, and leading over to an agreeable Valley; it was at firſt intended for a Way to the Houſe, but encountring a Rock at the South End, it fruſtrated the Deſign. This Seat is encloſed with a Park; the late Earl of *Ailesford* having purchaſed it of the

Howard Family, has much improved it.

At a little Diſtance from hence is *St. Martha's Chapel*; and beneath a copp'd Hill here, which ſeems to have been thrown up by a Vulcano, ſtands *Chilworth*, the Seat of the *Randyls*, Owners of the moſt conſiderable Powder-Mills, brought into *England* by *George Evelyn* Eſq; and of the beſt Hop-Gardens in the Kingdom.

But to return to the *Mole*; *Gatton* ſtands a little way from the Head of it, formerly a conſiderable Town, but now hardly a Village. *Roman* Coins have been dug up here, and it ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

Ryegate is lower ſtanding, whoſe Inhabitants having once or twice defeated the pillaging *Danes*, have this Rhime in their own Praiſe:

The Vale of Holmeſdall
Never wonne, ne never ſhall.

There was formerly a ſmall Monaſtery at *Ryegate*, built by the Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, who likewiſe built the Caſtle on the Eaſt ſide on high Ground, now gone to Decay, where, in the midſt of a large Court is a Vault of great Depth and Length, at the End of which is a large and ſpacious Room, where, 'tis reported, the Barons met in Council in their War againſt K. *John*. It's a good large Borough Town, that ſends two Members to Parliament, and has a very conſiderable Market on *Tueſdays*. *John Mordaunt*, ſecond Son of *John* Earl of *Peterborough*, was in the eleventh of *Charles* the Second created Baron of *Ryegate*, and Viſcount *Avalon*, which is enjoyed by his Son *Charles* Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*, famous for his warlike Exploits in *Spain* in the time of the late War. *Ryegate* belonged to *William* Lord *Monſon*, who for Treaſon and Regicide forfeited it at the Reſtoration, and then it became the private Eſtate of *James* Duke of *York*, but after the Revolution it was given to the Lord *Somers*, and upon his Death came to his Nephew *James Cox* Eſq;

To the Eaſt of *Ryegate* is *Blechingly*, that ſends two Members to Parliament. They have an Alms-Houſe for ten poor People, built moſtly at the Charge of the Pariſh in 1668, a third Part being added at the Expence of Mr. *William Hampton*, late Rector. Here is alſo a Free-School, endowed by Mr. *John Evans* with 20*l. per Annum*, to teach twenty of the pooreſt Children in the Pariſh, the Houſe and Waſte adjoining being given by Mr. *Boſtick*. The Manor and Manor-Houſe of *Blechingly*, formerly in the Poſſeſſion of *Charles* Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, came in the laſt Age, in right of his Mother, to *Henry Mordaunt* Earl of *Peterborough*, and being purchaſed by Sir *Robert Clayton*, his Nephew *William Clayton* of *Marden* Eſq; is the preſent Poſſeſſor of it.

We ſhall but juſt mention *Walkhamſted*, a little to the Weſt of *Blechingly*, now called *Godſtone*, from the excellent Quarries of Free-Stone here, and alſo on account of its being the Seat of the noted Family of the *Evelyns*.

And if we paſs now to the Weſt of *Ryegate* we may ſee *Bechworth-Caſtle*, a long time the Seat of the Knightly Family of the *Browns*, which at length extinguiſhed in a Daughter.

Deopden ſtands between *Bechworth* and *Darking*; the Riſings and uniform Acclivities about it, naturally reſemble a Theatre; it is open at the North-End, and is of an oval Form; it is now moſt ingeniouſly caſt and improved into Gardens, Vineyards, and other Plantations, both on the Area below, and on the Sides of the environing Hills, with frequent Grots here and there beneath the Terraces leading to the top, from whence there is a fair Proſpect of that Part of *Surrey*, and of *Suſſex* as far as the South Downs, for near thirty Miles. Theſe things are ſolely entituled to the ingenious Contrivance of *Charles Howard*, Lord of half the Manor of *Darking*, which is ſituate at the Foot of *White Hill*, on which grow Plenty of Box-Trees, and is a good large Town, having a conſiderable Market on *Thurſdays* for Corn and Proviſions, and eſpecially all ſorts of Poultry and Fowl. *Darking* is memorable for a very large Camp in that Pariſh, near *Homebury-Hill*; and not far from the Road between *Darking* and *Arundel* it is double trenched and deep, and computed to be ten Acres at leaſt.

If you paſs along *Holmeſdale*, which extends itſelf to the Foot of that Ledge of Mountains, which extend and link themſelves from the utmoſt Promontory of *Kent* to the *Land's End*, we have *Whitdown* on the Right Hand, where is a vaſt Delf of Chalk, which in the Summer Seaſon they carry as far as the middle of *Suſſex*, for enriching their Grounds. *Wotton*, the ancient Seat of the *Evelyns*, is not far from the bottom of this Hill, finely ſituated, and adorned with many Improvements. In opening the Ground of *Wotton* Church-yard ſome Years ago, they met with a Skeleton which was nine Foot and three Inches long. You have hereabouts a moſt curious Proſpect from the top of *Lith-Hill*, which riſes almoſt inſenſibly from *Wotton* for two or three Miles South, but then has a Declivity almoſt as far as *Horſham* in *Suſſex*, eight Miles off; and you have even a Proſpect, beyond *South-Down* to the Sea, of the entire County of *Surrey*, Part of *Hampſhire*, *Berks*, *Oxford*, *Buckingham* and *Hertford* Shires, as alſo of *Middleſex*, *Kent*, and *Eſſex*, and farther yet, it is believed, into *Wiltſhire*, &c. and ſcarcely can any ſuch Proſpect be found any other where in *Europe*.

In theſe Parts we have *Effingham*, the Seat and Manor of the *Howards* of *Effingham*, of whom *Charles* Lord *Howard* of *Effingham* commanded the *Engliſh* Fleet, and overthrew the *Spaniſh* Armada in 1588: He was afterwards Earl of *Nottingham*. They have a Tradition at *Effingham*, that it was formerly a large

a large Town of conſiderable Note, and had in it ſixteen Pariſh Churches. In the Fields and Woods often appear the Remains of Wells, and Cavities in the Earth of very conſiderable Dimenſions.

The *Mole* coming to *White Hill*, and diſappearing at a Place called the *Swallow*, after ſhe has run under Ground for ten Miles together, appears again, and ſpreads itſelf ſo wide as to require a Bridge of many Arches, and ſo paſſes with a ſlow Current into the *Thames* by *Moſeley*, to which it gives the Name, after having ſeen *Leatherhead* in its Courſe, on which Down you have a perfect *Roman* Camp in the Road from *London* to *Darking*; and the *Roman* Highway alſo may be ſeen in ſeveral Places between *Guilford* and *Ripley*, and between *Richmond* and *Putney* in this County. It was near *Leatherhead* *Elenor Rumning* lived, and ſold her good Ale, celebrated by *John Skelton*, Poet Laureat to *Henry* VII. which we take Notice of upon the account of giving our Readers a Taſte of the Poetry and Language of that Time.

And this comelye Dame,
I underſtande her Name
Is Elynoure Rumninge,
At home in her Wonnyng,
And, as Men ſay,
She dwelt in Southray,
In a certain Stede
By ſide Lederede.
She is a tonniſhe Gyb,
The Devell and ſhe be fid:
But to make up my Tale,
She brueth noppy Ale,
And maketh thereof poorte Sale,
To Travellers, to Tinkers,
To Stewters, to Swinkers,
And all good Ale-Drynkers,
And bringe themſelelf bare,
With nowe awaye the Mare,
And let us ſley Care,
As wiſe as an Hare.

The *Thames* having receiv'd the *Mole*, runs directly North by *Kingſton*, formerly called *Moreford*, but now *Kingſton upon the Thames*, to diſtinguiſh it from that upon *Hull* in *Yorkſhire*. It is a large and ancient Town Corporate, a Place in former Times well known for its Caſtle belonging to the *Clares*, Earls of *Glouceſter*, and is of Note for being the Place where upon a Stage in the open Market-place ſtood the Chair of Majeſty, where *Ethelſtan*, *Ethelred*, and *Edwin* were crowned Kings, and received their imperial Scepters. It's ſituated on the Banks of the *Thames*, over which it has a fair Bridge leading to *Kingſton-Wick* in *Middleſex*; its Houſes are well built, among which are ſeveral good Inns and Taverns for the Reception of Strangers. The Aſſizes are often held here. It has a conſiderable Market on *Saturdays*; it's governed by a Bailiff, and formerly returned Members to Parliament four times; it drives now a very conſiderable Trade in Tanning and Malting. The Earl of *Holland*, when he took up Arms for the Deliverance of King *Charles* I. from his Confinement, was routed here by a Party of the Parliamentarians. King *James* I. created *John Ramſey* Baron of *Kingſton* and Earl of *Holderneſs*. King *Charles* I. made Sir *Dudley Carleton* Baron of *Imbercourt* within *Kingſton* Hundred, but the Honour died with him.

Eaſt from *Kingſton*, upon a gravelly Hill near the Road was a Burying-place of the *Romans*; Urns and Pieces of Urns have been often found here about two Foot deep, particularly in 1630, one of a kind of Amber Colour was found fill'd up half way with black Aſhes, and ſomething like coarſe Hair at the Bottom.

At a little Diſtance from the *Thames* we ſee *Comb-Nevil*, now the Seat of the *Harveys*, where have been found Medals and Coins of *Dioclefian*, *Maximinian*, *Maximus*, *Conſtantine* the Great, *&c.* It ſeems by its Situation to have taken its Name from the *Britiſh* Word *Cwm*, *Convallis*. It was the Seat of *Nevil* the great Earl of *Warwick*; Sir——*Vincent*, then Sir *William Cockayne* had it. Mr. *Aubrey* ſays, there are certain Springs near it, from whence the Water is convey'd in Leaden Pipes under ſeveral Roads, Orchards, *&c.* and the Brook to the Conduit near the *Thames*, and ſo under the *Thames* through the Park to *Hampton-Court*, which is computed three Miles. There is nothing ſeparates *Combe* Park and the great Park of *Richmond*, but the Road. This Park is extremely well wooded, and for Water has a very long and large Pond or Canal about the Middle of it; it is ten Miles in Circumference within, and eleven without the Walls, and was incloſed in the Reign of King *Charles* I.

On the Weſt ſide of this Park, between it and the *Thames* lies *Peterſham*, where there are ſeveral fine Seats; which Place, in the Reign of *Charles* II. gave the Title of Baron to *John Maitland* Duke of *Lauderdale*.

From *Peterſham* we paſs to *Richmond*, formerly called *Shene*, from its Shining or Splendor, the fineſt Village in the King's Dominions, and to which the Tide in the *Thames* flows. Here our Kings choſe to have a Palace. *Edward* III. made his Exit at *Richmond*; here alſo died *Anne* the Wife of *Richard* II. the Daughter of the Emperor *Charles* IV. who firſt taught the *Engliſh* Women the Way of Riding they now uſe, whereas they did it before aſtride. *Henry* V. beautified it with new Buildings, and founded a Monaſtery of *Carthuſians* at *Shene*. The Palace was burnt down in the Time of *Henry* VII. but being rebuilt with much more Magnificence, took the new Name of *Richmond*, which was his Title before he became King of *England*. But it is not more memorable upon any Account, than for the Death of the glorious Virgin Queen *Elizabeth*. The Manor of *Richmond* was given by King

Charles II. to Colonel *Edward Villiers*, whoſe Lady was Governeſs to the two Princeſſes *Mary* and *Anne* here, both of them afterwards Queens. King *James* II. bought it of the Colonel, and here the Pretender was nurſed for a time. King *William* III. made a Grant of it to Colonel *Cholmondley*, now Earl of *Newburgh*. The old Palace is ſtill in being, but much changed from its firſt State by new Facings and other Alterations.

More inward, about four Miles from the *Thames*, is *Nonſuch*, a moſt magnificent Royal Seat built by *Henry* VIII. and which might even vie with the Remains of *Roman* Antiquity. Queen *Mary* made an Exchange of it with *Henry Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel*; he left it at his Death to *John* Lord *Lumley*, who married his eldeſt Daughter, but came again by Bargain to the Crown. It went much to Ruine in the Time of the Civil War. King *Charles* II. made a Grant of it to the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, whom he made Baroneſs of *Nonſuch*, who pulled it down and ſold the Materials, ſo that there is now ſcarce a Stone left upon one another.

The ſmall and clear River *Vandal*, abounding with the beſt Trouts, riſes at *Caſhalton*, and at a little Diſtance running by *Morden*, waſhes *Merton*, in *Saxon Meredune*, formerly noted for the Death of the *Weſt-Saxon* King *Kenulph*, ſlain in the Cottage of a Miſtreſs here by Prince *Kinehard*, who was alſo preſently ſlain upon the ſpot by the other's Friends. It has ſhewn ſince nothing but the Ruines of a Monaſtery built by *Henry* I. and was famous for a Parliament held here by *Henry* III.

The *Vandal* is afterwards augmented by a a ſmall River from the Eaſt, which riſes at *Croydon*, formerly *Cradidon*, a Town in a manner begirt with aſpiring Hills, which are for the moſt part well cloathed with Wood, of which great Store of Charcoal is made, which finds profitable Vent at *London* and elſewhere, for which it is of Note. The Town is large, well built, and has a conſiderable Market on *Saturdays*; it's dignified with a Seat of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and is beautified with a fair and large Church, has an Hoſpital for the Relief of poor People, and a Free-School for the Education of Youth, built by Biſhop *Whitgift*. *Banſted-Downs*, which afford great Delight for Hawking, Hunting, and Horſe-Races run from this Town to *Farnham*. At *Beddington* near *Croydon*, the ancient Seat of the *Carews*, you may ſee Orchards and Gardens, and particularly an Orangery worth noting; the Trees have been growing here above an hundred Years, and are planted in the open Ground under a moveable Covert during the Winter Months; they were the firſt that were brought into *England* by a Knight of this Family. At ſome Diſtance from hence is *Bottle-Hill*, having a *Roman* Camp with a ſingle Rampart and Square at the top of it, and another at the top of a neighbouring Hill near *Katheram*.

We are now come inſenſibly to *Wimbledon*, anciently *Wibbandune*, on the *Vandal*, where the *Kentiſh* King *Ethelbert* firſt raiſed a Civil War againſt his own Countrymen, but he was defeated by the *Weſt-Saxon* King *Ceaulin*, with a great Slaughter, particularly of his Commanders *Oſlan* and *Knebon*, from which laſt *Cenobenburg*, or *Benſburg*, might take its Name, where there is a military Fortification of a circular Form. *Thomas Cromwel* was made Baron of *Wimbledon* by *Henry* the Eighth, but the Honour died with him. Sir *Thomas Cecil* a Son of the Lord *Burleigh*, built a ſtately Structure here; he was after Earl of *Exeter*; and his third Son *Thomas Cecil* was by K. *Charles* I. created Baron of *Putney* and Viſcount *Wimbledon*, and reputed a great Soldier in his Time: He died in 1638. We find in the diſtracting Times that enſued, that General *Lambert*, when diſcarded by *Cromwel*, retired hither, and amuſed himſelf with propagating fine Flowers till another Change came. The Queen-Mother had bought *Wimbleton* of my Lord *Wimbleton*, and afterwards ſold it to the Earl of *Briſtol*, of whom the Earl of *Danby* purchaſed it; he was afterwards Duke of *Leeds*, much improved it, and at his Death ordered it to be ſold, as being a Seat too near *London*, that might prove over expenſive to his Poſterity; it was purchaſed by Sir *Theodore Janſſen* Bart. who having been one of the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company in the late times of Deſolation, it was ordered to be ſold by Act of Parliament, and 'tis ſaid he has bought it again.

About two Miles Southward from hence is *Woodcote*, on the very top of a Hill, where are the plain Remains of a Town, and ſeveral other Marks of Antiquity. It's now a pleaſant Seat among Groves, much improved of late Years, to which belong thoſe medicinal Springs that riſe in the adjoining Common, called *Epſom-Wells*; ſome ſay this was the firſt Water of the purging Kind diſcovered in *England*, and that the Hill is a Clay of a brown Colour and reddiſh, and more grey where the Wells are. The Waters are tinctured with Allum, and are grown into ſo much Repute, as to occaſion a very great Increaſe of Buildings in *Epſom* Pariſh for the Reception of thoſe who reſort hither for the ſake of the Spaws, with the Diverſion of the Downs adjoining. *Cambden* takes *Woodcote* to be the *Noiomagus* of *Ptolomy*, and the *Noviomagus* of *Antoninus*, from its Diſtances, being ten Miles from *London*, and eighteen from *Vagniacæ*, or *Maidſtone*, and it was reckoned the Capital of the *Regni*.

Aſhted to the Weſt of it was much reſorted to by *Thomas* the famous Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, of whoſe Grandſon Sir *Robert Howard* bought it, who made it a moſt delicious Seat; but it ſince belonged to the honourable *William Fielding*, who married Sir *Thomas Howard*'s Widow and Relict, lately dead: They have at *Preſton*, about a Quarter of a Mile from *Banſted*, which is to the Eaſt

of *Epſom*, very great Quantities of Walnuts, a Fruit that this County very much abounds in, and perhaps more than all *England* beſides.

After this ſhort Excurſion, let us return again to the *Thames* ſide and viſit *Mortlack*, on the Banks of the River; a Town ſtored with good Seats, noted for the making of Tapeſtry in the Reign of King *James* I. who much encouraged that Manufacture.

We paſs from *Mortlack* to *Barns*, and *Barn-Ells*, a very pleaſant Situation, and ſo denominated from the fine Rows of Elms growing here. It's memorable for a Duel fought here in the Reign of King *Charles* II. by the Duke of *Buckingham* and the Earl of *Shrewſbury*, who were Principals, wherein the Earl was killed, as was alſo Captain *Jenkins*, one of the Duke's Seconds, by *Bernard Howard* Eſq;

Putney, the next Town lower on the *Thames*, is inhabited by many Gentry, and is in nothing ſo much to be remembred, as being the Native-Place of the famous *Thomas Cromwel* Earl of *Eſſex*, who was a Blackſmith's Son here.

Wandleſworth, or, as 'tis now call'd, *Wandſworth* at the Mouth of the *Wandle*, is of much Note now for the incomparable Scarlet Dyes, for which the Water has a peculiar Excellency. This River alſo turns ſeveral Mills, that are employed by the *London* Meal-men. Here are Houſes call'd the *Frying-Pans*, from the good Store of thoſe Utenſils wrought here.

The next Place we come to is *Batterſey*, in *Saxon Patricks-Ea*, or *Patrick*'s Iſle; here Sir *Walter St. John* Baronet lived many Years with great Splendor and Hoſpitality; and K. *George* has rendred the Place more memorable, by creating his Son Sir *Henry St. John* Lord Viſcount *St. John*, and Baron of *Batterſey*.

Not far from hence, more inland, lies *Dulwich*, where *William Allen*, ſometime a famous Comedian in the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt, erected and endowed a pretty College and a fair Chapel for ſix poor Men, and as many poor Women, with a School for the Education of twelve Children. The Maſter and Warden are obliged to be of the Name of *Alleyn*, and Batchelors. In the Neighbourhood are medicinal Wells, called *Sidnam*, or *Dulwich* Wells; as are likewiſe at *Stretham*, the Seat of the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Bedford*, whoſe Son the Duke is Baron *Howard* of *Stretham*, both which are frequented in their proper Seaſons.

We may make *Towting* in our Way towards the *Thames*, where there is an Hoſpital, founded in 1709 by Mrs. *Judeth Bateman*, the Mother of Sir *James Bateman*, Knight and Baronet, and Lord Mayor of *London* in 1717, for the Benefit of ſix poor Alms-Women, who have an Allowance of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* each *per* Week, and each half a Chaldron of Coals yearly, and are put in by the eldeſt Heir of the Family in Succeſſion.

Nearer the *Thames* ſtands *Clapham*, a pleaſant Village, full of fine Seats of Retirement, for the moſt part to the wealthy Citizens of *London*. The Church is old, and has no Bell in it; and facing the Common is the fine Houſe and Gardens of —— *Jackſon* Eſq; whoſe famous Uncle *Samuel Pepys* Eſq; died here.

Hard by is *Kennington*, where the Black Prince ſometime reſided; *Cambden* ſays it was a Royal Seat, whither the Kings of *England* were wont to retire, and that it was in vain to endeavour after the Diſcovery of it, there appearing neither Name nor Rubbiſh to direct us: But I have ſeen in a Houſe now here in being, the Royal Arms in ſeveral Places on the old Wainſcotting, which I preſume might have belonged to the Palace: My Friend that lived in it told me, he often admired what the Meaning of it ſhould be; but upon my telling him our Kings formerly reſided at *Kennington*, his Wonder ceaſed.

We are at length come to *Vaux-Hall*, famous for its Spring-Garden, and ſo to *Lambeth*, *Lambith*, or *Lomehith*, oppoſite to *Weſtminſter*, formerly famous for the Death of King *Canutus* in the midſt of his Cups, but now more noted for the Palace of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to whom it came by an Exchange with the Church of *Rocheſter* in 1183. It is ſeated in a mooriſh Ground, and by many thought unwholſome to live in, but it is well inhabited by Gentlemen and Citizens, both Town and Marſh, which may be reckoned a Hamlet to it.

The moſt famous Mart-Town in all this County, is called at this day the Borough of *Southwark*, in *Saxon Sathwerk*, that is, a Work or Building to the South, and is ſo ſituated to the South over-againſt *London*, that it ſeems to be a ſort of Suburbs to it; and yet it is now grown ſo vaſtly large and populous, that no other City or Corporation in *England*, except *London*, can compare with it. It had its own Bailiffs formerly, but *Edward* VI. annexed it to *London*, and 'tis at this day accounted a Member of it; however, it ſends two Burgeſſes of its own to Parliament. *Southwark*, excluſive of thoſe of *Lambeth* and *Newington-Buts*, both which are included within the Bills of Mortality, has ſeveral Churches; thoſe to the Weſt of the Borough are *Chriſt-Church*, which tho' but a Church built in moſt Men's Memory, yet is to be now rebuilt by Act of Parliament; and the other is *St. Mary Overy*, or over the River, a Priory formerly of St. *Mary*'s; it's a large and ſtately Structure, now made uſe of as the principal Church, where many famous Men have been buried. This Church was granted to the Church-Wardens and their Succeſſors for ever, together with the Tithes, to provide two Chaplains for ever at their Pleaſure, who are neither preſented nor endowed; and thus it differs from all other Churches in *England*: There is a Free-School at *St. Mary Overy*. The other Churches

to

to the Eaſt of the Borough are St. *Olave* and St. *Thomas*, near which laſt is a famous Hoſpital for poor and lame People, founded by *Edward* VI. and after having received many Benefactions, Sir *Robert Clayton* in our Time ſupply'd it with a very liberal Hand; but all that has been done before here, looks as if it came infinitely ſhort of what Mr. *Guy* does, and intends farther to do for it. Other of its Churches are St. *Mary Magdalen Bermondſey*, formerly a famous Abbey of Monks of the Order of St. *Benet*; St. *Mary Rotherhith*, where there is alſo a Free School; and St. *George the Martyr*. We ſhall but mention the *Mint*, formerly a Place of Refuge for Debtors, but put down by Act of Parliament in the Reign of *William* III. which yet has not had that Effect, but that it wanted a Reinforcement, and now accompliſh'd. *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk* had a Houſe here formerly, and Money was coined in the *Mint*, from whence it has its Name. We can but juſt mention the Biſhop of *Winchester*'s Houſe and Park, and the Stews tolerated on the Bank-ſide, and that the *King's Bench*, *Clink*, and *Marſhalſea* Priſons are in *Southwark*, a Place exceedingly populous and of a vaſt Trade, upon which we cannot enlarge; only between *Southwark* and *Peckham* ſome Years ago a curious Head of the Heathen Deity *Janus* was dug up.

Beneath this the *Thames* leaves *Surrey*, the Eaſt Bounds of which run in a direct Line to the South near *Langham*, which in the Reign of *Edward* I. had Parliamentary Barons, and ſomewhat lower almoſt in the very Nook where it borders on *Suſſex* and *Kent*, is *Sterborough-Caſtle*, formerly the Seat of the Lords *Cobham* of *Sterborough*, of whom *Thomas* the laſt Lord leaving one Daughter, ſhe was married to *Thomas Burg*, the Father by her of *Thomas* Lord *Burg*, or *Borroughs*, a Man of Fame in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, where he died in Defence of his Country. *Sterborough*, ſometime called *Pringeham*, was a Garriſon in the time of the Civil War, but demoliſhed ſoon after the King's Murder: It is at preſent in the Tenure of Mr. *Saxby*.

As we now draw to a Cloſure of our Account of this Shire, we are not to omit the mentioning of a Perſon who was a Benefactor to it of the Name of *Smyth*, ſometime a *London* Silverſmith, but not following his Trade long, he went a begging for many Years; and becauſe he had a Dog that always followed him, he was commonly called *Dog-Smyth*, and at his Death left a very good Eſtate in the Hands of Truſtees upon a general Account of Charity; ſome ſay the Charity was not limited to this County, and that the Revenue out of it is greater than what is paid in it: But be that as it will, after the Truſtees had made a conſiderable Improvement of the Eſtate, and purchaſed ſeveral Farms, they ſettled 50 *l.* a Year, or thereabouts, upon every Market Town in this County, or gave 1000 *l.* in Money, and, except one or two, they ſettled a yearly Revenue upon every Pariſh, ſome having ſix, others eight Pounds more or leſs, as they thought convenient; but he particularly excepted *Micham* in this County out of his Charity, becauſe he was whipped as a common Vagrant by the Inhabitants.

This County, as obſerved before, is an hundred and twelve Miles in Circumference, contains five hundred ninety two thouſand Acres, and thirty four thouſand two hundred and eighteen Houſes; its Towns are nine, and Pariſhes an hundred and forty.

This County has given the Titles of Dukes and Earls to ſeveral Families and Perſons of Diſtinction.

854, *Wadda*, by others called *Hadda*, was before the Conqueſt Earl of this County in the Time of King *Ethelwolf*, who loſt his Life in the Iſle of *Thanet* againſt the *Danes*; after whom we may reckon

---- *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, and his Son *Harold*, Earls of *Surrey* in the Confeſſor's Time, as Earls of the *Weſt-Saxons*. Soon after the Conqueſt, this County became the Earldom of the *Norman* Family of the *Warrens*, of whom the firſt was,

1067, *William de Warren*, Earl, who was ſucceeded *Anno*

1069, by his Son *William de Warren*, whoſe Son was his Succeſſor in

1135, *William de Warren*; Theſe, and ſome of their Succeſſors, were ſtyled Earls of *Warren* and *Surrey*.

* * * *

1148, *William de Blois*, Son of King *Stephen*, firſt Huſband of *Iſabel de Warren*.

1163, *Hameline Plantagenet*, baſe Son of *George* Earl of *Anjou*, and Half-Brother to King *Edward* I. ſecond Huſband of *Iſabel de Warren*.

1202, *William Plantagenet*.

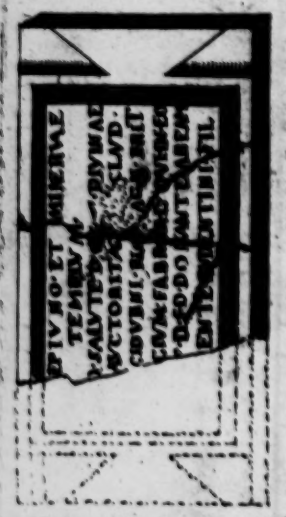
1240, *John Plantagenet*; which noble Earl, when *Edward* the Firſt iſſued a *Quo Warranto* to know by what Title he held his Lands, he ſhewed the Juſtices an old Sword, and unſheathing it, boldly ſaid, that that was his Warrant; that his Lands were obtained by it in *William* the Baſtard's Days, and by the ſame he would defend 'em; for the King did not conquer the Land himſelf, but his Progenitors were Sharers and Aſſiſtants. And in the ſame Reign being queſtioned by what Authority he held Free Warren in ſeveral Lordſhips in *Suſſex*, he pleaded, his Anceſtors had faithfully adhered to the King of *England*, and that when *Normandy* was loſt, they loſt their Earldom of *Warren*, becauſe they would not adhere


GR III

SUSSEX
By
Herman Moll *Geographer.*

A. *Chichester Rape*
B. *Arundel R.*
C. *Bamber R.*
D. *Lewis R.*
E. *Pevensea R.*
F. *Hastings R.*

1 2 3
A Scale of Feet



This Stone was found 4 foot under ground in digging of a Celler in Chichester. 1723.



An engraven Archwork on the walls of a Chapel near Lewis, implying that one Magnus of the Danish Royal Blood, who lead a Solitary Life. was buryd there.

PART OF HAMPSH.
PART OF SURRY
PART of KENT
THE ENGLISH CHANNEL
Godalming
Haslemere
Darking
Tunbridg
Goudhurst
Cranbrook
Cuckfield
Lewis
Arundel
Stayning
Bamber
Midhurst
Petersfield
Chichester Harbour
Selsey Bill
Beachy Head
The Seven Cliffs
Hastings
Pevensea
Bexhill
Rye
Winchelsey
Rother R.
Stone
Midway R.
Tunbridg Wells
Darking
Temple
Surborough Chair
Crowhurst
Ashdown Forest
Tyshurst
Camden
Echingham
Burwash
Dallington
Mayfield
Battle
Peasmarsh
Playmer R.
Brede
Sidlesham
Pagham
Middleton
Arun R.
Arundel Haven
New Shoreham
Bright Helmston
New Haven
Bevensey Haven
Bevensey Bay
Eborn
Rhe
Have
Siddesh.
Barnly
The Manhood
Sidlesham
Pagham Rocks
Middleton
Arun R.
Arundel Haven
New Shoreham
Bright Helmston
New Haven
Bevensey Haven
Bevensey Bay
Eborn
The Seven Cliffs
Beachy Head
Hastings
Pevensea
Bexhill
Rye
Winchelsey
Rother R.
Stone
Tyshurst
Camden
Echingham
Burwash
Dallington
Mayfield
Battle
Peasmarsh
Playmer R.
Brede

45 30 15 0 15 30 45
51
45

0 5 10
English Miles

The first Meridian from London



Roman Coins

adhere to the *French* King againſt King *John*; and this was the Compenſation allowed them.

1305, *John Plantagenet.*

* * * *

1347, *Richard Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, Son of *Alice*, Siſter and Heir of *John Plantagenet.*

1375, *Richard Fitz-Alan*, Lord Treaſurer.

* * * *

1398, *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent* and Duke of *Surrey*, beheaded.

* * * *

1400, *Thomas Fitz-Alan*, Son of *Richard* aforeſaid, reſtored Earl of *Surrey*, but died without Iſſue in 1414.

* * * *

1451, *John* Lord *Mowbray*, Son of *John* Lord *Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, was created Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey* in his Father's Life-time, and was after Duke of *Norfolk*.

* * * *

1475, *Richard*, ſecond Son of *Edward* IV. Duke of *York* and *Norfolk*, and Earl of *Surrey*, murdered in the *Tower*.

* * * *

1483, *Thomas Howard*, Lord Treaſurer, and after Duke of *Norfolk*.

1524, *Thomas Howard*, Lord Treaſurer, and Duke of *Norfolk*.

1554, *Thomas Howard*, Earl Marſhal, and Duke of *Norfolk*, beheaded in 1573.

1604, *Thomas Howard*, Grandſon of the laſt *Thomas*, died at *Venice* in 1646.

1646, *Henry Howard*, ſucceeded his Father in the Title of *Surrey*, as in thoſe alſo of Earl *Arundel*, *Norfolk*, and *Mareſchal*.

1652, *Thomas Howard*, Earl of *Surrey*, and reſtored Duke of *Norfolk* in 1661. died at *Padua* a Batchelor.

1678, *Henry Howard*, Brother to *Thomas*.

1683, *Henry Howard*, Son and Heir to *Henry*, died without Iſſue in 1701.

1701, *Thomas Howard*, Nephew and Heir to *Henry*.

SUSSEX.

FROM *Surrey* we paſs into *Suſſex*, a long Tract on the South Side of that County, divided not as moſt other Counties into Hundreds, but Rapes: Its length from *Rye* in *Haſtings* Rape, to *Harling* in that of *Chicheſter* Weſtwards, is about fifty ſix Miles; and its Breadth where broadeſt, not exceeding twenty; the whole Circumference being about a hundred and fifty eight Miles. It is bounded on the Eaſt with *Kent*; with the *Britiſh* Ocean call'd the *Downs* on the South; having *Hantſhire* on the Weſt, and *Surrey*, and Part of *Kent* on the North: The Air here, though clouded with Miſts and thick Vapours, which ariſe from the Sea, yet is pretty good and healthful. The Country is well furniſhed with Rivers, from which and from the Sea, the Inhabitants have ſufficient Plenty of Fiſh and Fowl; but though it has ſo large an Extent of Sea Coaſt, it cannot much boaſt of its Harbours, and thoſe that are here are generally as uncertain for Continuance, as dangerous for Entrance, by Reaſon of its Shelves and Rocks, as alſo the abundance of Beach thrown up by the South Weſt Winds: The Soil is fertil enough and grateful to the Huſbandman, but troubleſome to the Traveller, eſpecially in that Part call'd the *Weld*, in the Winter Seaſon, the Land lying low, and the Ways deep, but that call'd the *Downs* is a very pleaſant and Champaign Country.

The Sea-Coaſt, which is call'd the *Downs*, is hilly, and exceedingly fertile in Corn and Graſs, feeding Store of Cattle: The middle Part has Meadows and Corn-Fields, and its North Part is pretty well overſhadow'd with Woods and Groves, where formerly was the famous Wood *Andradſwald*, which extends itſelf in length a hundred and twenty Miles, and in breadth about twenty; memorable for the Death of the Weſt *Saxon* King *Sigebert*, ſtabbed here by a Swineherd; and in this Part of the County, they have in ſeveral Places ſtore of Iron Mines, for the fining and making of which they have great Furnaces: They had likewiſe formerly ſeveral Glaſs-Houſes, but it ſeems they did not anſwer, and ſo they have none at preſent; but they have Powder-Mills near *Haſtings*, and where the Iron Works are, they make Charcoal in Abundance.

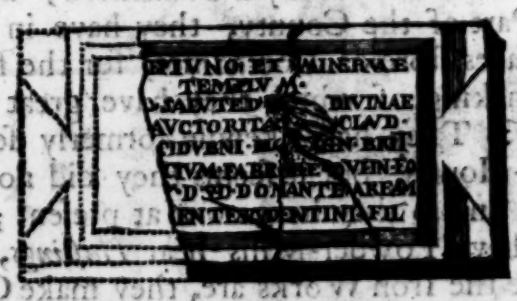
If we ſteer our Courſe from Weſt to Eaſt we ſhall find *Boſenham* or *Boſeham*, in the very Confines of *Hantſhire* and this County, where King *Harold* had a private Retreat, which was got by his Father Earl *Godwin*, by Fraud and double dealing from the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and further inwards in a Plain ſtands *Chicheſter*, in *Britiſh Caercei*, and in *Saxon Ciſſanceaſter*. On the Banks of

5.81.82.

the *Levant*, near the ſame Arm of the Sea as *Boſeham*; it was firſt built by *Ciſſa*, the ſecond King of the Weſt *Saxons*, where he had his Royal Palace; yet before the Conqueſt it was a Place of little or no Name, being known only by a Monaſtery of St. *Peter*, and a little Nunnery. It's pretty large, and contains five or ſix Pariſh Churches, beſides its Cathedral of a Circular Form, and graced with a ſtately Spire, built of Stone. It has generally good Buildings and ſpacious Streets, eſpecially the four which lead from the four Gates, and croſs one another, at the Market Place, which is a capacious and fair Stone Building, ſupported round about with Pillars: It is dignified with an Epiſcopal See, and Seat of the Biſhop; and its Cathedral, anciently dedicated to St. *Peter*, was firſt built by Biſhop *Radulph*, ſome Time after the Conqueſt; but before it was quite finiſhed, a ſudden Fire totally conſum'd it; however, the ſame Biſhop ſoon after began to rebuild it, and, with the liberal Bounty of *Henry* I. finiſhed it, and made it a ſtately Building, which ſo continued 'till the Reign of *Richard* I. when it was again conſum'd by Fire, which alſo ſpar'd not the Biſhop's Palace, and Prebendaries Houſes; but that and the Cathedral were rebuilt and beautified by *Seffrid* the ſecond Biſhop of that Name, who came to this See in 1187. but the Glory of it was much eclipſed in the Time of our unhappy Civil War. *Chicheſter* ſends two Members to Parliament, is govern'd by a Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.* has a pretty good Trade, and its Markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays* are pretty well ſerv'd. The Dioceſs of *Chicheſter* contains the County of *Suſſex*, and therein two hundred and fifty Pariſhes, whereof a hundred and twelve are impropriated; and it has two Arch-Deacons, who are thoſe of *Chicheſter* and *Lewes*.

D.1.273

About two Years ago a Stone was found four Foot under Ground, in digging a Cellar here in the Houſe of Mr. *Arthur Lodger*, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it is now, with this imperfect Inſcription; which ſeems to intimate there was a Temple here dedicated to *Apollo* and *Minerva*.



Francis Leigh, Lord *Dunſmore*, was created Earl of *Chicheſter* in the 20th of King *Charles* I. *An.* 1644. and *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Natural Son of *Charles* II. by the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, was made Earl of *Chicheſter* in 1675. and bears now that Title, as well as thoſe of Duke of *Cleveland* and *Southampton*.

5.43.

St. *Rook* or St. *Roch Hill*, to the North of *Chicheſter*, has an old Camp, probably *Daniſh*, of a circular Form, and two Furlongs and better in Diameter; and a Mile and a half from hence to the Weſt is *Gonſhil-Camp*, of a different Form, being an oblong Square; and hard by *Chicheſter* to the Weſt is another large *Roman* Camp, call'd the *Brile*, of an oblong Form, four Furlongs and two Perches long, and two Furlongs broad; it lies in a flat low Ground, with a great Rampire and ſingle Graff, and ſeems probably to be that where *Veſpatian* incamped after his landing: There are ſeveral Noblemen's Houſes in the Neighbourhood of *Chicheſter*, which yield a moſt delightful and entertaining Proſpect to the Sea, *viz.* *Stanſted*, the Earl of *Scarborough*'s Seat; *Up-Park*, ſo nam'd from its Situation, ſometime belonging to *Grey* Earl of *Tankervile*, and afterwards, by his Daughter, conveyed to the *Bennets*, in whom the Honour of *Tankervile* has been revived: Nearer the City is *Goodwood*, the Seat of the Duke of *Richmond*, and *Halnaker* lately come to *Stanley* Earl of *Derby*, by Marriage with the Daughter and Heir of Sir *William Morley*.

R. 2.

Selſey Iſle, or rather *Peninſula*, ſtands a little lower, the Street is on a gravelly Soil, and healthier than ſuch low Places uſually are, and ſo near the Sea; it's at preſent of moſt Note for its good Cockles and Lobſters; but in former Times for its City, ſince devour'd by the Sea, where was anciently an Epiſcopal See, firſt planted by *Wilfrid*, Archbiſhop of *York*, who being exiled by *Edfrid* King of *Northumberland*, preached the Goſpel to the South *Saxons*, and had this Place given him by King *Eldiwach*; and upon the ſubduing of this Kingdom by the Weſt *Saxons*, it continued an Epiſcopal See 'till Biſhop *Stigand* removed it to *Chicheſter*.

Beyond *Selſey* the Shore opens to make Way for a River that runs out of St. *Leonard*'s Foreſt, firſt by *Amberley*, where in the Reign of *Edward* III. Biſhop *Read* of *Chicheſter* built a Caſtle for his Succeſſors in the See, and then by *Arundel*, on the Side of a Hill, pleaſantly ſeated near the River of *Arun*, from whence it was call'd *Arundale*, or *Aruntini vallis*, in ſome *Latin* Authors; though ſome have contended that it had its Name from *Bevis* his Horſe nam'd *Arundel*, and that the River is called *Highſtream* to diſtinguiſh it from other ſmall Rivulets; and they further urge, that *Dale* is never uſed for a low Tract of Ground in this County, as in other Parts of *England*, but level; and that the Commiſſioners of Sewers call the Impoſition laid upon Land for the Repair of publick Banks and Sluices, a level Tax; but not to contend for theſe things, the Caſtle has been of great Fame and Strength, but yet more famous for the Lords and Earls thereof, than its Strength or Beauty. It's a Place in one Reſpect, far different from the reſt in *England*, the Title of Earl of *Arundel* being annex'd to the Caſtle, Honour, and Seigniory of *Arundel*, and going along with the Poſſeſſion

on of it, as was adjudged in that great Controverſy between Sir *John Fitz-Alan*, being in Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle, againſt *John Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, being the right Heir in the neareſt Degree. The Earls hereof, in regard that by ancient Charter they had *tertium Denarium*, or the third Penny of the Pleas of *Suſſex*, and that they had ſometimes their Reſidence in *Chicheſter*, as the chief City of the County, were in ſome old Charters call'd Earls of *Suſſex*, and in ſome others Earls of *Chicheſter*. But that which was theirs, moſt properly, has ſtay'd longeſt with them, and has been in Time increaſed by the Addition of the Titles and Dignities of the Baronies of *Fitz-Alen*, *Clun*, *Oſwaldſtree*, and *Maltravers*, with divers other Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, annext to the Title, Name, and Dignity of Earl of *Arundel*, by a ſpecial Act of Parliament, in the third of King *Charles* I.

The *Montgomeries*, after the coming in of the *Normans*, were Earls of *Arundel*, of whom there were three, *viz.* *Roger*, *Hugh*, and his Brother *Robert*; who being diveſted of this Honour in 1102. by *Henry* I. it was given to *Adeliza* his ſecond Queen, for her Dower, who after his Death marrying *William de Albeney*, who ſided with *Maud* the Empreſs againſt King *Stephen*, ſhe made him Earl of *Arundel*, of which Family there were four Earls ſucceſſively of the Name of *William*, but *Hugh* the fifth dying without Male Iſſue in 1243. it paſſed with *Iſabel* his Siſter and Heir, to the *Fitz-Alans*, of whom there were no leſs than ten, *Cambden* ſays eleven, Earls of *Arundel* ſucceſſively, moſt of them Men of great Fame and Renown; but *Henry* the laſt of them dying without Iſſue Male, he was ſucceeded by *Philip Howard* his Grandſon by a Daughter, in which Family the Honour continues to this Day, tho' eclipſed in ſome Degree by the higher Title of Duke of *Norfolk*, which may be ſeen under that County. We had almoſt forgot to obſerve that *Arundel* is now a Market Town, and a Borough that ſends two Burgeſſes to Parliament, and is noted for the beſt Mullets, which in great Plenty come up into this River.

The noted Highway, known by the Name of *Stanes-Street Cauſe-Way*, comes by *Belingburſt* to this Town out of *Surrey*; it is ten Yards broad in ſome Places, but in moſt ſeven; it is a Yard and a half deep in Stones, which are diſcover'd by cutting Paſſages to let in the Water, and runs in a ſtrait Line; it's remarkable that it is made of Pebbles and Flints, though there are none of the laſt found within ſeven Miles of it.

As for the River which runs by this Place, and has its Spring in the North Part of the County, it's inlarged by the Influx of many Rivulets on both Sides, the moſt noted of which waſhes *Cowdrey* ſometime the Seat of *Margaret* Counteſs of *Saliſbury*, Daughter of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *Edward* IV. ſhe was the Mother of Cardinal *Pool*, and beheaded in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. It came ſince into the Poſſeſſion of the noble Family of *Brown*, whoſe Anceſtor was by Queen *Mary* created Viſcount *Montacute*, as being deſcended from *John Nevil* Marqueſs *Montacute*, and they now both enjoy the Title and this noble Seat. On the other Side of the River is *Midhurſt*, proud of its Lords the *Bohuns*, who were anciently *Spigurnels* or Sealers of the King's Writs by Inheritance, and flouriſh'd from the Time of *Henry* I. to that of *Henry* VII. who gave the Daughter and Heir of *John Bohun* in Marriage to Sir *David Owen*, a natural Son of *Owen Tudor*, with a large Inheritance. *Midhurſt* has a pretty good Market on *Thurſdays*, and ſends two Members to Parliament.

We come next in Sight of *Petworth*, pleaſantly ſituated and adjoining to two Parks, not far from the *Arun*, a ſmall Town, having a mean Market on *Wedneſdays*; but is of chief Note for having been ſo long the Seat of the moſt ancient and illuſtrious Family of the *Percies* Earls of *Northumberland*, which Honour at laſt determined with the Life of *Joceline*, the eleventh Earl in 1670. but it went by Marriage of his only Daughter and Heir to *Charles Seymour*, Duke of *Somerſet*, who has made noble Improvements here, as well in the Buildings as in other Ornaments and Accommodations ſuitable thereunto; this noble Lord muſt for ever be valued for his Courage and Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, in refuſing to introduce the Pope's *Nuncio* in the Reign of King *James* II.

As the Shore goes back from the Mouth of the *Arun*, near *Tering*, lies *Offington*, a long Time the Seat of the *Weſts*, Lords *de la Ware*, but now gone out of the Family; and near it is a military Fort, with a Bank rudely caſt up call'd *Ciſbury*; its Name, plainly ſhews it was the Work of *Ciſſa*, the ſecond South *Saxon* King. There is another Fort alſo near *Ciſbury*, which is commonly call'd *Chenkbury*. Hence near the Sea lies *Broadwater*, the Barony of the Lords of *Camois*, which afterwards by the Female Heirs came to the *Cewkenors* and *Radmils*. It is worth remembring that *John Camois*, one of the ſaid Family, out of his free Will, gave and demiſed his own Wife *Margaret* to Sir *William Painel*, in the Time of *Edward* I. voluntarily giving, granting, releaſing, and quitting Claim, all the Goods and Chattels which ſhe had, or otherwiſe hereafter might have; and alſo whatever was in his Hands of the aforeſaid *Margaret*'s Goods and Chattels, with their Appurtenances; ſo that neither himſelf nor any in his Name, might, nor for ever ought to claim, or challenge any Intereſt in the aforeſaid *Margaret*, from thence forth, or in her Goods and Chattels: By Virtue of this Grant ſhe afterwards commenced a Law Suit for her Dower, in the Manor of *Torpull*, but was caſt.

v. S. p. 195.

Upon the Shore a little lower appears *Shoreham*, or *New Shoreham*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *Old* one near adjoining, now dwindled much away. It's ſeated on an Arm of the Sea, which makes it to be a Place of ſome Trade: It is a Town Corporate, but has no Market: It is governed by a Conſtable and Burgeſſes, and ſends two Members to Parliament.

Bramber is at ſome Diſtance from the Sea; its Caſtle formerly belonged to the *Brooſes*, long ſince gone to Ruine; the Town is a ſmall Borough, yet ſends two Members to Parliament.

Beneath *Bramber* lies *Stening*, ſeated under the *Downs*, a Borough Town that ſends Members to Parliament: It has an indifferent Market on *Wedneſdays*, and here was ſaid to be a Cell of Black Monks, wherein St. *Cudman* was enſhrined, which occaſioned this Place to be viſited by Pilgrims. Within a Mile from *Finden*, not far from *Stening*, you have an ancient Camp about two Miles diſtant from the Sea, called *Cæſar's Hill*, and they pretend to ſhew where *Cæſar's* Tent ſtood; but the Form of it being roundiſh, it rather ſeems to be a *Britiſh* Work; and there is alſo another Camp farther Eaſtward, near *Lewes*.

It ſeems as if the ancient *Portus Adurni* was about three Miles from the Mouth of this River, where when the *Saxons* infeſted theſe Seas, the Band of *Exploratores* under the *Roman* Emperors had their Station, but it is now choaked up with Heaps of Sand.

Brightbelmſted is ſeated near the Sea, and has an indifferent good Harbour: The Town is pretty large and populous, and the Inhabitants are chiefly Fiſhermen. It has a ſmall Market on *Thurſdays*. Some few Miles from hence a certain anonymous River falls into the Sea; it has its Riſe in St. *Leonard's* Foreſt near *Slanghan*, formerly the Seat of the *Coverts*.

In theſe Parts, but at ſome Diſtance from the Sea, ſtands *Lewes*, perhaps from the *Saxon* Word *Leſwa*, ſignifying *Paſtures*. It's ſeated every way on an Eminence, and on the Bank of the *Arun*; it's a Town of good Antiquity, where King *Athelſtan* appointed the Mintage of his Money, and where *William de Warren* erected a ſtrong Caſtle. Here the Barons drawing their Forces together, fought a bloody Battle againſt *Henry* III. and his Son *Edward*, in which the King's Horſe was ſlain under him, and *Richard* his Brother, King of the *Romans*, ſurprized and taken in a Windmill, whither he had retired for Shelter, and Prince *Edward* delivered up to them upon unequal Articles of Peace. *Lewes* is a Town Corporate, governed by two Bailiffs, ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, and has a very good Market for Corn and Proviſions on *Saturdays*. This Town, for Fairneſs of Buildings and Streets, Populouſneſs both by Gentry and Tradeſmen, as well as Largeneſs, containing ſix Pariſh-Churches, may be eſteemed one of the beſt in the County, having its Suburbs, one Weſtward, another Southward, called *South-Over*, and a third Eaſtward called *Cliff*, which is ſevered from the Town by the River. Not far from the Caſtle *Cambden* mentions a little Chapel, diſconſolately ſeated among Briers and Brambles, wherein was interred the Body of a Perſon of the Blood Royal of the *Danes*, who there lead a ſolitary Life, which appears by the engraven arch'd Work in Verſes in old and worn-out Characters on its Wall, which perhaps may be read thus:

Clauditur hic miles Danorum regia proles,
Magnus nomen ei, magnæ nota progeniei,
Deponens Magnum, *prudentior induit Agnum:*
Præpete pro vita ſit parvulus Anacherita.

At the Entrance of the River *Arun* into the Sea is *New-Haven*, of late (ſays *Bloom*) a pretty ſecure Harbour for Ships, which put in hither in foul Weather for Shelter.

But to return again; nearer *Lewes*, not far from it is *Laughton*, where the *Pelhams* have flouriſhed for many Ages, of whom Sir *Thomas Pelham* Bart. was created a Baron of this Kingdom, by the Title of Lord *Pelham* of *Laughton*; he was the Father of the preſent Duke of *Newcaſtle*.

If you paſs from theſe Parts by a large Lake well ſtored with Fiſh, near *Furley*, you will come to *Cuckmer*, a pretty good Harbour. Hereabouts the Sea-Shore ariſes into the higheſt Promontory on the South Coaſt of *England*, which is called *The Beach*, *Beachy Points*, and *Beauchyff*, Places not unknown to Seamen; and the next Place in our Way is *Pevenſey*, commonly called a Caſtle, formerly belonging to the Earl of *Moreton*, Half-Brother to *William* the Conqueror; afterwards to King *Stephen's* Son, who ſurrendered it to *Henry* II. and it continued in the Crown, till *Henry* III. gave it to the Earls of *Richmond* of *Bretagne*, from whom it paſſed to the Crown again, but there are now ſcarce any Remains of it. The Honour of *Eagle* here, *Henry* IV. gave to the Family of the *Pelhams* for their Loyalty; and this Mr. *Somner* is inclined to believe to be the ancient *Anderida*, where was the Band of the *Abule*; and Archbiſhop *Uſher* will have it to be the old *Caer Penſavelcoit* of the *Britons*, i. e. *Wood*, implying the ancient State and Condition of this County. R. Folkeston

We had almoſt overlook'd *Eaſt-Bourn*, hard by *Pevenſey*, noted for being the Place where the Birds call'd *Wheat-Ears* are caught in ſuch Plenty, and are a moſt delicious Food, little inferior to the *Ortolans* of *France*.

More to the Eaſt ſtands *Herſt*, preſently after the Conqueſt the Seat of a Family of the ſame Name, of whom one of them aſſuming that of *Monceaux*, it came to be called *Herſt-Monceaux*, from whoſe Poſterity it came to the *Fiennes*, who became Barons *Dacres* of the South, and at length by a Female

male it paſſed into the *Lennard* Family, one of which was Earl of *Suſſex*.

The next Town we come to is *Haſtings*, a Corporation governed by a Mayor and Jurats: It is one of the Cinque-Ports, and is very memorable for the deciſive Battle fought here in 1066, between the *Norman* Duke and the *Engliſh* King *Harold*, which ended in the Overthrow of the *Engliſh*, more out of a Miſtake in breaking their Ranks, than by the ſuperiour Valour of the Enemy. The *Norman*, after his landing near here at *Bulverhithe*, cauſed his Ships to be burnt, that his Men might not think of a Retreat.

The Town of *Haſtings* is couched between a high Cliff ſeaward, and as high a Hill landward; it's pretty large, and has two Streets, extended in Length from North to South, in each of which there is a Pariſh Church; its Haven is fed by a ſmall River, and had once for its Defence a ſtrong Caſtle ſeated on a Hill, long ſince in Ruines, yet it does in the Night ſerve as a Direction to Sailors, by the Lights placed therein. Its Markets are on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, and well reſorted to and ſerved with Corn and Proviſions, but eſpecially Fiſh, to be had here in great Plenty. The whole Rape of *Haſtings*, together with the Honour, was formerly held by the Earls of *Ewe* in *Normandy*; there were likewiſe ſome Gentlemen of the Name of *Haſtings* in theſe Parts, one of which held the Manor of *Grenocle*, on Condition that he ſhould find at this Haven an Oar whenever the King ſhould croſs the Seas. The Earls of *Huntington* likewiſe enjoy the Title of Lord *Haſtings*, as we find *Thomas Hoo*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. was made Lord *Hoo* and *Haſtings*. *William*, elated with the Victory above-mentioned, erected an Abbey in Memory of the Battle, dedicated to St. *Martin*, which he called *Battle-Abbey*, in that very Place where *Harold* after many Wounds died in the midſt of his Enemies; and about the Abbey there grew afterwards a Town of the ſame Name. Among other Privileges given to the Abbey, it was granted, that if any Thief or Murderer, or Perſon guilty of other Crimes, fled for Fear of Death to this Church, he was not to be injured, but freely diſmiſſed; and that it was lawful for the Abbot to deliver from the Gallows any Thief or Robber whomſoever, if he chanced to come by at the Execution. *Henry* I. granted a Market to be kept at *Battle*, free from all Duty whatſoever; but *Anthony* Viſcount *Mountague*, who built a handſome Houſe there, by Authority of Parliament, in 1607, obtained, that the Market might be kept on another Day.

If we look for any thing elſe memorable hereabouts, nothing occurs to us, unleſs it be *Aſhburnham*, a little to the Weſt of *Battle*, which has given Name to a Family of as great Antiquity as any in this Tract.

As the Shore retires into a winding Creek, we ſhall find *Winchelſea* ſtand within it, which Name ſignifies a wateriſh Place ſeated in a Corner, and that exactly anſwers its Situation. It is a Place of good Antiquity, though not ſo ancient as a former of that Name, which in 1250 was ſwallow'd up by the raging Sea, and was of great Strength and Beauty, being incloſed with ſtrong Walls and other Fortifications for its Security againſt any Invaſion; but the Sea ſhrinking from it by degrees, it has loſt much of its priſtine Beauty; yet ſtill retains the Privilege of ſending two Members to Parliament, keeping of Courts, in being a Member of the Cinque-Ports, and being governed by a Mayor, who is Lord of *Yarmouth*, for the Fiſhing Trade and Jurats. The Town is ſeated on a Rock, or ſandy Cliff, and on an Inlet or Arm of the Sea, where it makes four Cataracts, and, were its Haven commodious, muſt be a Place of good Trade. It was formerly ſo large, that it numbered eighteen Churches, but now reduced to one; and its Buildings exceedingly waſted, ſo that its very Markets are now diſuſed, though there is a Market-Houſe in the midſt of it, from which run four Streets. This Place has afforded the Title of Counteſs to *Elizabeth*, Wife to Sir *Moil Finch*, and Daughter and Heir to Sir *Thomas Heneage*, Knight, in 1628, which deſcended to her Son *Thomas Finch*, the Father of *Heneage* Earl of *Winchelſea*, ſometime Ambaſſador in *Turkey*, whoſe eldeſt Son *William* Lord *Maidſtone*, being ſlain in the War againſt the *Dutch* in 1672, he was ſucceeded by *Charles* his Grandſon in 1689, who dying without Iſſue in 1712, his Uncle *Heneage Finch* became his Succeſſor in the Honour. Within a Mile of *Winchelſea*, and near the Shore, is a Caſtle, which bears the Name of a Town, formerly called *Camber*-Caſtle; and at ſome Diſtance is *Selſcombe*, where there are Mineral Waters, as alſo in ſeveral Places of this County, of the ſame Nature with thoſe of *Tunbridge*, and altogether as ſtrongly impregnated.

Rye, one of the Cinque-Ports, began to flouriſh, or rather reflouriſh, on the Decay of *Winchelſea*. It was fortified by *William* of *Ipres* Earl of *Kent*, and in the Reign of *Edward* III. it was walled, where the Cliffs defended it not. It is at preſent a fair, well-built Town, with the Streets paved, governed by a Mayor and Jurats, is well inhabited and frequented, eſpecially by Fiſhermen, being of Note for its excellent Herrings taken here, and for being the ready Paſſage from *London* to *Normandy*. It is accommodated with two weekly Markets, on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, which are very well ſerved with Corn and Proviſions. *Rye*, in the Records is often called *Ripa*, and thoſe who bring Fiſh from hence are termed *Ripiers*. Near *Rye*, in the Pariſh of *Eaſt-Guilford*, which is the utmoſt Bounds of *Suſſex* Eaſtwards, they have a peculiar Way of tithing

their Marſh-Lands, whereby they pay 3 *d. per* Acre to the Rector while in Paſture, but if ploughed 5 *s.*

The *Rother*, or *Rither*, diſcharges itſelf into *Rye*-Haven, after it has ſprung at *Rotherfeld*, and runs by *Burgwaſh*, famous for ſome Lords of that Name, whoſe Female Heir was married into the Family of *Le Deſpencer*, from whence many Noble Families are deſcended; and the *Rother* afterwards dividing its Waters into three Channels, paſſes under *Robertſbridge*, where in the Reign of *Henry* II. *Alured de St. Martin* founded a Monaſtery, called St. *Mary*'s of *Robertſbridge*, of the *Ciſtercian* Order; and that Part of it which is now ſtanding is a Farm-Houſe belonging to the Earl of *Leiceſter*; after which it runs by *Bodiam*, and falls into the Sea.

Having ſurvey'd the Sea-Coaſt of this County, there is nothing remarkable in the inner Parts, unleſs we reckon up the Woods and Foreſts ſpread far and near over this Tract, being the Remains of the famous Wood *Anderida*; among which, to begin at the Weſt, the moſt noted are, the Foreſt of *Arundel* and St. *Leonard*'s Foreſt, not far from which to the North is *Iſield*, which in *Charles* II.'s Time gave the Title of a Baron to that great, learned, and valuable Man *Denzil Holles*, ſecond Son of *John* Earl of *Clare*, who dying at *Dorcheſter* in 1679, the late Duke of *Newcaſtle* his Nephew erected a ſtately Monument for him; he was ſucceeded in the Honour by his Son Sir *Francis*, and he by his Son *Denzil*, who dying at about twenty Years of Age, the Title ſunk with him, and the late Duke of *Newcaſtle* became his Heir. Then we come to *Word*-Foreſt, and ſo to *Aſhdown*-Foreſt, under which lies *Buckhurſt*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Sackviles*, who have been Barons of this Place ever ſince the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, and ſince Earls, and now Dukes of *Dorſet*.

Not far from *Aſhdown*-Foreſt is *Eaſt-Grinſted*, on a Hill near the Borders of *Surrey*, a ſmall Borough, governed by a Bailiff and Burgeſſes, and ſends Members to Parliament. The Aſſizes are often kept here, and it has a good Market on *Thurſdays*.

The next Foreſt we come to is that of *Waterdown*, and *Dallington* is the leaſt of all.

There are ſixteen Towns, and three hundred and twelve Pariſhes in this County, whoſe Circumference, as we have obſerved before, is one hundred and fifty eight Miles, containing about one million and one hundred and forty thouſand Acres, and twenty one thouſand five hundred and thirty ſeven Houſes.

EARLS of SUSSEX.

1176, *William de Albeney*, Earl of *Arundel*; he married *Adelizia* the Queen of *Henry* I.
1191, *William de Albeney*, their Son.
1199, *William de Albeney*, his Son.
1224, *Hugh de Albeney*, his Brother.
* * * *
1243, *John Plantagenet*, Earl of *Surrey*, whom ſee at the End of that County.
1305, *John Plantagenet*, Earl of *Surrey*.
* * * *
1529, *Robert Ratcliff*, Viſcount *Fitz-Walter*, created Earl of *Suſſex* by *Henry* VIII.
1542, *Henry Ratcliff*, a great Perſecutor of Proteſtants in Queen *Mary*'s Days.
1556, *Thomas Ratcliff*, Lord Chamberlain.
1583, *Henry Ratcliff*.
1593, *Robert Ratcliff*.
1629, *Edward Ratcliff*.
* * * *
1644, *Thomas* Lord *Savil* of *Pontfract*, the *Ratcliff* Family ending in the laſt Earl, made Earl of *Suſſex*.
1646, *James Ratcliff*, who died in 1671 without Iſſue.
* * * *
1674, *Thomas Lennard*, Lord *D'Acres* of *Hurſh-Monceaux*, created Earl of *Suſſex* 5 *Oct.* 25 *Car.* II. married *Anne Fitz-Roy*, eldeſt Daughter to the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, and died without Male Iſſue.
1717, *Talbot Yelverton*, Viſcount *Longvile*, created in *Auguſt*, by King *George*, Earl of *Suſſex*.



KENT
By
Herman Moll Geographer.

Roman Antiquities found at Reculver

A British Monument call'd Kits Coty House near Maidstone

Cochleare Sacrum

Ligula Mensalis

Strigil Romana

The Royal Observatory at Greenwich

PART OF ESSEX

PART OF SURRY

PART of SUSSEX

Thames River

Tilbury Fort

Grais

Hope

Leo 50 1 Degree East from London 20 30

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
English Miles

The Hundreds of

Sutton Lathe
A. Black Heath
B. Bromley
C. Lesnes
D. Dartford and Wellington
E. Rockeley
F. Axtane
G. Cods Heath
H. Westerham
I. Somerden

Aylesford Lathe
K. Toltington
L. Shamel
M. Hoo
N. Chatham
O. Larkfield
P. Rotham
Q. Maidstone
R. Eyehorn
S. Tunbridg
T. Twiford
V. Wathlingston
W. Brencley and Horsmanden

Scray Lathe
1. Milton
2. Fenham
3. Feversham
4. Boughton
5. Felborough
6. Wye
7. Chard and Longbridg
8. Calehill
9. Marden
10. W. Barnfield
11. Gr. Barnfield
12. Cranbrook
13. Barkeley
14. Selbrittenden
15. Tenterden
16. Oxney
17. Blackborn

St Augustin Lathe
18. Whitstable
19. Westgate
20. Blengate
21. Downhamford
22. Preston
23. Ringslow
24. Wingham
25. Bridge and Petham
26. Ringhamford
27. Eastrey
28. Carnilo
29. Beusborough

Shepway Lathe
30. Stowting
31. Loningborough
32. Street
33. Folkeston
34. Bircholt
35. Beane
36. Worth
37. Ham
38. New Church
39. Aloesbridg
40. Romney
41. Langport

DOVER CASTLE

1. Royal Palace 2. King Arthurs great Hall 3. King Arthurs lesser Hall 4. Duke of Suffolks Gate 5. Duke of Suffolks Palace 6. Old Armory 7. The Defence of the Well 8. North Gate 9. Keeper Gate 10. Kings Gate

KENT.

KENT, in *Latin Cantium*, had its Name very probably from the Nature of its Situation, as being a Nook or Corner much after the ſame manner as *Cantir* in *Scotland*, and ſome other Territories. It's a County of a large Extent, being from *Dover* South-eaſtwards unto *Deptford* Weſtward, about ſixty Miles in Length; and from St. *James*'s in the Iſle of *Grange* Northwards to *Brombil* Southwards, about thirty four, making in Circumference about an hundred and ſixty Miles; but its Length, according to *Lambert*, from *Langley-Style* in the Pariſh of *Beckenham*, to *Ramſgate* in *Thanet*, is about fifty three Miles, made by the Maps above ſixty. *Kilburn* reckons it from the Weſt Part of *Lewiſham* to the Eaſt of *St. Peter* in *Thanet*, about fifty two Miles; but in the middle Length of it from the Weſt of *Bradſted* to the Eaſt of *Ringwold*, it is but forty ſeven. Its Breadth from the *Rother* South of *Newenden* to *Nournhead*, or rather to *North-Inlet* in the Iſle of *Grean*, is a little above twenty ſix; and it is about an hundred and ſixty in Circumference, though *Kilburn* makes it an hundred and ſixty two. There are thoſe who think it was formerly of a greater Extent, and that it reached to *Lambeth-Ferry*, where ſome have placed *London* itſelf. It is encompaſſed on all Parts by the *Thames* and the narrow Seas, except towards the Weſt and Southweſt, by the Counties of *Surrey* and *Suſſex*.

It is, though hilly, generally of a rich and fertil Soil, plentifully provided with Corn and other Grain, and ſtored alſo with Cattle, Fiſh, Fowl, and Fruits, which are eſteemed the beſt in *England*. The Air, though not very ſerene, by reaſon of the Vapours ariſing from the Sea and Rivers, yet is temperate and good, except in the Weald and Marſhes.

The Inhabitants diſtinguiſh the County, as it lies South-eaſtward from the *Thames*, into three Parts; the Upper, upon the *Thames*, is eſteemed healthy, but not wealthy; the Middle both healthy and wealthy; and the Lower wealthy, but not healthy, as lying low and moiſt in the Marſhes, and conſequently aguiſh.

The Inhabitants of this Country, in the Time of the *Roman* Invaſion under *Julius Cæſar*, were reputed the civileſt of all the *Britons*; and after thoſe Invaders had eſtabliſhed themſelves here, *Kent* was under the Governors of *Britannia Prima*; but the Sea-Coaſt, which they termed the *Saxon* Shoar, had from the Time of *Dioclefian* a peculiar Governor, called Count of the *Saxon* Shoar in *Britain*, whoſe Buſineſs it was to fix Garriſons on the Sea-Coaſt, to prevent the Plunderings of the Barbarians, eſpecially the *Saxons*, and had under him two thouſand one hundred Horſe and Foot; he had under him the Maſter of the Foot (ſtyled *Præſentalis*, from his conſtant Preſence in the Army,) and ſome other Troops, beſides the particular Garriſons for the Ports, in a Readineſs upon all Occaſions. His Office or Court conſiſted of a Principal or Maſter, out of the Maſters or Generals, relating to the Foot; two Accomptants, one for the Emperor's Gifts, another of his privy Purſe, a Goaler, a Judge-Advocate called *Cornicularius*, from a Horn, by the winding of which he commanded Silence in the Court; an Aſſiſtant, Under-Aſſiſtant, Regiſter, particular Receivers, *&c.* And it is very probable, that it was in Imitation of this Method of the *Romans*, that our Anceſtors ſet over this Coaſt, a Warden of the Cinque-Ports, becauſe as the Count of the *Saxon* Shoar preſided over nine, ſo does he over five Ports.

But after the *Romans* had quitted *Britain*; though ſome Authors ſay, *Vortigern* beſtowed this County on *Hengiſt*, for the Love he bore to his Daughter *Rowenna*, yet the *Saxon* Chronicle is ſilent as to her, and ſhews us, that *Hengiſt* got it rather by Force of Arms, in two pitch'd Battles at *Aylesford* and *Crayford*. It is certain that *Kent* was the firſt *Saxon* Kingdom in *Britain*, in 456, which they called the Kingdom of the *Kentiſh* Men, and which, after three hundred and twenty Years, upon *Baldred* the laſt King's being conquered, came under the Power of the *Weſt-Saxons*, and ſo continued till the *Norman* Conqueſt; though indeed *Baldred*'s leaving that Kingdom to his Son *Æthelſtan*, ſeems to imply, that he was not ſo wholly conquered as to be the very laſt King of this Country.

At the *Norman* Conqueſt the *Kentiſh* Men carrying Boughs before them, ſurrendred themſelves to King *William* at *Swaneſcomb*, upon Condition the Cuſtoms of their Country might be preſerved, and eſpecially *Gavelkind*, by which all Lands of that Nature are divided among the Males equally, or in default of ſuch among the Females: By this they enter upon the Eſtate at ſixteen Years of Age, and have Power to make it over

over to any either by Gift or Sale, without Conſent of the Lord; and by it the ſame Perſons ſucceed to theſe ſorts of Lands, though their Parents be ſentenced for Theft, *&c.* but though this is oppoſed by Mr. *Somner* and others, yet it muſt be owned to have ſome Remains in the preſent Conſtitution.

It was the Conqueror that ſet a Conſtable over *Dover* Caſtle, and made him Warden of the Cinque-Ports, *viz. Haſtings*, *Dover*, *Hithe*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*, to which *Winchelſea* and *Rye* were added as Principals, and ſome other little Towns only as Members; and becauſe they were obliged to ſerve in our naval Wars, they enjoyed many Immunities, as from Payment of Subſidies, from Wardſhip of their Children as to Body, while that remained a Law, as alſo from being ſued in any Court but within their own Town: and the Barons of the Cinque-Ports, at the Coronation of our Kings and Queens ſupport the Canopy, and for that Day have their Table ſpread and furniſh'd upon the King's Right Hand.

The County is divided into fourteen Bailiwicks; there are alſo ſeventeen Franchiſes or Liberties, which have Courts of Record to hold Pleas of all Actions Real, Perſonal, and Mixt: And as to its topographical Diviſion, it is ſevered into five Laths, which are again ſubdivided into ſix Hundreds.

The *Thames* leaving *Surrey*, receives the *Ravenſbourn*, upon which River there are the Remains of a large Fortification, the Area whereof is encloſed with treble Rampires, and Ditches of a vaſt Height and Depth, near two Miles in Circumference, which ſome will have to be *Cæſar*'s Camp, but others a *Roman* Work of a later Date, and more ſettled Times. Learned Men cannot agree, whether this or *Woodcote* in *Surrey* was the old *Noviomagus*.

Somewhat lower on the ſame River lies *Bromley*, a Town that has a Market on *Thurſdays*, and remarkable for the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s Palace, and a College or Hoſpital erected in the Reign of *Charles* II. by Biſhop *Warner*, for the Maintenance of twenty poor Miniſters Widows, with an Allowance of 20 *l. per Annum* to each and 50 *l.* to their Chaplain; the firſt, but not the laſt of this kind erected in *England*. The Manor of *Bromley*, belonging to the Biſhoprick of *Rocheſter*, was on the firſt of *March*, 1648, ſold by thoſe then in Power to *Auguſtine Skinner*, for the Sum of 5665 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.*.

Deptford, formerly called *Weſt-Greenwich*, is near the Place where the *Ravenſbourne* falls into the *Thames*, where there is a noble Yard, now widened to more than double what it was formerly, with a wet Dock of two Acres for Ships, and another of an Acre and a half for Maſts; beſides an Enlargement of its Store-Houſes, Dwelling-Houſes, Launches, *&c.* ſuitable thereto. That called the *Trinity-Houſe* of *Deptford-Strond* is here, a College erected for the Uſe of Seamen, but without the leaſt Share either of Truſt or Authority in the Navy Royal. *Deptford*, upon the Conqueſt, fell to the Share of *Mamignot* a *Norman* Baron, and afterwards paſſed into the Family of the *Says*, from whom *Says-Court* had the Name, now in the *Evelyn* Family.

From hence the *Thames* runs to *Greenwich*, the old *Grenovicum*, formerly noted for being the Harbour of the *Daniſh* Fleet, and for their Cruelty in murdering *Ealpheg*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in 1012. It was famous for a Royal Seat built by *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloceſter*, and called *Placentia*, much enlarged by *Henry* VII. who added a ſmall Houſe of Friers Mendicants, and finiſhed the Tower begun by Duke *Humphrey* on the top of the Hill, from whence there is a noble Proſpect: It was finiſhed by *Henry* VIII. That Houſe is now quite gone, and another begun by *Charles* II. and inſtead of the Tower you have a Royal Obſervatory erected by the ſame Prince, furniſhed with all ſorts of Mathematical Inſtruments. This Royal Obſervatory was begun to be built in 1673, and was finiſhed about two Years after, *viz.* in 1675. *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Northampton*, built an Hoſpital at *Greenwich*, and endowed it with Lands for the Maintenance of a Governor and twenty poor Men. There is a School built at *Greenwich* for twenty Boys, by Sir *William Boreman*, and another by Mr. *John Roan*, both well endowed. But the greateſt Glory of *Greenwich*, beſides its fine Park, and ſtately new-built Church, is its Hoſpital, ſeated upon the *Thames*, which, ſo far as it has been hitherto carried on, is extreamly capacious, beautiful, and magnificent, being built for ſuch *Engliſh* Seamen, as by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents ſhall be diſabled from farther Service in the Royal Navy, and for the Widows and Children of ſuch as happen to be ſlain in Sea-Service. It is deſigned for no leſs than three thouſand Seamen. Prince *George* of *Denmark* had a Leaſe of *Greenwich* Houſe, which at his Death was valued at 2800 *l.* and fell to the Queen's Share of his Eſtate. *Greenwich* never became a Title of Honour, till Queen *Anne*, in the fourth Year of her Reign, created *John* Duke of *Argyle* Baron of *Chatham*, and Earl of *Greenwich*; and he has ſince, by his preſent Majeſty, been created Duke of *Greenwich*.

Lewiſham, or *Leuſham*, is near *Greenwich*, where for erecting two Free-Schools and an Alms-Houſe by *Abrahvm Rolfe*, Clerk, an Act of Parliament paſſed in the ſixteenth of *Charles* II. *William Leg*, Earl of *Dartmouth*, is Viſcount *Lewiſham*. Between *Lewiſham* and *Dulwich* is a Hill with an Oak upon it, call'd the *Oak of Honour*, becauſe Queen *Elizabeth* once dined under it. The old Tree is now gone, but another is planted in the room of it.

About three Miles behind *Greenwich* lies *Eltham*, formerly a Retiring-Place of our Kings.

Charlton

Charlton is not far from *Greenwich*, near which there is an Hospital erected by Sir *John Morden*, and now well endowed since his Lady's Death.

Redbroke near *Charlton*, became a Title of Honour in the Reign of King *Charles* I. who created Sir *William Harvey* Baron of *Ross* in *Ireland*, Lord *Harvey* of *Redbroke*.

From *Greenwich* the *Thames* passes to *Woolwich*, which how much soever it has been overlooked by the Historians of this County, has contributed to the Number and Magnitude of our Royal Navy, equally with any other two; besides its Right by Seniority to the Title of Mother-Dock of them all. They have at *Woolwich* a neat Alms-House for six poor Widows, with a high Brick Tower overlooking the *Thames*. It's upon *Woolwich-Green* that the Officers of the Ordnance usually try their new-cast Guns, Mortars, *&c.* We find it recorded, that the *Thames* in the Year 1236 overflowing its Banks, made the Marshes about *Woolwich* to be all of a Sea, to which Boats and other Vessels were carried with the Stream; so that besides Cattle, most of the Inhabitants Men, Women, and Children were drowned.

The *Thames* now soon meets with the *Darent* from *Surrey*, flowing gently by *Westram*, the Seat of the Earl of *Jersey*, and not far from *Sevenoke*, remarkable for a Lord Mayor of that Name, who erected a School and Hospital there, and for the Defeat of Sir *Humphrey Stafford* by *Jack Cade* and his rebellious Followers; adjoining to which you have *Knoll* the Duke of *Dorset*'s Seat, and then it runs to *Chevening*, the Seat and Estate of the late *Thomas Lennard* Earl of *Sussex*, which was afterwards purchased by *James Stanhope*, most deservedly created first by King *George*, Baron of *Elvaston* and Viscount *Mahone*, and afterwards Earl *Stanhope*, for his eminent Services both in Court and Camp, whose immature Death was much lamented by all that knew him. Then it reaches *Otford*, where the *Mercian* King *Offa* so compleatly subdued the *Kentish* King *Ealhmund* and his whole Country in 723, that he transferred the Archiepiscopal Chair to *Litchfield*, where it continued one and thirty Years. Here the *Danes* in 1016 received a great Overthrow with the Loss of five thousand Men. It was proud of its noble Palace built by Archbishop *Warham*, which his immediate Successor, *Cranmer*, to avoid Envy, exchanged with *Henry* VIII.

Lullingston, that had formerly a Castle, lies lower down upon the *Darent*, which runs next to *Derwent*, where *Vortimer* fell upon and slew many of the *Saxons*, and near its Mouth gives Name to *Dartford*, a large Town situated on the high Road, and well accommodated with Inns, *&c.* It has a good Market on *Saturdays*. Here *Wat Tyler*, a Tyler of this Town, began his impious Rebellion, in the Time of *Richard* II. the History of which is so well known, that we need not repeat it. The Earl of *Jersey* is Viscount *Dartford*; below which Place the *Darent* receives the Rivulet *Crecce*, whence the Name of *Crecanford* or *Creyford*, where *Hengist* gave such a Defeat to the *Britons*, eight Years after his first Arrival, that he quietly established his Kingdom of *Kent*.

If you follow the *Thames* from *Darent* to the Mouth of the *Medway*, you will see *Greenhithe*, where the *Danish* King *Swane* landed and encamped, or rather at *Swanescomb* higher up in the Country, and a little lower *Gravesend*, a Place of great Resort, as being the common Landing for Strangers and Seamen in their Passages to *London*, as likewise for taking Shipping for *France*. They have plentiful Markets here on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*.

At the Back of *Gravesend*, more within Land, stands *Cobham*, for a long time the Seat of the Barons *Cobham*, which passed at at length with a Daughter to *de la Pole*, and with his Daughter to the famous Sir *John Oldcastle*, Lord *Cobham*, who suffered Death for attempting a Reformation in Religion: The *Brooks* were afterwards Lords *Cobham*; but the last being condemned for Treason in the Reign of King *James* I. who gave the Manor to his Kinsman the Duke of *Lenox*, the Title lay dormant, till King *Charles* I. in the twentieth of his Reign, made Sir *John Brook*, of *Hekinton* in *Lincolnshire*, Lord *Cobham*; but he dying without Issue, King *George* was pleased to create Sir *Richard Temple* Baronet, first Baron, and afterwards Viscount *Cobham*; tho' others will have it to be *Cobham* in *Surrey*.

A small Tract of Land call'd *Ho*, of which the Earl of *Jersey* is Baron, shoots itself out from *Gravesend* a long way to the East, between the *Thames* and the *Medway*, in which is *Cliffe*, supposed by some to be the *Clives* at *Ho*, where three several Councils were held in 742, 803, and 822; though others will have them to be at *Cleveshoo*, now *Abington*, in *Mercia*. *Hoo*, was sometime the Estate of the *Bardulphs*, then of the Lord *Grey* of *Codnor*, from whom with a Daughter it passed to the Lord *Zouch*; he forfeited it by adhering to the *York* Line against *Henry* VII. who gave it to Sir *Henry Wyat*, which being forfeited by Sir *Thomas* his Grandson, King *James* I. gave it to *Robert* Earl of *Salisbury*, who sold it to Sir *Edward Hales*.

The *Medwege*, now *Medway* (for the making of which navigable in *Kent* and *Sussex*, an Act passed in the sixteenth of *Charles* II.) springs in the Wood *Anderida*, now *Weald*, i. *e.* *Woody Country*, which covers the South Part of the County for a long way together; it is but small at first, and runs by *Penshurst*, the Seat of the Earls of *Leicester*, who have been made Barons of *Penshurst* by King *James* I.

From hence the River goes on to *Tunbridge*, where there was a Castle of the *Clares*, Earls of *Gloucester*, who held the Manor of

Tunbridge

Tunbridge of the ArchBps. of *Canterbury*. This Place gives the Title of a Viſcount to *William de Naſſau*, Earl of *Rochford*. About four or five Miles South from hence are the famous chalybeate *Tunbridge*-Wells, ſo happily tempered with martial Salt, and ſo uſeful for many radicated Diſtempers, that they have been of late ſo much frequented, as to cauſe the building of a great Number of Houſes all about the Place, together with a fair Chapel, moſt of which Houſes being in *Tunbridge* Pariſh, the whole are ſtyled *Tunbridge-Wells*, though the Wells themſelves are in *Spelhurſt*, the neighbouring Pariſh; where over the Porch of the Church are ſtill, in Stone, the Arms of the Duke of *Orleans*, who in the famous Battle of *Agincourt* in 1415, in King *Henry* V.'s Time, was taken Priſoner in the Field by *Richard Waller* Eſq; of *Gromebridge* in this Pariſh, and kept here near twenty five Years. There is a fair Stone Cauſey at *Tunbridge*, leading from the *London* Road to it, which was the Gift of one *John Wilford*, Citizen of *London*, in 1528.

The *Medway* gliding forward from hence near *Hunton*, (where in 1689 a hard Floor of Shells was found by digging,) it proceeds pretty near *Fair-Lane*, the Seat of the Lord *Barnard*, and not far from *Moreworth*, and ſo haſtens to *Maidſtone*, the *Caer Megwad*, or rather *Medwag* of *Ninnius*, and ſuppoſed to be the *Vagniacæ* of *Antoninus*. *Megwad* ſeems to have been made from the River *Vaga*, and ſo ſtyled from its extravagant ſtruggling and winding, as it does hereabouts. *Maidſtone*, thought by others to be only a Contraction of *Medway's Town*, is a large, fair, ſweet, populous and well-frequented Town, and enjoys ſeveral Privileges granted to its Inhabitants by King *Edward* VI. and confirmed by Queen *Elizabeth*. It being a Borough Town, it ſends Members to Parliament. Here is one of the County-Goals, and where the Aſſizes are uſually kept. Here is a Free-School for the Education of Youth; and its Market on *Thurſdays* is very conſiderable. It's governed by a Mayor; the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* had a Palace here. It gives the Title of Viſcount to the Earl of *Winchelſea*. A bloody Fight happened in *June* 1648, between Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, General for the Parliament, and ſome *Kentiſh* Gentlemen that had taken up Arms for King *Charles* I. and poſted themſelves in this Town, which they ſo well defended, though unequal in Number, that he could not gain it till after three Aſſaults by Storm, which it ſuſtained with ſo much Bravery, that the Veterans owned, that whatever they got was by Inches, and dearly bought, and that they had never met with the like deſperate Service in all the War. *Pinnenden-Heath*, near *Maidſtone*, is famous for the meeting of the Freeholders for the Election of Knights of the Shire, and in the Conqueror's Time was pitch'd upon as the propereſt Place to adjuſt the Difference between Archbiſhop *Lanfranc* and *Odo* Earl of *Kent*, the Conqueror's Brother, who had notoriouſly encroached upon the Lands and Privileges of the Sees of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, during his Abode in this County.

The *Medway* at *Maidſtone* is joined by a ſmall River from the Eaſt, that ariſes at *Bigots*, others ſay at *Ewel*, in a little Wood, leſs than a Mile from *Lenham*, which ſeems to be the *Dorolenum* of *Antoninus*, that is, the Water *Lenum*, as being ſituated on the Conſular Way, which formerly went from *Dover* through the middle of *Kent*; but others will not allow this to be the *Aqua Lena*, but rather the Spring in *Streetwell* Town: Some take it to be *Bapchild*, between *Sittingbourn* and *Oſſpring*, which muſt have been a Place of Note in the *Saxon* Times, inſomuch that Archbiſhop *Brightwald* held a Synod here. Various indeed are the Opinions about the *Durolenum*, which others contend ſhould be read *Durolevum*; however, thoſe of beſt Judgment are inclined to place *Durolenum* at *Lenham*, in whoſe Church, on the Tomb of *Robert Thompſon* Eſq; Grandſon to *Mary Honywood*, the Wife of *Robert Honywood* of *Charing* Eſq; are theſe Words:

——*She had at her Deceaſe, lawfully deſcended from her, three hundred ſixty ſeven Children; ſixteen of her own Body, one hundred and fourteen Grandchildren, two hundred twenty eight in the third Generation, and nine in the fourth. Her Renown liveth with her Poſterity; her Body lieth in this Church, and her Monument may be ſeen in* Mark's Hall *in* Eſſex, *where ſhe died.*

Boſton-Malherb is near *Lenham*, ſometime the Seat of the Lord *Wotton* of *Merlay*, and afterward gave the Title of a Baron, by the Favour of King *Charles* II. to *Charles-Henry Kirkhoven*, Lord *Wooton*, who built *Belſize* Houſe at *Hampſted*; concerning which the ſaid Prince, when he ſaw it, ſaid, *No body but a* Dutchman *would build ſuch a Houſe in a Bog.*

This River has nothing elſe memorable upon it, except *Leeds*-Caſtle, the unfortunate Seat of *Bartholomew* Lord *Baldeſmere*, who was put to Death by *Edward* II. for keeping the Caſtle againſt him.

Thus the *Medway* after having received the Rivulet *Len*, paſſing through Fields by *Allington*-Caſtle, ſometime the Seat of Sir *Thomas Wyat*, runs to *Aylesford*, called by *Ninius Saiſaneg-Haibail*, becauſe of the *Saxons* being defeated there; and others in the ſame Senſe have called it *Anglesford*, for *Guortimer* routed the *Saxons* here, and forced *Hengiſt* to retire to the Iſle of *Thanet* for Refuge: The common Tradition is, that *Catigern* the *Briton*, and *Horſa* the *Saxon*, were both ſlain in this Action, and that *Horſted* took its Name from the latter, as *Keith-Coty* Houſe near *Aylesford*, being ſome vaſt Stones pitch-

ed

ed at an End, and others acroſs, did from the former. *Edmond Ironſide* purſued the *Danes* alſo hither, and made a great Slaughter of them. There was formerly a *Carmelite* Houſe in *Aylesford* Wood, founded *Anno* 1240. His Majeſty King *George* was pleaſed to create *Heneage Finch*, Lord *Guernſey*, Earl of *Aylesford*, which Honours his Son now enjoys.

There was formerly a Monaſtery at *Boxley*, which is hard by. The City of *London* has great Reaſon to reſpect *Boxley*; for *Edward* the Second, in the fifteenth Year of his Reign, day here at the Abbey, and granted from hence to the City a Charter to elect a Mayor every Year out of their own Body, whereas they were before governed by a Bailiff or *Præpoſitus*, a perpetual Officer placed over them by the King.

Birling, over againſt *Boxley*, was the Barony of the *Maminots*, *Clintons*, *Fines*, and *Aultons*.

On the Eaſt Side of the *Medway*, after it has paſſed by *Halling*, a little higher up is *Rocheſter*, the ancient *Durobrevis*, or *Durobrova*, contracted in the *Saxon* Times to *Roibis*, whence with the uſual Addition of *Ceaſter*, it came to be called *Rocheſter*. It is pleaſantly and commodiouſly ſituated on the *Medway*, over which it has a ſtately Stone Bridge, ſuſtained by diverſe Arches, which leads to *Stroud*, and is indeed one of the fineſt, if not the very beſt in *England*. This Place has undergone many Misfortunes; it was in 676 deſtroy'd by *Ethelred* the *Mercian*; it was ſacked by the *Danes* in 839, and beſieged by them in 885, but relieved by King *Alfred*; and all the Lands of the Biſhoprick were laid waſte by King *Ethelred* in 986; for *Ethelbert* King of *Kent* had founded a Biſhop's See here. The Caſtle near the Church, built by the Conqueror, was ſtrong both by Art and Nature. The Manors, Lands, Houſes, *&c.* belonging to this Biſhoprick, were ſold between the firſt of *March* 1648, and the Year 1650, by thoſe then in Power, to ſeveral Perſons, and the whole Sum amounted to 15257 *l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* ½. The City conſiſts at preſent but of one principal Street, which extends itſelf to a good Length, and is well inhabited. *Rocheſter* never became a Title of Honour till King *James* I. in 1611, created his Favourite, Sir *Robert Carr*, Viſcount *Rocheſter*, and after that Earl of *Somerſet*. *Charles* II. in the Time of his Exile, *Anno* 1652, advanced *Henry* Lord *Wilmot* of *Alderbury* in *Oxfordſhire*, to be Earl of *Rocheſter*, who dying in 1659, was ſucceeded in his Honours by his Son *John* Lord *Wilmot*, and he in 1680 by his Son *Charles*, who dying in his Minority *Anno* 1681, King *Charles* II. created *Laurence Hyde* Eſq; ſecond Son of the Lord Chancellor *Clarendon*, Earl of *Rocheſter*, which Honour his Son *Henry*, upon his Father's Deceaſe in 1711, came to, and now enjoys, as well as that of *Clarendon*, devolved upon him in 1723, by the Deceaſe of his Couſin German *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*. *Rocheſter* ſends two Members to Parliament. Here is an Hoſpital with a very odd Inſcription in Capitals running thus:

RICHARD WATTS, *Eſq;*
Firſt devis'd, An. 1579, *this Relief for Travellers,*
To be had
After the Death of Marian *his Wife,*
Which ſhe,
By the help of Tho. Pagitt *her ſecond Huſband,*
Aſſured Anno 1586,
And died the 31ſt *of* December, 1598.

Juſt over the Door,

Six poor Travelling Men,
Not contagiouſly diſeaſed, Rogues, nor Proctors,
May have Lodging here one Night freely,
and every one 4d. *in the Morning.*

Now the Reaſon of the Excluſion of Proctors from this Benefit, was occaſioned by the Villany of one of that Profeſſion, who was ſent for by Mr. *Watts*, when in a former Sickneſs he ſeemed to be at the Point of Death, to make his Will, which the Proctor did, making himſelf Heir and ſole Executor; but upon Diſcovery, the Teſtator was ſo chagrined, that he could never be brought to entertain a good Opinion of that Set of Men.

The *Medway* paſſing through *Rocheſter* Bridge with a violent Current, grows afterwards more calm, and affords a noble Dock at *Chatham*, made firſt at the Expence of Queen *Elizabeth*. The Yard in the Beginning was confined to a narrow Slip on the Edge of the River beneath the Church, and furniſhed only with one ſmall Dock, which being too ſtreight for the Service, was aſſigned to the Uſe of the Office of Ordnance, while that for the Navy was about the Year 1622 removed to the Place where now it is, accommodated with all the Neceſſaries of a Royal Arſenal, and thoſe ſince encreaſed by Additions of Docks, Launches, Store-Houſes (one no leſs than ſix hundred Foot long,) Maſt-Houſes, Boat-Houſes, *&c.* all which are ſo well fenced with new Forts, as thoſe at *Gillingham*, *Cockham-Wood*, the *Swomp*, &c. and order'd to be farther fortified by Law, all of modern Erection, that there is not perhaps any Arſenal in the World can compare with it. Here we may farther take notice of the Royal Fort of *Sheerneſs*, in the Iſle of *Shepey*, where there is a Yard as an *Appendix* to *Chatham*, for the Uſe of Ships of lower Rates reſorting thither in Time of Action; which Fort was built at the Mouth of the River by King *Charles* II. and is more commodious for its Security than *Queenborough*-Caſtle, which Town ſends Members to Parliament. There is alſo a naval Charity at *Chatham*, for the Relief of Perſons wounded in the Service of the Crown, and is called the *Cheſt at Chatham*, inſtituted in 1588,

and an Hoſpital for the ſame good Uſe. The Duke of *Argyle* was made Baron of *Chatham* by Queen *Anne*.

The *Medway* growing now fuller and broader, is divided at laſt by the Iſle of *Sheppey*, and falls into the Sea by two Mouths, called *Weſt Swale* and *Eaſt Swale*. The Iſland had its Name from feeding a Multitude of Sheep; it is twenty Miles in Circumference, and is exceedingly fruitful in Corn. *Queenborough*-Caſtle ſtands on the Weſt Side of it, and *Shurland* to the Eaſt, which gives the Title of a Baron to the Earl of *Pembroke*. *Queenborough* ſends Members to Parliament, and is a Mayor-Town. *Elizabeth* Lady *Dacres* was in 1680 created Counteſs of *Sheppey* for Life; and King *William* III. made the Honourable *Henry Sidney* Baron of *Milton* near *Sittinbourn*, and Viſcount *Sheppey*, and after that Earl of *Rumney*; but the Honours died with him. This Iſland belongs to the Hundred of *Middleton*, or *Milton*; it was formerly a Royal *Villa*; the Foootſteps of a Caſtle, fortified in 893 by *Haſting* a *Daniſh* Pyrate, yet remain at *Kemſley* Downs, called now *Caſtle-Ruff*; and the Fortifications on the other ſide of the Water, made by King *Alfred*, who came againſt him, ſtill remain by the Name of *Bayard*-Caſtle. *Middleton*, in 1052 was burnt by the rebellious Earl *Godwin*. *Sittingbourn*, in the Neighbourhood, was ſtored with Inns, and was once both a Mayor and Market Town. At *Gaicol-Hill* near *Newington*, in the Neighbourhood of *Sittingbourn*, a large Urn was dug up, that would contain near a Buſhel, ſome Years paſt, and was ſince in the Cuſtody of *John Godfrey* of *Norton-Court* Eſq; The Remains of *Tong*-Caſtle, hard by *Sittingbourn*, ſtill appear. *Tenham* is not far from *Sittingbourn*, which has given the Title of a Baron to the Family of the *Ropers* ever ſince the Reign of King *James* I. The late Noble Lord having turned Proteſtant, ſince the Acceſſion of his Majeſty to the Throne, was made one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to him. *Philip* his Son ſucceeded him.

§. 27.

Feverſham is ſeated not far from *Sheppey*, and there comes a Creek from the *Medway* up to the Town, by reaſon of which it is well frequented by Hoyes and ſuch like Veſſels, which here drive a good Trade, it being the principal Port-Town for this Part of *Kent*: It's large and well inhabited, and has good Markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*. King *Stephen*, his Queen *Maud*, and his Son *Euſtace* were buried here in the Abbey founded by that Prince. King *Charles* II. made Sir *George Sonds* of *Lees-Court* Baron of *Throwley*, Viſcount *Sonds* of *Lees-Court*, and Earl of *Feverſham* with Remainder to *Lewis de Duras* Baron of *Holdenby*, who married his eldeſt Daughter, and he ſucceeded accordingly in 1677; but dying without Iſſue, *Lees-Court*, and the Eſtate, is come to the Counteſs of *Rockingham*, the other Daughter. The Dutcheſs of *Munſter* in *Ireland* was in *April* 1719 created Counteſs of *Feverſham*, at the ſame time that ſhe was made Dutcheſs of *Kendal*.

We ſhall not pretend to enquire into the Reaſon of the deep Pits hereabouts, which are thought to be no more than common Chalk-Pits, but proceed to *Reculver*, anciently *Regulbium*, where the Tribune of the firſt Cohort of the *Vetaſians* lay in Garriſon, and *Roman* Coins have been found: This is the firſt *Roman* Watch-Tower that comes in our Way, and they were uſually built on the higheſt Ground that was near the Place where they thought fit to ſet them; and it was probably at the Place where the Minſter or Church now ſtands. The *Kentiſh* King *Ethelbert* had a Palace here, and the Monaſtery was called *Raculf* Minſter. But how great ſoever *Reculver* might be formerly, the Sea has now got all the Town except a few Houſes, and the Church itſelf is in great Danger of being loſt, to ſave which Men are continually at work to make good the Walls or Banks: Yet to prove its Antiquity, vaſt Numbers of very ſmall Braſs Coins have been found at *Reculver*, beſides old Silver ones in great Plenty: Here alſo Coins have been found call'd *Nummi Britannici*, of the Metal call'd *Electrum*, containing about a fourth Part Gold, and the reſt Braſs; ſome alſo of Silver, with ſuch odd Characters upon them, as are neither *Britiſh* nor *Gothick*, and many Quarter Pieces of the old *Engliſh* Penny. The Sea-Shore has been often as it were cover'd with Fragments of *Roman* Urns, *Pateræ*, &c. great Numbers of Wells, Cellars, or Ciſterns have been diſcover'd, and very long earthen Tubes to convey Heat; many Piles and Planks, a *Roman Strigil*, which Strigils were uſed either to wipe off and clean the Skin, or to drop Ointments and the like into the Ears: Here was alſo found a *Roman Ligula*, which was of three ſorts; for beſides the common Uſe for Garters and Shoe-ſtrings, one ſerved to meaſure Liquids, and another to deſpumate Honey, *&c.* Moreover, they have taken up two or three ſorts of the *Roman Cochleare*, or Spoon, to ſay nothing of the Braſs Rings that ſerved for ſeveral Uſes, and ſeveral *Lunulæ*.

We come now to the Iſle of *Thanet*, divided from the Continent by a ſmall Channel of the *Stour*, made up of two Rivers in the *Weald*, near one of which ſtands *Hothfield*, the Earl of *Thanet*'s Seat. As ſoon as the *Stour* gets into one Channel it viſits *Aſhford*, a Town that has a Market on *Saturdays*, and a Court of Record once in three Weeks, for Actions wherein the Debt and Damages do not exceed twenty Marks. The Earl of *Albemarle* is Baron of *Aſhford*.

About four Miles Eaſt from *Aſhford* is *Aldington*, in which Pariſh there is a Chapel, wherein *Elizabeth Barton*, the Holy Maid of [illegible], acted the chiefeſt of her Impoſtures in the Time of *Henry* VIII. There was formerly very fine painted Figures in the Windows

dows of the Church at *Aſhford*, as the Pictures of *Edward* the Third, the Black Prince, *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, Earl *Rivers*, &c.

The *Stour* now viſits *Wye*, another Market Town, the Fall of whoſe lofty Steeple has ſome time ago beat down Part of the Church. There is a Hill Weſt of *Crundale*, about two Miles North-Eaſt from *Wye* Church, where in the Year 1703, and ſince, ſeveral Urns were found of different Sizes, and human Bones great and ſmall, with ſome other Pieces of Antiquity.

The River next leaves *Eaſtwell*, which is nobly ſituated; the Star-Walks in the Park are exceedingly beautiful, and the Proſpect very extraordinary; for you may ſee down the *Medway* to *Sheerneſs* and the *Buoy in the Nore* one way, and over *Rumney*-Marſh into the *Britiſh* Channel the other way. It is the Seat of the Earl of *Winchelſea*, who is Baron *Fitz-Herbert* of *Eaſtwell*.

It then paſſes by *Olanige*, and ſo to *Chilham*, or *Julham*, where are the Ruines of an ancient Caſtle, ſaid to have been built by *Fulbert* of *Dover*, which in time came to the *Baldeſmeres*: It's a current Opinion among the Inhabitants, that *Cæſar* incamped here in his ſecond Expedition to *Britain*; and the Diſtance in reſpect to his March ſeems to countenance it. The green Barrow below the Town called *Jul-Laber*, was probably the Burying-Place of the Tribune *Laberius Durus*, ſlain by the *Britons*.

Charlam is below *Chilham*, where in 1668 were found very deep in the Ground ſtrange and monſtrous Bones, ſuppoſed to be of ſome marine Animal, left here when the Sea withdrew from theſe Parts; others, from the Teeth conclude them to be an Elephant's.

At five Miles diſtance from *Chilham*, the *Stour* dividing its Channel, runs with a ſwift Current to *Canterbury*, in *Britiſh*, *Durwbyrn*, a *rapid River*, in *Latin Durovernum* and *Darvernum*, and in *Saxon*, *Cant-wara-byrys*; a City while the *Saxon* Heptarchy flouriſh'd, that was the Capital of the Kingdom of *Kent*, and the Seat of their Kings, but before that undoubtedly famous in the *Roman* Times: But nothing has contributed ſo much to its Grandeur, as that *Auguſtine* the Monk, who converted the *Saxons*, built a magnificent Church here, which he dedicated to the Name of *Chriſt*, though it was called a long time St. *Thomas*, in Honour of Archbiſhop *Thomas à Becket*, here ſlain and buried, and ſo much reverenced by the *Romaniſts*. The Bodies of eight Kings have been interred here. This Church is now the Cathedral, a ſuperb Building, with two lofty Towers. It had other magnificent Churches; but *Chriſt-Church* and St. *Auſtin* were both inſtituted for *Benedictine* Monks. Upon the Diſſolution, the vaſt Wealth given to *Becket*'s Shrine was ſeized, and in lieu of Monks, *Chriſt-Church* has a Dean, Archdeacon, twelve Prebendaries, and ſix Preachers. The Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, before the Reformation, were Primates of all *England*, Legates of the Pope, and as it were Patriarchs of the other World; but now they are ſtyled only Primates and Metropolitans of all *England*: The preſent Metropolitan, Dr. *William Wake*, is the eightieth Archbiſhop, and has under him one and twenty Suffragan Biſhops. St. *Martin*'s near *Canterbury* was an ancient Chriſtian Church even in the Time of the *Romans*, and the Seat of a Biſhop from about the Year 805 to about 1087, when Archbiſhop *Lanfranc* would ordain no other. The *Jews* had formerly a Synagogue or School at *Canterbury*. The City of *Canterbury* has been honoured with the Coronation of King *John* and his Queen, with the Marriages of *Henry* II. and *Edward* I. and beſides the *Saxon* Kings buried here, with the Interment of *Edward* the Black Prince, and of *Henry* IV. and his Queen *Jane*. The City is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, has a plentiful Market on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, with a fair Market-Place, over which are Rooms made uſe of by the Civil Magiſtrates. It's well built, its Streets well ordered, and has the Privilege of ſending Members to Parliament. It has at preſent a great Trade, to which the Foreigners in it have contributed very much; They are partly *Wallooms*, and partly *French*, the firſt being driven out of *Artois* and other Provinces of the *Netherlands* in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*, for their Religion, ſettled here, and brought with them the Art of weaving Silk into *England*, and this is now ſo much improved, that their Silks equal, if not exceed any foreign Silk whatſoever, and they ſend great Quantities of it to *London*. The Settlement of the *French* was ſince the Perſecution of *Lewis* XIV. They are numerous and very induſtrious, live frugally, and maintain their own Poor: They join with the *Wallons* in the Publick Service, and make a very great Congregation, having a large Place of Worſhip allowed them by the Cathedral, near which there is alſo a Free-School, called the King's School.

The *Stour* having collected its Waters into one Channel, runs by *Hackington*, famous for the Retirement here of *Lora* Counteſs of *Leiceſter*, and for St. *Stephen*'s Church, built by Archbiſhop *Baldwin*, but prohibited by the Pope; however, the Place ſtill retains the Name of St. *Stephen*, and has been noted for the learned and virtuous Family of the *Manwoods*.

The River in the next Place reaches *Fordwich*, famous for its excellent Trouts, but much more ſo, for giving the Title of Viſcount to the late excellent Perſon Earl *Cowper*, who was twice Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*: Then paſſing on to *Sturemouth*, it there divides its Waters into two Channels, and quitting that Name is called *Wantſume*, and on the Weſt and South forms the Iſle of *Thanet*, waſhed on the other Parts by the Sea.

THANET, is by ſome called *Athanaton* and *Thanaton*, by *Aſſer Inis Rubin*, perhaps from *Rutupium*; but we conceive its ancient *Britiſh* Name to have been *Ynis tan tyd*, i. e. *Corn-bearing Iſland*, wherein it ſtill abounds, as it does in Graſs and a white chalky Soil. It is eight Miles long, and four broad; it was formerly reckoned to have ſix hundred Families in it, the *Saxons* firſt landed and ſettled here by the Conſent of *Vortigern*. *Camden* will have it, that *Vortimer* gave them a bloody Defeat here, when at *Lapis Tituli*, now *Stonar*, he obliged them to make a haſty and diſorderly Retreat to their Pinnaces: Others object and ſay, *Stonar* in old Records is called *Eſtonore*, and yet own it ſhews it to have been a Landing-Place. Here *Vortimer* commanded his People to bury him, as a Means to curb the Inſolency of the *Saxons*. Others would rather have it to be *Folkſtone*, or *Lapis Populi*, the preſent *Stonar* not being on the Banks of the *Gallick* Sea, as *Ninius* deſcribes his *Lapis Tituli* to be; nor ſtanding high, but in a low Place, and ſo unfit for a conſpicuous Monument, that was deſigned to ſtrike a Terror at a Diſtance, both which are more agreeable to *Folkſtone*; neither does *Ninius* expreſly ſay, that *Lapis Tituli* was in *Thanet*. *Cambden* adds, that *Hengiſt* defeated the *Britons* at *Whipſted* in this Iſland, which is inconſiſtent with the *Saxon* Chronicle, which gives an Account of the *Britons* being routed in many Battles before, and driven out of *Kent*. The ſuperſtitious People of thoſe Times aſcribed the Fertility of this Iſland to *Auſtin*'s landing in it. Here was a Nunnery, built by the Lady *Domneva*, for ſeventy Virgins, of which St. *Mildred* was Prioreſs. This Iſland was miſerably harraſſed by the *Danes*, and did not recover till the *Norman* Settlement. Some extol the great Induſtry of the Inhabitants hereabouts, both by Land and Water. *Thanet* came not to be a Title of Honour, till the fourth of King *Charles* I. who was pleaſed to advance Sir *Nicholas Yuſton* Baron *Yuſton* of *Yuſton* in *Suſſex*, to be Earl of *Thanet*, and in 1632 was ſucceeded by his Son *John*, who dying in 1664, and leaving ſix Sons, *Nicholas*, *John*, *Richard*, *Thomas*, *Sackvil* and *George*; he has been already ſucceeded by four of them, and *Thomas*, a Nobleman of exemplary Virtue and Charity, is now Earl of *Thanet*.

On the South ſide of the Mouth of the *Wantſumb*, and over-againſt the Iſland, was the City *Rhutupiæ* of *Ptolomy*, and the *Rhutupis Portus* of *Antoninus*, by *Bede* called *Reptaceſter*, by others *Ruptimouth*, *Richborg*, and now *Richborrow*; but it is controverted, whether *Rhutupiæ* was the ſame with *Portus Rhutupenſis* and *Rhutupiæ Statio*: *Somner* would have the laſt to be *Sandwich*, others *Stonar*, whoſe Situation formerly pleaded in its Favour: It was afterwards named *Lundenwick*, or the Port to which all ſuch as traded either to *London* from foreign Parts, or from *London* into Places beyond the Seas, had their chief Reſort. The City was ſtretched out along the Deſcent of a Hill; and there was a Tower upon a high Ground that overlook'd the Sea, which now the Sands have ſo entirely excluded, that it ſcarce comes within a Mile of the Place: Such a Situation induces us to believe, that the Place had its Name from the *Britiſh* Word *Rhiu*,, which ſignifies an *Aſcent* or *Deſcent*, the Riſing or Fall of a Hill, an Etymology that no body has ever before as much as touch'd upon. It was very famous under the *Roman* Government; they commonly ſailed from hence out of *Britain* to the Continent, and the *Roman* Fleets arrived here. The *Herulian*, *Batavian*, and *Meſian* Regiments, in the Time of *Conſtantius*, arrived here, in order to ſtop the Incurſions of the *Picts* and *Scots*. *Theodoſius*, the Father of *Theodoſius* the Emperor, came to land here with his Cohorts, called *Herculii*, *Jovii*, *Victores*, and *Fidentes*; and afterwards, to depreſs the *Saxon* Pyracies, the ſecond Legion, called *Auguſta*, was removed from *Iſca Silurum*, in *Wales*, hither, and had here a Commander of its own under the Count of the *Saxon* Shoar. *Rhutupiæ* likewiſe flouriſhed after the coming in of the *Saxons*. The *Kentiſh* King *Ethelbert* had his Palace here, but then it began to decay; but now Age has eraſed the very Tracks of it, except the Draughts of Streets croſſing one another, when the Corn is grown up; and nothing, ſays *Cambden*, now remains, but ſome ruinous Walls of a ſquare Tower, cemented with a ſort of Sand extremely binding.

The next Place we viſit is *Sandwich*, the *Sondwic* of the *Saxons*, and ſo denominated from Sand; an ancient Town, where the *Kentiſh* King *Ethelſtan*, about 850, overthrew the *Danes* in a naval Fight, and it is mentioned in the Chartularies of *Canterbury* in 979. It grew up more and more out of the Ruines of *Richborough* and *Stonar*, till the Days of the Confeſſor, when it was made one of the Cinque-Ports, and the ſecond in Order. It formerly felt the Fury of the *Danes*, and was burnt and ſack'd by the *French*. It has always been eſteem'd a Town of Trade and Repute, but its Harbour will not admit of great Ships. It ſends two Barons to Parliament, and has two weekly Markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*. *Edward Mountague*, who commanded in chief the Fleet which brought back King *Charles* II. was ſoon after the Reſtoration created Lord *Mountague* of *St. Neot's*, Viſcount *Hinchingbroke*, and Earl of *Sandwich*; he loſt his Life in a Sea-Fight againſt the *Dutch* in 1672, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Edward*, who died in 1688, and was the Father of *Edward* the preſent Earl.

Winſborough, but more rightly *Wodenſborough*, about a Mile and a half South-weſtward from *Sandwich*, had very probably its Name from the great *Saxon* Deity *Woden*, and 'tis ſuppoſed, with good Reaſon, that the high

Mount by the Church-yard was the very Place where that Idol was worſhipped.

Wingham is not far from *Sandwich*, of which the late Earl *Cowper* was made Baron by the late Queen *Anne*.

Knowlton Manor is about three Miles South-weſtward from *Sandwich*, was the Eſtate of the famous Sir *John Narborough*, whoſe two Sons Sir *John* and *James* being loſt with Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, it went with their only Siſter *Elizabeth* in Marriage to Sir *Thomas d'Aeth*, who has rebuilt the Seat very handſomly, and made the Place very agreeable.

Barfriſton, or *Barſton*, is a Pariſh about five Miles Weſt of *Sandwich*; the Miniſter of which in 1700 was buried at the Age of ninety ſix; he that preached his Funeral-Sermon was eighty two; he that read the Service, eighty ſeven; the Pariſh-Clerk of the ſame Age, but then abſent; the Sexton eighty ſix, and his Wife above eighty; and ſeveral of the neighbouring Pariſh of *Colred* were at the Funeral, who were above an hundred Years old.

Ptolomy places the Promontory of *Cantium* below *Rhutupiæ*, as the utmoſt Cape of this Corner, which we call the *Foreland*, tho' the whole Shore hereabouts was called by the Poets the *Rhutupian* Shore. The Shore running for ſome Miles Southwards from the *Cantian* Promontory, is indented with the Riſings of ſeveral Hills; but when it comes to *Sandon* and *Deal* (which laſt is a Member of the Town and Port of *Sandwich*, and was ſtrengthened with a Caſtle by *Henry* VIII.) it falls and lies flat and plain to the Sea. *Cæſar* landed at *Deal*, in *Britiſh Dole*, which ſignifies a low and open Place upon the Sea or a River; he himſelf ſaying in his Commentaries, that he landed upon an open and plain Shore, and that he was very warmly received by the *Britons*. Dr. *Harris* and others are of Opinion, that *Cæſar*'s Landing-Place was at or near the old Mouth of the *Portus Rutupenſis*, and perhaps nearer to that than the Place where *Sandown*-Caſtle now ſtands; and ſuppoſing the Situation of the Shore the ſame now as then, he is inclined to think the Landing-place to be between the Sand-Hills and the Neſs. Be it as it will, the ingenious Dr. *Halley* has demonſtrated from all the Circumſtances of the Story, and the ebbing and flowing of the Tides, that he landed on the twenty ſixth of *Auguſt* in the Afternoon. There are Ridges for a long way together upon this Shore, which ſome Authors fancy to be a ſort of Ship-Camp, which *Cæſar* was ten Days and as many Nights in making, to draw in and ſecure his ſhattered Ships from Storms, and alſo againſt the *Britons*; and it is ſtill the more probable, if this Rampire be called *Romeſ-work*. You have a Ridge of high Rocks all along from *Deal*, abounding with Samphire, that run for about ſeven Miles to *Dover*, where it opens itſelf to Paſſengers, and does as it were receive and encloſe the Sea between two Hills.

Dover, if we may rely on the Authority of *Lambart*, was in *Britiſh* called *Dyfyrrha*, ſignifying a *ſteep Place*, in *Latin Dubris*, and by the *Saxons Dofra*; it lies in the Break of the Ridge of Rocks aforementioned, where the Harbour itſelf formerly was, as may be gathered from the Anchors and Planks of Ships dug up: It was ſo noted a Paſſage to the Continent, that it was formerly provided by Law, that no body ſhould go out of the Kingdom in Pilgrimage, that ſhould take Shipping at any other Place. It's one of the Cinque Ports, and was bound heretofore to find one and twenty Ships of War, in the ſame manner and Form as *Haſtings*. It had formerly a Wall on that Part lying towards the Sea, a Church called St. *Martin*, and a Houſe of the Knights Templars, of which there are now no Remains. It likewiſe affords a See to the Suffragan of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, whenever any ſuch is appointed, for the Adminiſtration of ſuch things as concern Order only. Here is a large Caſtle on a rugged and ſteep Rock, but now neglected, which is ſaid to have been built by *Julius Cæſar*; but it was certainly a Work of the *Romans*; there was in it formerly two Chapels, a College of Canons, ſeveral Streets, and a Market kept. It was looked upon a little before the coming in of the *Normans*, as the great Strength of *England*; and *William* the *Norman*, when he had an Eye upon the Kingdom, took an Oath of *Harold* to deliver the Caſtle and Well into his Hands; and when he got Poſſeſſion of *England* took great Care to ſecure it. Upon another Rock over againſt this, and almoſt as high, there was a Tower, or Light-Houſe, for the Direction of Sailors, called *Bredonſtone*, and by ſome the *Devil's Drop of Mortar*. *Henry* VIII. built a Mole or Pier beneath this Rock at a great Expence, but the Sea has proved too hard for it, to repair which Queen *Elizabeth* expended great Sums; and more Acts of Parliament than one have been made in our Time for laying Duties upon Exports and Imports towards it. The Lords Wardens of the Cinque-Ports, ſince *Shipway* has been antiquated, have of late been ſworn here, where moſt of the Buſineſs relating to the Ports is generally tranſacted. This is the uſual Paſſage between *England* and *France*, though the Town is not now conſiderable. It appears by the *Tower* Records, that in the ſeventeenth of *Edward* II. here were twenty one Wards in it, each of which was to find a Ship for forty Days at their own Charge for the King's Uſe, in Conſideration of which, each Ward had then a licenſed Pacquet-Boat, which was called a *Paſſenger*, to carry or fetch Perſons over to or from *France*; and from *Whitſand* to *Dover*, the Price for a ſingle Perſon was 6 *d.* in Summer, and 1 *s.* in Winter; and for carrying a Horſe, 18 *d.* in Summer, and 2 *s.* in Winter. Of ſeven Pariſh Churches,

8. 46-)-8.

Churches, there are now but two. However, it is govern'd by a Mayor, and in the Reign of King *Charles* I. gave the Title of Earl to *Henry* Lord *Hunſdon*, Viſcount *Rochford*, in which Honour he was ſucceeded by his Son *John*, who dying without Male Iſſue, though the Barony continued in the collateral Line, the Earldom expired; but King *James* II. created *Henry Jermyn*, Eſq; in 1685, Baron of *Dover*, and he departing this Life in 1708, and leaving no Son, Queen *Ann* the ſame Year was pleaſed to create *James Douglas*, Duke of *Queenſberry* in *Scotland*, Baron of *Rippon*, Marqueſs of *Beverley*, and Duke of *Dover*, wherein he is ſucceeded by his Son the preſent Duke, who nevertheleſs has not a Right to ſit in Parliament by Virtue of this Title.

This Coaſt is parted from the Continent of *Europe* by a narrow Sea, ſwelling at every Tide with terrible Waves, but ſuppoſed by ſome to have been in ancient Times joined by an *Iſthmus* to the Continent; but this carrying more of Speculation than Certainty in it, we muſt paſs it over, and obſerve that the Chalky Rocks hanging as it were one by another, run in a continued Ridge from *Dover* for five Miles together, as far as *Folkſtone*, an ancient Town, where *Roman* Coins have been found, and ſuppoſed to be one of thoſe Towers which the *Romans*, under *Theodoſius* the younger, according to *Gildas*, erected on the South Coaſt of *Britain*, to guard it againſt the *Saxons*; in whoſe Time here, it was noted for a Nunnery built by *Eanſwida*, the *Kentiſh* King *Eadbald*'s Daughter. Some ſay it once contained five Pariſh Churches, ſince reduced to one; it is a Member of the Port of *Dover*, is govern'd by a Mayor, Jurats, *&c.* and has a Market on *Thurſdays*. It was heretofore a Barony of the Family *de Abrincis*, after them of the *Creveceurs*, *Sandwiches*, and *Seagraves*. Some Hills in this Neighbourhood have been obſerved to have viſibly ſunk and grown lower, in the Memory of many.

5. 98.

The Shore turning Weſtward from hence, you have *Saltwood* near it, once a Caſtle of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, enlarged by Archbiſhop *Courtney*, and *Oſtenhanger*, ſome time the Seat of the Lord *Poinings*; and *Hithe* is at about four Miles Diſtance, once a Place of Note, and one of the *Cinque-Ports*, from whence it has its Name, *Hith* in *Saxon* ſignifying a Port or Station; but it is not now much frequented, by Reaſon of the Sea's Unkindneſs in forſaking it, its Haven being choak'd up, and other Misfortunes: However, it has an indifferent Market on *Saturdays*, and two Hoſpitals under the Government of the Mayor and Jurats. This and Weſt *Hithe*, owe their Origin to *Lime*, a ſmall Village in the Neighbourhood, and once a very famous Port, call'd *Portus Lemanis*, by *Antoninus* and others; but *Ptolomy* calls it the new Haven, whereas its Name was *Limen* or *Leman*, and now *Lime*. Here the *Turnacenſian* Company had its Station, under the Count of the *Saxon* Shore. You have a paved military Way, eaſily diſcerned to be *Roman*, leading from hence to *Canterbury*; and *Studfall* Caſtle, hard by, on the decline of a Hill, including ten Acres; the Remains of the Walls are of *Britiſh* Bricks and Flints, with a very ſtrong Cement. Mr. *Somner* will not allow it to be the old *Portus Lemanis*, but ſome other *Roman* Fort, and ſets the former about *Romney*, but others computing the Diſtance to be exactly ſixteen Miles from *Canterbury* to *Stutfall*, with much more Reaſon fix it here.

5. 99.

Some have thought that a large River called *Lemanus* once fell into the Sea at this Place, but upon ſuch ſlender Grounds, that the moſt judicious Antiquaries reject the Notion; we therefore proceed from hence to *Romney-Marſh*, a plain Level, ſays *Cambden*, which from *Lemanis* contains fourteen Miles in Length, and eight in Breadth, and has two Towns, nineteen Pariſhes, and about forty four thouſand and two hundred Acres of Land, very fruitful, and exceeding good for the fatning of Cattle; it has been gradually join'd to the Land by the Sea, which has made Amends here for what it has ſwallow'd up in other Parts; and there has been no ſmall Art uſed by fencing to keep that Element from returning upon it. *Edward* IV. for the better Government of it, made it a Corporation, conſiſting of a Bailiff, Jurats, and Common Council: The *Saxons* called the Inhabitants *Merſe-Ware*, i. e. *Marſh* or *Fen-Men*.

Romney, *Romeney*, and formerly *Romenal*, ſtands in this Marſhy Tract, ſuppoſed by ſome, from the Name, to have been a *Roman* Work. It is one of the *Cinque Ports*, and old *Romney* and *Lid* are Members of it, and they were formerly bound jointly to fit out five Ships of War; it is ſeated on a high, gravelly, and ſandy Hill, and the Inhabitants on the Account of their Sea Service, were heretofore exempt from all Cuſtoms, except Robbery, Breach of the Peace, and Foriſtel. This Town about the Time of the Conqueſt was in a flouriſhing Condition, having in it twelve Wards, five Churches, a Priory, and an Hoſpital. But the Sea breaking in upon this Tract in the Reign of *Edward* I. made terrible Havock both of Men, Beaſts, Houſes, Villages, *&c.* and particularly of the populous Village *Promhil*, and removing the *Rother* out of its Channel, ſtopt up its Mouth, and open'd a nearer Paſſage for it into the Sea by *Rye*; ſo that the Town has in effect been upon the decay ever ſince, though it is ſtill the chiefeſt Market Town in the Marſh, which Market is kept on *Thurſdays*, and is pretty well ſerved. Great Attempts were made in the latter Part of King *Charles* II's. Reign, and in the Beginning of King *James* II. to infringe upon the Liberties of *Romney*, and of ſome

ſame boſom of the *Cinque Ports*, in their Election of Barons to repreſent them in Parliament; which, after the Revolution, was taken Notice of, and aſcertained by Parliament. In this Marſh are thoſe Manors call'd *Mote*, *Marden*, *Detling*, *Newenton*, *Crawcheton*, and *Cokerd*, which with other Lands here, *Richard* III. confer'd on *Brackenbury*, Lieutenant of the Tower, for his Concurrence in the barbarous Murder of his innocent Nephews *Edward* V. and *Richard* Duke of *York*; as he did alſo all the Lands and Tenements in this County, and elſewhere, belonging before to Earl *Rivers*, the *Cheneys*, and *Walter Roberts*, to the Value of 117 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* King *William* III. made *Henry* Lord Viſcount *Sidney*, Earl of *Romney*, who dying a Batchelor in 1704, his preſent Majeſty created Sir *Robert Marſham*, Baronet, Baron of *Romney*.

That which is called the *Neſs*, is that Land which below this Shoots forth a long Way to the Eaſt, upon which *Lid* ſtands the chief Market Town in *Weymarſh*, and in this Marſh are *Dunge-Marſh* and *Ways-End*, Places well known to Sailors. In the *Beach* at the Eaſt-End of this Pariſh, is a great Heap of Stones, which the Inhabitants ſay was the Tomb of *Criſpin* and *Criſpianus*: Its Market is on *Thurſdays*. From hence the Shore turning directly Weſtward, reaches the Mouth of the *Rother*, the Boundary for ſome ſpace between *Kent* and *Suſſex*; which has *Newenden* on the *Kent* Side, the *Caer Andred* of the *Britons*, and the *Anderida* of the *Romans*, call'd by the *Saxons Brittenden*; whence the Name of the adjoining Hundred *Selbrittenden*. A Band of the *Abulci* were poſted here, againſt the pyratical *Saxons*, who afterwards quite deſtroy'd the Place, which lay deſolate 'till *Edward* I. built a little Monaſtery of *Carmelites* here, upon which a Town ſoon ſprung up call'd *Newenden*, i. e. a new Town in a Valley. The *Rother* lowet down divides its Stream, and ſurrounds the graſſy Iſle of *Oxney*; and *Apuldore*, a Market Town, is near its Influx into the Sea, where the *Danes* under *Haſting* committed great Spoils, and built a Caſtle; but *Alfred* forced them to Terms of Peace. This in the Time of the *Saxons* ſtood at the Mouth of the *Limene*; whence it is plain, that *Romney*, or at leaſt *Walland Marſh*, was then all Sea, which might very probably in the Time of the *Romans* reach as far as *Newenden*. *Cranbroke*, *Tenterden*, where they have a Free-School, *Benenden* and other Towns, are near in a woody Tract, where the Cloathing Trade began to flouriſh much in the Time of *Edward* III. who invited the *Flemings* over, and gave them great Encouragement; but that Trade is now very much fallen off in this County. *Cranbroke* has a Market on *Saturdays*, eſteem'd the beſt in theſe Parts; and *Tenterden* one on *Fridays*. It's a Member of *Rye*, a Mayor Town, and the Church has a lofty Steeple, formerly uſed for fixing a *Beacon* to direct Sailors.

This County contains four hundred and eight Pariſhes, and no leſs than thirty Towns; its Acres are in Number one Million and two hundred and forty eight thouſand; and its Houſes thirty nine thouſand two hundred and forty two; the Circumference of it being about a hundred ſixty two Miles, though Authors do not exactly agree about it.

This Shire has given Titles of Honour to ſeveral illuſtrious Families.

852, *Ealhere*, Earl of *Kent*, is memorable for his Victory againſt the *Danes* in this County, in 852; but he loſt his Life againſt them in 854.

893, *Coolmund* was conſtituted Earl by King *Alfred*, to withſtand the Incurſions of the *Danes*.

1025, The great *Godwin*, Earl of the Weſt *Saxons*, was Earl of *Kent* in the Time of King *Ethelred*, and the Confeſſor; and his Son *Harold* reputed to be ſo alſo: But to come to more regular Times; preſently after the Conqueſt,

1067, *Odo*, Biſhop of *Bayeux* in *Normandy*, half Brother to *William* the Conqueror, was made Earl of *Kent*.

* * * *

1141, *William* of *Ypres*, a Town in the *Netherlands*; he died in 1162.

* * * *

1227, *Hubert de Burg*, deſcended from *Fitz-Adoline*, Steward to *Henry* II. and Governor of *Wexford* in *Ireland*, was the next Earl; and he was in the eleventh of *Henry* III. *Cum Gladio Comitatus Cantij accinctus*; but tho' he left two Sons, neither of them ſucceeded in the Earldom.

* * * *

1322, *Edmond Plantagenet*, ſirnamed of *Woodſtock*, younger Son of *Edward* I. by his ſecond Wife; beheaded for attempting to reſtore his half Brother to his Throne, *An.* 1329.

1330, *Edmond Plantagenet* his Son, reſtored by Parliament.

1333, *John Plantagenet* his Brother, who dying without Iſſue, *Joan* his Siſter became his Heir.

* * * *

1353, *Thomas Holland*, who married the Lady *Joan*, Daughter of *Edmond* of *Woodſtock*.

1360, *Thomas Holland*, his Son and Heir.

1396, *Thomas Holland*, his Son, Duke of *Surrey*; beheaded at *Cirenceſter*, for a Conſpiracy againſt *Henry* IV. *An.* 1400, and attainted ſoon after.

1401, *Edmond Holland*, Lord Admiral, *Thomas*'s Brother.

* * * *

1461, *William Nevil*, Lord *Falconberg*, younger

younger Brother to Richard Earl of *Saliſbury*.

* * * *

1465, *Edmond Grey*, Lord *Ruthin*, and Lord Treaſurer, created Earl of *Kent* by *Edward* IV.
1489, *George Grey*, his Son.
1505, *Richard Grey*, he waſted his Eſtate much by Gaming, and died in 1523.
1571, *Henry Grey*, his younger Brother by the half Blood, declining to take upon him the Title of Earl, and *Reginald* his eldeſt Son, by his Frugality, much recovering his Eſtate, by the ready Approbation of Queen *Elizabeth*, re-aſſum'd the Title of Earl of *Kent*.
1572, *Henry Grey*, his Brother, he died without Iſſue.
1615, *Charles Grey*, his Brother.
1625, *Henry Grey*, Brother to *Charles*.
1639, *Anthony Grey*, then Rector of the Church of *Burbage* in *Leiceſterſhire*, Son of *George*, Son of *Anthony Grey* of *Brandſpeth*, third Son of *George* Earl of *Kent* aforemention'd, ſucceeded in the Title.
1640, *Henry Grey* ſucceeded his Father *Anthony*.
1651, *Anthony Grey* his Son.
1702, *Henry Grey*, Son of *Anthony*, Lord Chamberlain, created Marqueſs of *Kent December* 19th 1706, and Duke of *Kent* in *April* 1710.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

HAVING nothing more to ſay concerning the Counties bounded by the *Britiſh* Ocean, *Severn* Sea, and the *Thames*, we may now return to the Head of it, and to the Eſtuary of the *Severn*, and Survey the Territories of the ancient *Dobuni*, who inhabited theſe Parts, now call'd *Gloceſter* and *Oxford* Shires, in the *Saxon* times belonging to the Kingdom of the *Mercians*; the Name is deriv'd from *Dyvwn*, in *Britiſh* ſignifying Plains and Valleys; ſome Authors call the People *Boduni*, which imports much the ſame thing; they were at firſt ſubject to the *Cattuellani* their next Neighbours, but when *Claudius* ſent *Aulus Plautius*, Proprætor, into *Britain*, he took 'em into his Protection, and placed a Garriſon amongſt them; but as ſoon as the *Saxons* had ſubdued theſe Parts of the Iſland, the Name of *Dobuni* was loſt, and they were by a new *German* Name call'd *Wiccij*.

Gloceſterſhire, in *Saxon Gleawceaſtre Scyre*, &c. has for its Eaſtern Bounds the Counties of *Warwick* and *Oxford*; for its Southern thoſe of *Wilts* and *Somerſet*; for its Weſtern thoſe of *Monmouth* and *Hereford*; and for its Northern that of *Worceſterſhire*. Its Extent from *Lechlade* in the Eaſt to *Huntſham* in the Weſt, is about twenty ſix Miles, and from *Briſtol* in the South to *Clifford* in the North, about forty eight; and its Circumference is about a hundred thirty eight Miles. But others make it to be ſixty Miles long, twenty ſix broad, and an hundred and ſixty in Circumference. It is a pleaſant, healthful, and fertil County, yielding Plenty of Corn, and Fruit in ſuch abundance that the Highways and Lanes are beſet with Apple, Pear, and Plumb Trees, which grow naturally without ingrafting, and have an excellent Taſte. They had alſo formerly a great many Vineyards, of which good Wine was made; here are abundance of Cattle fed, and great Flocks of Sheep, eſpecially about *Cotesfwold*, whoſe Wool is much eſteem'd for its Fineneſs, and the Inhabitants make of it great Quantities of Cloth, which finds vent throughout all *England*, and in many foreign Parts. The other principal Commodities of this County are Corn, Iron, Steel, Wood, and Timber, and alſo Fruit, Cyder, and formerly Tobacco, before the planting of it was prohibited.

It's well water'd with Rivers, and above all the famous River *Severn*, which for the Wideneſs of its Channel, Swiftneſs of Stream, even like unto a *Whirlpool*, raiſing up the Sands from the Bottom, winding and driving them up into Heaps, and often overflowing her Banks, which prove troubleſome to Veſſels, and for Plenty of Salmon and other excellent Fiſh, may be deſervedly numbred with any River in *England* of the firſt Rank. As to the Cuſtom in this County formerly, that the Lands and Tenements of condemned Perſons ſhould after a Year and a Day return to the next Heirs, there are no Remains of it now to be found.

The more Weſterly Part of this County, as far as the *Wye*, is called the Foreſt of *Dean*, perhaps formerly *Arden*. It contains at

British Coins

GLOCESTER SHIRE

By H. Moll Geographer.

PART of HEREFORD SH.

PART OF MONMOUTH SHIRE

P. of WORCESTER SHIRE

P. of WARWICK S.

P. of OXFORD SHIRE

P. of BERK SH.

WILT SH.

P. of SOMERSET SHIRE

0 5 10 English Miles

Lidbury · Upton · Ripple · Pesh'ore · Evesholm · Newent · Rosse · Dean · Colford · Monmouth · Cheptstow · Newnham · Tewkesbury · Winchcomb · Cheltenham · GLOCESTER · Northlech · Chipping Norton · Burford · Stroud · Cirencester · Lechlade · Cricklade · Highworth · Coleshal · Sodbury · Thornbury · Berkley · Dursley · Wotton · Barkley · Stanley · Hampton · Painswick · Eastington · Frampton · Dursley · Tetbury · Malmesbury · Marshfield · Chippingham · The Shire Stones · Kingswood · Oldbury · Sodbury · Turfield · Derham · Littleton · Pucklechurch · Wickware · Ringswort · Yate · Almesbury · Compton · Lanwith · Ashley · Tuckington · Wortenborn · Cromhall · Ruarden · Churcham · Blaisden · Newland · Clarewall · St. Briavels C. · Broken wer · Kidney · Sylbirton · Wulfaslo · Tydenham · Mycklewood · Ayleworth · Ayleburton · Ayming · Cuckern · Tortworth · Ridmerton · Beverston Cast. · Tedbury · Boxwel · Dimerton · Badm. Fer. · Cold. Aston · Cold. Prior · Cold. Regis · Hatherop · Quenington · Fairford · Southerop · Quenil · Barnesley · Bagendon · Bybury · Randcomb · Elston · Cowley · Compton · Cowberley · Withington · Senhampton · Charlton Abbots · Cudeston · Neunton · Beurton · Tudington · Inworth · Willersey · Broadway · Campden · Longborow · Morton · Shennington · Epwell · Enston · Compton · Enslode · Widford · Aston B. · Salperton · Barrington · Colne R. · Ridsworth · Aulesworth · Southrop · Preston · Pulton · Chil. with. · Bradway · Wormington · Dilbrook · Bishops Cleeve · Northwith · Kemsey · Battenhall · Stow · Bourton · Stanton · Stanway · Snowshill · Buckland · Hidcot · Stanton · Aulston · Bakeford · Washborn · Elmley · Bredon · Bredon R. · Avon R. · Severn R. · Isis R. · Thames R. · Stour · Clifford · Stretton · Drake · Marston · Cowhorn · Stoke · Mickleton · Aston · Hidcot · Stanton · Aulston · Bakeford · Washborn · Elmley · Bredon · Bredon R. · Avon R. · Severn R. · Isis R. · Thames R. · Stour · Clifford · Stretton · Drake · Marston · Cowhorn · Stoke · Mickleton · Aston

The Hundreds

A. Butlow
B. Westminster
C. Cleve
D. Kiftsgate
E. St. Briavels
F. R.
G. Bildeslow
H. Ringshurton & Dudston
I. Cheltenham
K. Bladley
L. Slaughter
M. Whitstone
N. Birley
O. Rapisgate
P. Britles Barrow
Q. Berkeley
R. Wotton
S. Longtre
T. Crothorne
V. Thornbury
W. Henbury
X. Barkley
Y. Barto
Z. Swynshed & Langley

a. Puckle Church
b. Gromboldas

a.a.a.a. Part of Worcester Shire
b.b.b.b.b. P. of Glocester Shire
c. Part of Berk Shire
d.d. Part of Wilt Shire

3 45 Kneaton 15 2 Degrees west from London 30 15



at preſent about thirty thouſand Acres; the Soil is a deep Clay, fit for the Growth of Oak. Here are many Iron Furnaces, and the Workmen are very induſtrious in ſeeking out the Beds of old Cinders, which not being fully exhauſted are put again into the Furnaces, and make the beſt Iron. But the Oak in this Foreſt went miſerably to Wreck in the Time of the Civil War, and have not increaſed ſince. The Towns of *Tuddenham* and *Wollaſton* are upon the River in this Foreſt. But *Abone*, *Avon*, now *Alvington*, is moſt noted for Antiquity, being a Chapel of Eaſe to *Wollaſton*, and the Eſtate of the Duke of *Beaufort*; it's nine Miles diſtant from *Venta Silurum*, and very likely had its Name from *Avon*, in *Britiſh* a River, becauſe they had formerly here a Ferry; but Dr. *Gale* places *Abone* at *Hanham* upon the *Avon*, and ſuppoſes it to be a Contraction of *Avenham*, and ſo to *Hanham*.

The Caſtle of St. *Breulois* ſtands not far from the *Wye*, it ſerved for a Priſon for Offenders in the Foreſt, but is now ruin'd; and they are wont to keep their Mine and other Courts here. There are vaſtly deep Mine Pits at *Newland* on the *Wye*, and an Alms-Houſe for ſixteen poor Men and Women, founded by Mr. *Jones*, a *Hamburgh* Merchant. The Pariſh of *Weſtbury*, North Weſt from hence, is reputed to be twenty four Miles in Compaſs; and at *Henbury*, another large Pariſh in the Neighbourhood, in the Year 1707. as they were digging at St. *Blaiſe-Hill* near it, they found many ancient Coins, and other *Roman* Antiquities; and in a Vault many whole and Parts of human Bodies: The Hill is round, and affirm'd by Tradition to have been a *Roman* or *Britiſh* Fortification, there being three Rampires of great Height and Thickneſs, and Trenches ſtill viſible: They have a Free-School at *Henbury*.

The *Severn*, call'd by the *Britons*, *Hafren*, runs above forty Miles by Land in this County, and the Tide flows the whole Length of the Current as far as *Tewkſbury*. It's remarkable that the Tides one Year are largeſt at full Moon, the next at the Change, and that one Year the Night Tides are largeſt, and in the other the Day Tides: This River at its Entrance into this Shire receives the *Avon*, and another ſmall Stream from the Eaſt, between which is *Tewkſbury*, a Town of good Account for Woolen Cloth, and the beſt Muſtard. It has been noted for its ancient Monaſtery founded by *Dodo* the *Mercian* in 715. but moſt memorable for that bloody Battel in 1471. between the *Yorkiſts* and *Lancaſtrians*, where the latter received ſo total an Overthrow that they never after came into the Field againſt *Edward* IV. whoſe greateſt Fault was firſt to ſtrike and then to ſee Prince *Edward*, *Henry* VI's. Son, barbarouſly murdered here before his Face. This Town ſends Members to Parliament; has many Bridges over the Rivers here, and a good Market on *Saturdays*. King *William* III. made that very worthy Perſon Sir *Henry Capel*, Baron of *Tewkſbury*, but the Honour died with him. King *James* II. diſſolved this Corporation by Proclamation in 1688. His Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Wales* is now Baron of *Tewkſbury*.

We go down the Stream from hence to *Deorhurſt*, where there was heretofore a ſmall Monaſtery, and a Royal Palace of Duke *Odda*, as appears by an Inſcription dug up here in the laſt Age. King *William* III. in the ninth of his Reign made *Thomas* Lord *Coventry* Viſcount *Deorhurſt*, and Earl of *Coventry*. The *Severn* after this forms the rich and beautiful Iſle of *Alney*, in which *Edmond Ironſide*, and *Canutus* the *Dane*, after many bloody Conflicts, fought ſingly, and at laſt agreed to divide the Kingdom, and govern jointly, 'till Treachery took away *Edmond*'s Life, and then the *Dane* became ſole Monarch.

The River brings us now to *Gloceſter*, the chief City, in *Britiſh Caerloyw*; i. e. a fair City, or elſe ſo nam'd from *Glouus*, great Grandfather to *Vortigern*; it was built by the *Romans* for a Curb upon the *Silures*, who placed here a Colony called *Colonia Glevum*: It lies ſtretched out in Length on the *Severn*, over which it has a fair Bridge, and is pleaſantly ſeated on an eaſy Aſcent, the Streets deſcending every Way from the Croſs. It had formerly a Caſtle, ſince ruined, and is now a common Goal for Felons and Debtors; it was won from the *Britons* by *Ceaulin*, the firſt King of the Weſt *Saxons* in 570. after which it greatly flouriſh'd under the *Mercians*. Here *Oſric* King of the *Northumbrians*, by the Permiſſion of *Ethelred* the *Mercian* King, founded a moſt ſtately Monaſtery of Nuns; who, in Time, by Reaſon of the Ravages of the *Danes*, were forced to leave it: However, Archbiſhop *Aldred* of *York* erected a new one for Monks, which is the preſent Cathedral to the See, and has received ſo many Additions and Beauties ſince, that it is reputed one of the beſt Pieces of Architecture in *England*. *Edward* II. lies interred in the South Iſle, in an Alabaſter Tomb, and not far from *Robert Curthoſe*, Duke of *Normandy*. King *John* made the Place a Corporation. *Edward* I. built *Edward*'s *Gate*; *Richard* III. gave it two adjacent Hundreds, and made it the County of the City of *Gloceſter*; but after the Reſtoration of *Charles* II. the Hundreds were taken away by Act of Parliament, and the Walls pulled down becauſe they had ſhut their Gates againſt K. *Charles* I. when he beſieged it in 1643. before which Time it had eleven Pariſh Churches, but five of them were then demoliſhed. As to its preſent State it is govern'd by a Mayor, ſends Members to Parliament, has a good Market on *Saturdays*, and two or three very good Hoſpitals for the Poor. We have had ſeveral Earls and Dukes of *Gloceſter*, ſince the Conqueſt; the firſt Earl was *Robert de Mellent*, natural Son of *Henry* I. who became ſo in 1111. and was ſucceeded in 1147. by

William his Son and Heir; and *John*, afterwards King, marrying *Iſabel*, Daughter and Coheir of Earl *William*, was reputed Earl, and ſo was *Geoffrey de Mandevil*, her ſecond Huſband. In 1216 *Almeric de Eureux*, Son of *Mabel*, another Coheir of *William* became Earl. The next Earls were the *Clares*, *Gilbert*, *Richard*, and another *Gilbert*, who married *Joan d'Acres*, a Daughter of *Edward* I. whoſe ſecond Huſband *Ralph de Mountbermer* became Earl of *Gloceſter* in 1297, and then *Gilbert de Clare*, the Son of *Gilbert* and *Joan* in 1354. after which *Hugh* Lord *Audley*, marrying *Iſabel* Siſter and Coheir of *Gilbert*, was made Earl of *Gloceſter* in 1337. The firſt Duke of *Gloceſter* was *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, youngeſt Son of *Edward* III. who became ſo in 1386, who being attainted and murdered, *Richard* II. his Nephew, made *Thomas de Spencer* Earl of *Gloceſter*, who being degraded and beheaded at *Briſtol*, the learned *Humphrey*, a Son of *Henry* IV. was made Duke of *Gloceſter* in 1414. and baſely murdered. The next Duke was *Richard*, Brother to *Edward* IV. who became ſo in 1461, and uſurping the Crown, was ſlain at *Boſworth-Field*. From hence forward there was no Duke 'till *Henry*, third Son of King *Charles* I. was in 1640, declar'd Duke of *Gloceſter*, by his Father; after whoſe Deceaſe the Honour lay dormant, 'till *William* III. nominated *William*, the Son of the Princeſs *Ann* and of Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, *An.* 1689; but dying before his Creation in 1700, his preſent Majeſty has made his Grandſon Prince *Frederick*, eldeſt Son of *George* Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Gloceſter*.

The *Severn* juſt beyond *Gloceſter*, paſſes by *Hempſted*, and ſo to *Lanthony*, a ruinated Priory, built in 1136; and *Newark-Houſe*, on the Hill above, was the Prior's, and ſince the Lord *Scudamore's*: The *Stroud* below this falls into the *Severn*, having a Town of the ſame Name upon it, and on its Banks are placed many Cloth or Fulling Mills; the Town is moſtly built of Stone, is of chief Note for making and dying of Cloths, and has a good Market on *Fridays*.

Panſwick is commodiouſly ſituated between *Stroud* and *Gloceſter*, in a ſweet Air, with the Conveniency of Wood, Water, and Stone for building, and has a ſmall Market on *Tueſdays*. Near it, on a high and craggy Hill, was *Kemſborough* Caſtle, the Fortifications and Trenches whereof, are in ſome ſort ſtill viſible. Beyond it lies *Prinknerſh*, once the Manſion of the Abbot of *Gloceſter*, and afterwards of the *Bridgmans*. South of the *Stroud*, and not far from *Minching-Hampton*, a Town on the *Coatſwold*, that had formerly a Nunnery, and now a ſmall Market on *Tueſdays*, is *Wood-Cheſter*. In the Year 1722, was diſcovered here a moſt curious *Roman* Pavement in *Moſaick* Work, of a conſiderable Extent; wherein are repreſented Birds and Beaſts in their proper Colours, and a great deal of ingenious Devices, all extreamly beautiful in the Workmanſhip; the whole ſpread itſelf through the greateſt Part of the Churchyard, and ſome of it was found under the Church itſelf: The Ground was open'd in ſeveral Places at the Expence of *Edmond Brown* of *Redborow*, Eſq. *Woodcheſter* was formerly the Eſtate of the *Mareſchals*, then of the Earls of *Arundel*, after them of the *Huntleys*, and was purchaſed by Sir *Robert Ducy*, with whoſe Daughter it went to the *Moretons*, and is now the Eſtate of the Lord *Ducy Moreton*. Mr. *Cambridge* gave 1200 *l.* towards a Free-School here; and Mrs. *Says* four hundred Pounds, towards one to teach the poor Girls of this Village to write and read.

But to return to the *Severn*, with its united Streams; after *Lanthony*, which gave the Title of Baron to the two laſt Dukes of *Ormond*, it touches upon *Cambridge*, a ſmall Hamlet, where the Rivulet *Cam* runs into it.

In the Pariſh of *Slymbridge* over againſt *Cambridge* Village, many hundreds of Acres of very rich Meadow Ground, called the *new Grounds*, have ſome Years paſt been gain'd from the *Severn*, which belong to the Earl of *Berkley*, becauſe his Manor extends to the middle of the River. The Attorney General in the Reign of King *Charles* I. commenced a Suit in the Exchequer, to entitle the Crown to them, but dropt it when it came to a Trial. There are eight or nine Hamlets belonging to this Pariſh, in which there is a Family of the Name of *Knights*, who have dwelt here for many Generations, and are diſtinguiſhed for having five Fingers and a Thumb on each Hand.

On the other Side of the River, ſomewhat lower, ſtands *Berkley*, the largeſt Pariſh in the County, formerly eminent for a ſtrong Caſtle, and a Manor, and alſo for its Barons, and now honoured with giving the Title of Earl to the *Berkleys*. They had heretofore a Nunnery here, where a Confederate of Earl *Godwin*, having got the Abbeſs and ſeveral of the Nuns with Child, the Earl took the Opportunity of getting the King to turn 'em out, and to beg it for himſelf. *Edward* II. was murdered in this Caſtle, and the little Room wherein the barbarous Fact was committed is ſtill ſhewn. *Berkley* has a ſmall Market on *Tueſdays*. The Manor of *King's-Weſton*, though at twelve Miles Diſtance from *Berkley*, is ſtill in the ſame hundred, but ever ſince 1678, in the Poſſeſſion of the *Southwells*.

The Rivulet *Avon* below *Berkley*, running into the Sea, has at the Head of it, ſcarce eight Miles from the Shore, on the Hills near the little Town of *Alderby*, Stones reſembling Cockles and Oyſters. They ferry'd over the *Severn* formerly, it ſeems, at *Oldberry*, and ſince at *Auſt* Village, where are the Remains of ſome *Roman* Antiquities. Here was an Interview between *Edward* the Elder, and *Leoline* Prince of *Wales*, who did

Homage

Homage to the King. You have near *Alveſton*, not far from *Auſt*, a *Roman* Camp or two, with a large Barrow. *Thornbury*, a Mayor and Market Town, is on the ſame Shore, where the Foundations of a magnificent Caſtle, deſign'd to be erected by *Edward Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, may be ſeen; they have a Free-School, and four ſmall Alms-Houſes here. The moſt conſiderable Gentry heretofore paid an annual Attendance at *Thornbury* Caſtle, where the Abbot of *Tewkſbury* was obliged perſonally to ſay Maſs. The *Avon* ſeven Miles from hence runs into the *Severn*, and ſeparates this County from *Somerſetſhire*. *Puckle-Church* is not far from the Side of the River, anciently a Royal Vill, called *Puckle-Kerks*, where King *Edmond* was killed with a Dagger, as he interpoſed between his Sewer and one *Leof* a profligate Fellow who quarrell'd with him; it is now a ſmall Village, the Seat of the *Comings*. Beyond this, and near *Briſtol*, is *Kingſwood Foreſt*, conſiſting now of about five thouſand Acres only, and has Coal Mines in it; within it are *Burs-Court* and *Siſton-Houſe*, the Seat of the *Newtons* and *Trotmans*. *Weſbury* upon *Trin*, a River now dwindled into a Brook, is not far from *Briſtol*, and was formerly noted for a College wall'd in, built by *Carpenter* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, about 1443. *Pen-Park-Hole*, is about three Miles from *Briſtol*, and as many from the *Severn*; the Entrance into it is down a ragged and rocky Tunnel, for nine and thirty Yards; after which the Hole ſpreads into the Length of ſeventy five Yards, and the Breadth of one and forty: It has a large Pool of Water at the Bottom.

We ſhall but juſt mention the Camp or roundiſh Fortification on the top of St. *Vincent*'s Rock near *Briſtol*; but obſerve that the hot Well is in the ſame Pariſh, noted for curing ſeveral Diſtempers, eſpecially the *Diabetes*; and *Jacob*'s Well, a very cold Stream, much eſteem'd for its Waters, and of late much frequented.

But to return; near *Puckle-Church* is *Winterbourne*, as alſo *Acton*, and *Derham*, a ſmall Village, where *Ceaulin* the *Saxon* in a bloody Battel ſlew three *Britiſh* Princes, and for ever diſpoſſeſſed the *Britons* of this Part of the Country; there are ſtill ſome manifeſt Signs of that Battel, as thoſe Rampires and Trenches are ſuppoſed to be, which *Aubrey* takes Notice of, under *Henton Hill* in that Pariſh; it is call'd *Burril*. This was the Barony of *James de novo Mercuta*, then of the *Ruſſels*, *Dennys*, and *Winters*, and came with a Daughter to *Blaithwait*, who built here a ſtately Fabrick. Not far from hence is great *Badminton*, the Country Seat of the Duke of *Beaufort*, rendred at the Expence and Contrivance of the preſent Duke's great Grandfather, one of the compleateſt and moſt agreeable Dwellings in *Britain*. We muſt not overlook *Chipping Sodbury*, ſituate in a Bottom of the *Downs*, having a great Market for Cheeſe on *Thurſdays*; it has a Free-School and was governed by a Bailiff, but about 1681, made a Corporation with a Mayor, *&c.* but in 1688, ſuppreſſed by King *James* II. by Proclamation. Between this and *Wooton* under *Edge*, is *Wickwar*, whoſe Manor was formerly in the Poſſeſſion of the *de la Wars*, after them in the *Ducys*, and now in the *Moretons*, who are alſo Lords of *Tortworth*, where they have a Seat, and in the Garden belonging to the Manor Houſe, there is a remarkable Cheſnut-Tree nineteen Yards in Compaſs, and ſaid to have been growing here ever ſince the Reign of King *John*, 1216. Next is *Wooton* under *Edge*, a good Mayor and Market Town, famous for Cloathing, a noble Free-School, and Alms-Houſe.

In the Pariſh of *Cold-Aſton* near *Derham*, a long Cavity under Ground has been diſcover'd; and at *Normanton* to the North of *Derham*, ruſty Stones like Iron Oar, and a Spring of a petrifying Quality. More Northward, and ſeated on, or near a Branch of the *Severn*, is *Dureſley*, the ancient Poſſeſſion of the *Berkleys*, and of which Place they are Viſcounts; it had formerly a Caſtle, is much inhabited by Clothiers, and has a ſmall Market on *Thurſdays*. The Inhabitants of *Durſley* were ſuch ſharp Traders in old times, that when any Man over-reach'd his Neighbour, or was worſe than his Word, it was ſaid proverbially, *He is a Man of* Durſley. The *Berkleys* were Founders of *Kingſwood Abbey*, placed by all in this County, though the whole Pariſh be in *Wiltſhire*. Not far Eaſtward is *Beverſtone* Caſtle, formerly the *Gourneys O ap-Adams*, and *Berkleys*, but now the *Hicks's*. Beyond which lies *Tetbury*, towards *Wiltſhire*, governed by a Bailiff, adorned with a fair Market-Houſe, has a good Market on *Wedneſdays* for Corn, Cattle, Cheeſe, Malt, Yarn, Wool, *&c.* and is eſteem'd one of the beſt in theſe Parts. Here is a Free-School, and an Alms-Houſe: *Roman* Coins, which they call *Cheſley-Money*, have been found at *Kingſcot* in this Neighbourhood, and in 1691 a *Roman* Fibula: You have a large Camp at *Bury-Hill*, not far from hence.

We have already mention'd *Coteſwold Hills* in the Eaſterly Parts of the County, under the Side of which you have *Campden*, a Town of good Account, having a ſmall Market on *Wedneſdays*; ſome ſay, all the Kings of the *Saxon* Race had a Congreſs here in 689, to conſult how to carry on the War againſt the *Britons*; it's famous for Stockings. Sir *Baptiſt Hicks*, a great Benefactor to this Place, and where he had a fine Seat, was in 4 *Car.* I. made Viſcount *Campden*, which Title, with one of his Daughters, went into the *Noel* Family, ſince Earls of *Gainſborough*. *Eburton* on a riſing Ground beyond *Campden*, is noted for the burying Place of the Lord Chancellor *Forteſcue*. *Weſton* adjoining to *Campden* was noted for an Abbey, of which nothing now remains,

but a neat Cloyſter, the reſt being turn'd into a fair Houſe of the Lords *Tracys* of *Toddington*.

Sudley, formerly *Sudleagh*, ſometime belonged to the Lords of the ſame Name; this Place afterwards gave the Title of Lord *Seymour* of *Sudley* to Sir *Thomas Seymour* Lord Admiral, attainted and beheaded in the Reign of his Nephew *Edward* VI. after which the Title was conferred by Queen *Mary* on *Giles Bruges*, Lord *Chandos*, whoſe Deſcendant is now Duke of *Chandos*. *Toddington* the Seat of the *Tracys*, is hard by; and ſo is *Winchelcomb*, where the *Mercian* King *Kenulph* erected an Abbey, and on the Day of its Conſecration releaſed the *Kentiſh* King *Elbrich*, then his Priſoner, without Ranſom. It has a Market on *Saturdays*, and was noted in in the laſt Century for its planting Tobacco, 'till reſtrain'd by Act of Parliament. Lower in the County lies *Brimesfield*, of which heretofore the *Giffords*, *Stranges*, and *Audleys* were Lords. *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence* had a Charter for a weekly Market here on *Tueſdays*, and a Fair on *Corpus Chriſti* Eve. Here was alſo a Priory and a Caſtle, of which there are no Remains.

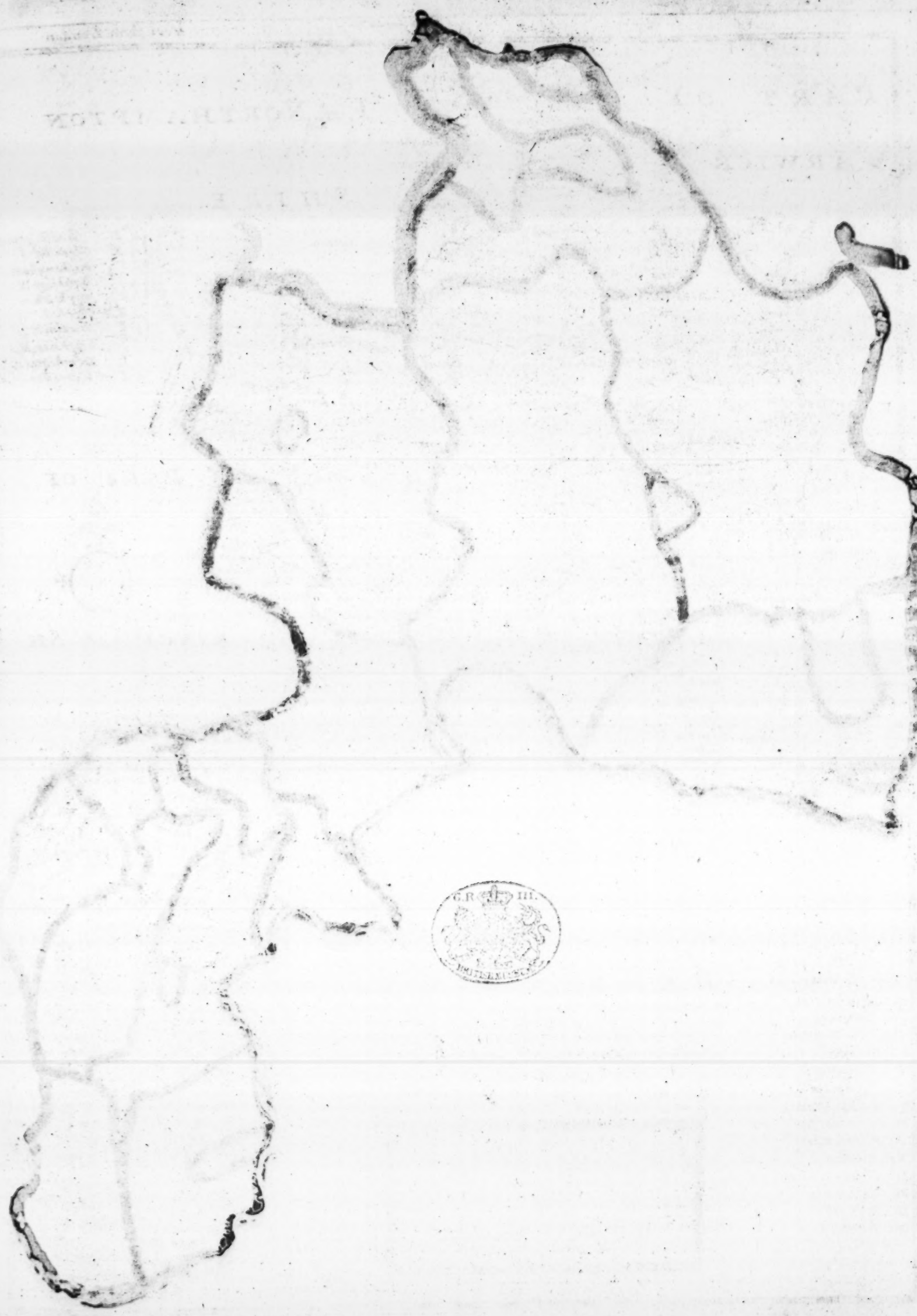
From thoſe Places ſituated among the Hills, we paſs under the Hills, and meet with the *Foſs-Way*, on the Eaſt Confines coming from *Warwickſhire* to *Lemington*, where it appears by the Coins, there was a *Roman* Station; it belongs now to the *Juxon* Family. Thence it goes by *Stow* on the *Would*, deſtitute of Wood and Water, with a mean Market on *Thurſdays*: It has an Alms-Houſe, a Free-School, and many Poor. The *Parliamentarians* in 1645, routed the King's Army here. The *Foſs* goes next by *Burton*, once conſiderable, and noted for the Marks of a Camp of a large Extent, and ſtill viſible. Then by *Northleach* a Market Town, with a fair Church, and a good Grammar-School; near to which, at *Farmington*, you have a large *Roman* Camp call'd *Norbury*, eight hundred and fifty Paces long, and four hundred ſeventy three broad, the Works ſingle and not high; and there is a Barrow near it.

The *Foſs-Way* from *North-Leach* goes to *Cirenceſter* on the *Churn*, over which it has a Bridge, and, in the *Woulds*, very commodious for Mills. It is a Place of great Antiquity, being the *Caercori* or *Caerceri* of the *Britons*, the *Corinium* of *Ptolomy*, and the *Durocornovium* of *Antoninus*. Its ruinous Walls yet to be ſeen, contain'd two Miles in Circuit; many *Roman* Coins, chequer'd Work Pavements, and engraven Marble Stones, have been dug up here. In this Town the firſt forcible Oppoſition was made in 1641, upon the Lord *Chandos* executing the King's Commiſſion of Array; and here the firſt Blood was drawn in the Revolution in 1688, the Lord *Lovelace* being attack'd with his Party for the Prince of *Orange*, and made Priſoner. They have ſeveral Hoſpitals and Alms-Houſes, and a Free-School. The *Conſular* or *Foſs-Ways* of the *Romans* met here, and croſſed each other, eſpecially that which leads to *Gloceſter*, is ſtill viſible, with a high Ridge, as far as *Birdliphill*. From this Place alſo the Way ran to *Cricklade*, *Stratton St. Margaret*, and ſo to *Baden* and *Newburg*: Some other Evidences there are of its Antiquity.

This City was taken from the *Britons* by the *Saxon* King *Ceaulin*; at which Time he brought *Gloceſter* under Subjection: It was afterwards poſſeſſed by the *Mercians*, but ſorely afflicted by the *Danes*, who raged in theſe Parts, under the Command of *Gurmund*, who, it is ſaid, by tying Fire to the Wings of Sparrows, conſum'd it to Aſhes, which occaſion'd it to be afterwards call'd the Sparrow City; ſo that it has never ſince been inhabited for above a fourth Part of its Extent, the remainder being made uſe of for Paſture Grounds. It had an Abbey, ſaid to have been built by the *Saxons*, and afterwards repair'd by *Henry* II. for Black Canons, and ſtrengthened with a Caſtle; the Abbey was enrich'd with ſeven Hundreds adjacent, ſince veſted in the Family of the *Atkins* of *Saperton*. *Henry* IV. granted the Place ſome Privileges, and they had a Church of Prebendaries before the Conqueſt. St. *John* is now the only Pariſh Church, it has five Chapels. As to the preſent State of *Cirenceſter*, it's a Borough, ſends Members to Parliament, and has two weekly Markets, on *Mondays* chiefly for Corn, and on *Fridays* for Wool, Yarn, and Proviſions. There are two fine Seats here, one of the Lord *Bathurſt*, and the other of Mr. *Maſters*. *Cirenceſter* gives the Title of a Baron to the Duke of *Portland*.

Beyond *Cirenceſter* lies *Fairford*, noted for a fine Church with painted Glaſs, deſign'd by the famous *Albert Durer*; the *Tames* became poſſeſſed of this Place upon the Attainder of *Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*, and there was a Houſe on the North Side of the Church call'd *Warwick Houſe*. *Lechlade* is near here, which ſignifies no more than the *Lech*'s unlading itſelf into the *Thames* there. *Laurence Bathurſt*, Eſq; gave to the Vicarage the whole Impropriation, to the Value of 240 *l. per An.* The *Churn* having left *Cirenceſter* about ſix Miles, and run by *Laton*, where a *Roman* chequer'd Pavement was found in 1670, joins the *Iſis*, commonly call'd *Ouſe*, which riſes near the South Border of this County, not far from *Torleton*, a ſmall Village hard by the *Foſs-Way*. This is that *Iſis* which after the ſaid Conjunction, becomes the chief of the *Britiſh* Rivers, which may be ſaid, both plants and waters *Britain*.

This County is a hundred and thirty eight Miles in Circumference, as before noted; contains about eight hundred thouſand Acres, and twenty ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty four Houſes. Its Towns are ſix and twenty, and its Pariſhes two hundred and eighty.



Blenheim House

The Bridge of Blenheim

A Scale of 100 Feet

30 25 20 15 10 5 1 Degree West from London

PART OF WARWICK SH.

P. of NORTHAMPTON SHIRE

PART OF BUCKINGHAM SH.

PART OF BERK SHIRE

PART OF OXFORD SHIRE

a. P. of Chadlington H.
b. P. of Gloucester S.
c. P. of Buckingham S.
d. P. of Banbury H.
e. P. of Berk Shire
f. P. of Berk S.
g. P. of Ewelm H.
h. P. of Lewkner H.
i. P. of Dorchester H.
k. P. of Worcester S.

The Hundreds:
A. Blockham
B. Banbury
C. Chadlington
D. Wotton
E. Plongley
F. Bampton
G. Bullington
H. Dorchester
I. Lewkner
K. Ewelm
L. Pirton
M. Lewkner
N. Langtree
O. Binfield

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
English Miles

OXFORD SHIRE
By
H. Moll Geographer.

Abingdon
Walingford
Witney
Woodstock
Blenheim House
Bampton
OXFORD University
Watlington
Ipsden
Reading

Roman Pavement at Woodstock

Rollerich Stones

OXFORDSHIRE.

THIS County, called by the *Saxons Oxnafordſcire*, and *Oxenfordſcire*, which by its Situation, particularly to the North-East at *Otmore* and the adjacent Parts, exactly anſwers the Orignal of the Name *Dobuni*, as being *low* and *level*, has for its Bounds on the East *Buckinghamſhire*, on the South the *Iſis*, which ſeparates it from *Berkſhire*, on the West *Gloceſterſhire*, and on the North the Counties of *Warwick* and *Northampton*. It extends from *Tame* in the East to *Burford* in the West, about twenty five Miles; and from *Caverſham* in the South to *Cleydon* in the North, about eight and thirty; and it is about an hundred and thirty Miles in Circumference. It is a rich and fertil Country; the lower Parts are cultivated into pleaſant Fields and Meadows, and the Hills were cloathed with Store of Woods, till the Time of the Civil War, when they were deſtroyed to ſuch a degree, that few Places, except the *Chiltern* Country, can at preſent anſwer that Character; ſo that Fuel is commonly ſold by Weight, not only in *Oxford*, but in other Towns of the Northern Parts of the County. It abounds with all ſorts of Game, and is fruitful in Graſs and Corn; but though it bears the laſt very well, yet its greateſt Glory is the Abundance of Meadows and Paſtures, to which the Rivers abounding with Fiſh, add both Pleaſure and Convenience; for beſides the more conſiderable ones, which are the *Thames*, *Iſis*, *Cherwel*, *Evenlode*, and *Windruſh*, it has at leaſt ſeventy of an inferior Rank, without including the ſmaller Brooks.

The *Iſis* having juſt touched upon *Wiltſhire*, is ſtraitned by *Redcot* Bridge, at its firſt Entrance into this County, and runs by *Biblac*, famous for the Defeat here of *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford* and Duke of *Ireland*, by the Nobles in 1387, who, to ſave himſelf, ſwam over the River, and died at *Lovain*. The River after this often overflowing the lower Grounds, receives its firſt Addition from *Windruſh*, that comes out of *Coteſwold*, and viſits *Burford*, ſeated on an Aſcent. It is a Town Corporate, governed by two Bailiffs, and has a good Market on *Saturdays*. Here the *Weſt-Saxon* King *Cuthred*, then tributary to the *Mercians*, being no longer able to bear their cruel Yoke, encountred and defeated King *Ethelbald*, and taking his Standard with the Portraiture of a Golden Dragon, from hence it became a Cuſtom with the Townſmen to carry a Dragon yearly at *Midſummer* about the Streets in great Jollity, to which they have added a Giant. It's alſo of Note for a Council convened here by the Kings *Ethelred* and *Berthwald* in 685, about the Error of the *Britiſh* Churches in the Obſervation of *Eaſter*. *Burford* gives the Title of Earl to the Duke of *St. Albans*.

The *Windruſh* runs from hence to *Minſter-Lovel*, formerly the Seat of the Lords *Lovel*, of whom the laſt Viſcount *Lovel*, taking part with *Lambert* the Impoſtor, was ſlain at the Battel of *Stoke* in the Reign of *Henry* VII.

The next Place that River viſits is *Whitney*, an ancient Town belonging to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* before the Conqueſt, and, among other Manors given by Biſhop *Ailein* on the account of *Emma*'s being clear'd by *Ordeal* of the Charge of Adultery with him. They have a Free-School here.

Near adjoining is *Coges*, and hard by *Wichwood* Foreſt, of a large Extent, but formerly much wider.

When the *Iſis* has received the *Windruſh*, it paſſes to *Stanton-Harcourt*, the ancient Seat of the *Harcourts*, deſcended from *Normandy*, of whom Sir *Simon Harcourt* was made Lord Chancellor in the laſt Reign, and Baron of this Place, but ſince advanced to the higher Dignity of a Viſcount.

The River paſſes next to *Einſham*, formerly a Royal Villa, delightfully ſeated, which *Cuthwolf* the *Saxon* firſt took from the conquer'd *Britons*. Here was once a Monaſtery, afterwards turned into a private Seat. King *Ethelred* in 1009 held a General Council here, wherein many Decrees were made relating to the Government of Church and State.

The Rivulet *Evenlode* runs into the *Iſis* below *Einſham*; it flows from the *Coteſwold*; it firſt ſees *Chaſtleton*, and leaves, in the utmoſt Borders of the County, a little farther from its Banks, a Number of vaſtly large Stones, in a circular Form, called *Rolle-Rich-Stones*, which a vain Tradition makes them to have been once Men; they are irregular, and of an unequal Height, grown ragged, and much impaired; the higheſt, lying out of the Ring towards the Eaſt, they call the *King*, becauſe they fancy he ſhould have been King of *England*, if he could have ſeen the Village of *Long-Compton* hard by; five larger ones, which are contiguous on one ſide of the Circle, they pretend were Knights, or Horſemen, and the other common Soldiers:

The

The Sentiments of our Antiquaries concerning theſe Stones are ſo diſſonant, that we forbear relating them; only it may be obſerved that ſomething of Truth may lie at the bottom of the traditional Tales aforeſaid; and the large Stone called the *King* may be the *King ſtolen*, belonging to the Stone Circles commonly raiſed for the Coronation of the Northern Kings, which, though uſually in the Middle, was ſometimes at a Diſtance from the Circle. In the Fields of *Stanton-Harcourt*, not far from hence, ſtood two great Stones called the *Devil's Coits*, ſixty five Paces from one another, but one of them was taken down ſeveral Years ſince to make a Bridge.

Hoke-Norton, commonly called *Hogs-Norton* in theſe Parts, once a Royal Villa, is chiefly memorable for the fatal Slaughter of the *Engliſh* in a Battel with the *Danes* under *Edmund* the Elder, about 917: The Barrows at *Todmerton* and here, were probably caſt up upon this Occaſion, the round one by the *Danes*, and the ſquare by the *Saxons*. It was afterwards a Barony of the *D'Oileys*, and there is a Branch of this very ancient Family ſtill in Being in this County.

Somewhat more Southward from hence we have another *Norton*, called *Chipping-Norton*, ſituated dry on the ſide of a Hill, near a ſmall Rivulet; a large, but ſtraggling Town, yet well compacted about the Market-Place. It's governed by two Bailiffs, keeps Courts for all Actions under 4 *l.* and has a good Market on *Wedneſdays* for Corn, Cattle, *&c.*

Near *Great Tew*, South from *Hoke-Norton*, a Pavement has been plowed up cut into Squares ſomewhat bigger than Dice, and of four different Colours, blue, white, yellow, and red, all poliſhed, and orderly diſperſed into Works; ſo was another at *Steeple-Aſton* hard by, though not cubick.

But to return to the Courſe of the *Evenlode*: Two Miles from *Woodſtock*, at *Stunsfield*, was found in 1713 a large and entire teſſelated *Roman* Pavement, thirty Foot long, twenty broad, and not above two Foot under Ground, the Surface all ſmooth and level, and compoſed of little ſquare Pieces of Brick and Stone of ſix different Colours, diſpoſed orderly, ſtrongly cemented, and ſupported by ribb'd Archwork underneath.

The *Evenlode*, a little lower, takes in a ſmall Brook, upon which ſtands *Woodſtock*, *i.e.* in *Saxon* a *Woody Place*, a Royal Seat even in the *Saxon* Times; and *Henry* I. adjoined a large walled Park to the Palace here, affirmed by ſome, though upon ſlight Authority, to be the firſt in *England*. The Conſular Way called *Akemanſtreet*, entring in at *Wooton-Gate*, ran through this Park in a raiſed Bank, and went out at *Mapleton-Well*. There are now no Remains of the wonderful Labyrinth mentioned by our Hiſtorians to have been made here by *Henry* I. to ſecure his fair Miſtreſs *Roſamond Clifford* from the Rage and Jealouſy of his Queen *Eleanor*, which yet would not do. This Park and Manor continued moſtly in the Crown till the fourth Year of Queen *Anne*, when, together with the Hundred of *Wooton*, they were ſettled by Act of Parliament on her Captain General *John* Duke of *Marlborough*, as a Reward for his eminent and unparallel'd Services, before and in the Battel of *Blenheim* in *Germany*, where in Memory of it a magnificent Structure has been built, called the Houſe or Caſtle of *Blenheim*, adorned with ſpacious and beautiful Gardens, and other ſuitable Accommodations. The Town of *Woodſtock* falling to Decay by Degrees, was made a Staple of Wool in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; however, 'tis a Mayor Town, ſends Members to Parliament, and has an indifferent Market on *Tueſdays*. The Duke of *Portland* is Viſcount *Woodſtock*, where the Black Prince was born.

The *Iſis* having received the *Evenlode*, divides itſelf, and forming many Iſlands, among them ſtood *Godſtow*, a ſmall Nunnery founded by *Editha*, a devout Matron, at her own Charge about the Year 1138: It's noted for being the Burying-Place of the fair *Roſamond* above-mention'd.

The *Iſis*, before its Streams are united, meets the *Cherwel* from *Northampton* ſide, and flows almoſt through the midſt of this County; it firſt waters *Banbury*, where *Kynrick* the *Weſt-Saxon* is ſaid to have overthrown the *Britons*; though there ſeems to be Partiality in the Account given of the Action, and the *Britons* held Garriſons in theſe Parts ſeveral Years after. *Alexander* Biſhop of *Lincoln* built a Caſtle here, and *Roman* Coins have been found in the adjoining Fields, an Argument of the Antiquity of the Place. It has been noted for its good Cakes and Cheeſe; it is governed by a Mayor, and ſends one Member to Parliament. *William* Lord *Knollys* of *Grays-Court*, Viſcount *Wallingford*, was in 1626 created Earl of *Banbury*; but his Sons *Nicholas* and *Edward*, by reaſon of ſome Uncertainty in their Birth, were never admitted to ſit in Parliament; no more was *Charles* the Son of *Nicholas*, who is now living.

To paſs by *Broughton*, ſometime the Seat of the Lords *Say* and *Seal*, the *Cherwel* for ſeveral Miles after it has left *Banbury*, ſees nothing but fine Fields and delightful Meadows, amidſt which is *Iſlip*, formerly *Ghiſtlipe*, the Native-Place of the Confeſſor, and where the Font, wherein he was ſaid to be baptized, was ſhewn long after. Dr. *South*, the late Rector, built a new Chancel and a beautiful Parſonage-Houſe here. Near this is *Hedington*, formerly a Royal Seat with a free Chapel; it gives now the Title of Baron to the Duke of St. *Albans*.

The *Cherwel* at *Iſlip* is joined from the Eaſt with a ſmall Brook that runs by *Burceſter*, a Town of an ancient Name, that had heretofore a little Monaſtery: Here is now a fair and ſpacious Church, and in the Diviſion

of *King's End* ſtands a pleaſant Houſe of *Caker* Lord of the Manor. Moſt of the Lands at *Market-End* are Part of the Eſtate of Sir *Stephen Glyn* Baronet, whoſe Seat is within two Miles of *Ambroſden*.

At *Aldceſter* towards the Weſt you have a quadrangular Camp; ſome will have it to be *Allecti Caſtrum*, from the *Roman Alectus*; ſome will have *Akemanſtreet*, the Conſular Way, to paſs through it and *Otmore* Plains; tho' others ſay it comes down from *Tuchwick* Grounds in the common Road from *Aileſbury* to *Biſeter*, over the marſhy Vale near *Marſh-Town*, and croſſing the Rivulet at *Worden-Pool*, or *Steanford*, enters this County, aſcends to *Black-Thorn-Hill*, and ſo on through ſeveral other Places, though not viſible at ſome, to *Gloceſterſhire* and *Bath*. *Weſton on the Green* is at a little Diſtance, and ſo is *Merton*, where a *Daniſh* Spur was found.

Where the *Cherwel* flows along with the *Iſis* and meets it, and where their divided Streams form ſeveral little pleaſant Iſlands, ſtands *Oxford*, in *Saxon Oxenford*, our famous Univerſity, called heretofore, according to ſome Authors, *Belloſitum*; a modern Author deſcribes it thus: 'The Univerſity and City 'are ſeated on a fine riſing Ground, in the 'midſt of a pleaſant and fruitful Valley, of a 'large Extent, at the Confluence of the *Iſis* 'and *Cherwel*, with which they are encom-'paſſed on the Eaſt, Weſt, and South, as 'alſo with a Ridge of Hills, at a Mile's Diſ-'tance, or thereabouts, in the Form of a 'Bow, touching more than the Eaſt and 'Weſt Points with the Ends, ſo that the 'whole lies in the Form of a Theater: 'In the *Area* ſtands the City, mounted on 'a ſmall Hill, and adorned with ſo many 'Towers, Spires, and Pinnacles, and the 'Sides of the neighbouring Hills are ſo 'ſprinkled with Trees and Villas, that ſcarce 'any Place equals the Proſpect. It was the 'Sweetneſs and Commodiouſneſs of the Situ-'ation, no doubt, that firſt invited the great 'and judicious King *Alfred* to make this 'Place the perpetual Reſidence of the Muſes, 'by his Liberalities and Encouragements; 'and the Kings of *England* have ever ſince, 'eſpecially when at any time forced from '*London* by War, Plague, or other Incon-'veniencies, been wont to remove hither, 'not only their Royal Courts, but the Houſes 'of Parliament, and Courts of Judicature; 'many Synods and Convocations of the Cler-'gy have alſo for the ſame Reaſon been held 'here.' Some fancy this City in the *Britiſh* Times had the Name of *Caer Vortigern*; but indeed the *Welſh* call it to this day *Rhyd-Ychen*, a Ford for Oxen. It is commonly affirmed, that the Muſes were at firſt tranſplanted hither, as to a more fertile Nurſery, from *Greecklade*, now a ſmall Town in *Wiltſhire*. In the *Saxon* Times, the Place underwent the common Fate of others; however, *Oxford* was famous then for the Reliques of St. *Frideſwide*; and when the *Daniſh* Storms were pretty well over, King *Elfred* reſtored the Muſes, and began to build Colleges, by which Learning was revived; though it was not long without ſad Interruptions; for the *Danes* in *Ethelred*'s Time ſack'd and burnt the City, in Revenge perhaps for a ſeverer Execution upon thoſe People here than elſewhere, in 1002. *Harold Harefoot* drove the Students away, and ſo Learning here lay as it were expiring till the Conqueror's Time, who gave the Place to *Robert D'Oiley*, one of his *Norman* Followers, by whom a Caſtle was built on the Weſt Side of the City in 1071; he is ſuppoſed likewiſe to have ſurrounded the City with Walls. The ſtately Abbey of *Oſeney* was in 1129 built by *Edith* in the Iſland Meadows by the Caſtle here: About this Time many Students flocked hither, but diſperſed themſelves not long after, upon a Quarrel with, and the ill Uſage of them by the Townſmen. It was chiefly owing to the Favour of *Henry* III. who held a Parliament here to adjuſt the Difference between him and the Barons, that the Univerſity began to flouriſh in earneſt, and that there were Colleges built; for though they ſay King *Alfred* built *Univerſity* College ſo far back as the Year 872, the firſt we may depend upon was that of *Baliol*, built by *John Baliol* and *Dergavilla* his Wife, Parents of the King of *Scots*, in 1262: He ſettled annual Exhibitions on ſome Scholars in his Life-time, till he ſhould accommodate them with a Houſe and other Conveniencies; and he recommended this pious Deſign to his Wife and Executors at the Time of his Death, which happened in 1269; in purſuance of which, his Relict ſettled thoſe Exhibitions in a Tenement hired of the Univerſity, in a Place now known by the Name of *Canditch*, and *Ann.* 1282 preſcribed Statutes for their Government. About two Years after, another Tenement, called *Mary*'s Hall, in the Neighbourhood of the ſame Place, was bought by her and repaired, upon which ſhe ſettled the Society here by her Charter, which her Son Sir *John Baliol*, afterwards King of *Scotland* confirm'd; and ſo did *Oliver* Biſhop of *Lincoln*. There were no leſs than eighteen Colleges more built after this, and ſix Halls.

A little after the ſettling of *Baliol* College, *Walter Merton*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, transferred the College he had erected at a Place called *Maldon*, in the County of *Surrey*, in 1264, to *Oxford* in 1267, which he endowed, and according to his own Name call'd it *Merton* College, ſituate in St. *John Baptiſt-Street*; but it was not till the Year 1274, that it received the laſt Statutes of the Founder.

Some Authors ſay, it was about this Time that *Univerſity* College, the ſuppoſed Foundation of King *Alfred*, was reſtored and repaired by an Archdeacon of *Durham* named *William*, but others will have it to be done in the Conqueror's Time; and *Leland* aſcribes it to *William Shirwood* Chancellor of *Lincoln*;

coln; but the Honour of it doubtleſs ought to be yielded to the Archdeacon, who making his Exit in 1249 bequeathed to the Chancellor and Maſters of the Univerſity three hundred and ten Marks, then a conſiderable Sum, for the Maintenance of ten, eleven, or twelve Maſters, with which Money a Society was fixed here in 1280, and twelve Years after, the Univerſity preſcribed them Statutes. This College, purſuant to the Will of the late famous Dr. *Ratcliff*, who was firſt entred in this Houſe, and remained here ſeveral Years a Member of the Foundation, is now in a manner finiſhed; another very beautiful Northern Front down to *Logick-Lane*, with a Tower in the middle, of Free ſquare Stone, is made anſwerable to that before erected, to the Intent that, the Maſter's old Lodgings being very large and ruinous, new Lodgings might be more commodiouſly built for him, together with Chambers for two new Fellows, by the Doctor inſtituted for the Study of Phyſick, for whoſe Maintenance a handſome Salary was alſo appointed for ten Years, the half of which Time at leaſt they are to travel in Parts beyond the Sea, for their better Improvement. The Sum the Doctor gave for all theſe Uſes was 5000 *l.* The Scholars, at the Time of the ſaid Reſtoration, were reckon'd about thirty thouſand, according to ſome Authors, a Number ſcarce to be believed, and were treated with much Severity for ſome pretended Rudeneſs to the Pope's Legate.

A new Foundation of Scholars being deſigned by Biſhop *Stapledon* of *Exeter* in the Reign of *Edward* II. it was in the Year 1314 that he purchaſed *Hart* and *Arthur* Halls, and eſtabliſhed a Society conſiſting of a Rector and twelve Scholars; but his Deſign being greater than the Place would allow, he made a Purchaſe in St. *Mildred*'s Pariſh for a new Scite; after he had erected his Building, he tranſlated the Society to this Houſe, firſt known by the Name of *Stapledon* Inn, and afterwards *Exeter* College.

The Honour of founding *Oriel* College, and St. *Mary* Hall, is aſcribed to *Edward* the Second, though he did little more towards it, than impower *Adam de Brom* his Almoner, in 1324, to build and endow a College to be called *St. Mary Houſe*. *Edward* III. in the Beginning of his Reign, gave *Le Oriele* Tenement to this Society, on which Ground the College ſo named now ſtands. That which is now St. *Mary* Hall was a long time the Parſonage-Houſe to the Rectors of St. *Mary*; and when *Edward* II. in the Year 1325, appropriated this Church, with its Appurtenances, to *De Brom*'s College, the Houſe at the ſame time came into their Poſſeſſion, and was quickly appropriated to be the Reſidence of Students.

Queen's College is beholden for its Name to *Philippa*, *Edward* III.'s Wife; but the real Founder was her Chaplain *Eglesfield*, who in 1340 by her Favour bought the Ground and built a Collegiate Hall: Its Revenues have been much augmented by ſeveral Benefactions. It has now a very fair Library; the late Dr. *Barlow* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and ſometime Provoſt of this College, gave the Occaſion, by leaving the greateſt Part of his Books to it; and ſince that Sir *Joſeph Williamſon* left to it, being the Place of his Education, no leſs a Sum than 6000 *l.* *Canterbury* College was built by Archbiſhop *Iſlip*. The Animoſities between the Southern and Northern Scholars growing by this time to a great Height, the former retired to *Stamford*; but Things being accommodated, they returned ſome time after.

The Deſign of *New College* was laid in 1369 by *Wickham* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and after having purchaſed Ground enough at diverſe Times for it, obtained the Licence of *Richard* II. in 1379, and having himſelf laid the firſt Stone, upon the completing of it in 1386, there was much Solemnity uſed at the Admiſſion of the Warden and Fellows.

Lincoln College is of the Foundation of *Richard Fleming* Biſhop of *Lincoln:* It was begun in 1427, and deſigned for a Seminary of Divines, with a View of confuting *Wickliff*'s Tenets: The Endowment was but ſmall; it was *Rotheram*, another Biſhop of the ſame See, that completed the Building of this College in 1475, and augmented the Revenues thereof, and their Statutes were given by him in 1479. The Lord *Crew*, late Biſhop of *Durham*, generouſly gave to the Rector 20 *l. per An.* every Fellow 10 *l.* every Scholar and Bible-Clerk 10 *l.* to them and their Succeſſors, as a comfortable Addition to their former Support.

Gloceſter College is ſaid to have been built at the proper Coſt and Charge of the *Benedictine* Monks, about the ſame time; but in Reality it was erected by *Giffard*, Baron of *Brimsfield* in *Gloceſterſhire*, and that in the eleventh of *Edward* I. for the Good of his own and his Wife's Soul; and the ſame being a Cell for a certain Number of Monks from the *Benedictines* of *Gloceſter*, *Henry* VIII. at the Time of the Suppreſſion, beſtowed it upon the Biſhops of *Oxford*; but reverting to the Crown, Sir *Thomas White*, the Founder of St. *John*'s College, bought it for the Uſe of the Principal and Scholars, and it had the Name of *Gloceſter*-Hall, which a few Years ago was erected into a College, and endowed by Mr. *Coke*, a *Worceſterſhire* Gentleman, and it now goes by the Name of *Worceſter*-College.

Archbiſhop *Chichley* in 1437, became the Founder of *All-Souls* College, an odd Name, wherein he fixed a Warden and forty Fellows; its Revenues ariſing chiefly from the Priories Aliens Lands, when they underwent a Diſſolution in the time of *Henry* V. Colonel *William Coddrington*, Governor and Captain General of the *Leeward Iſlands* in *America* in our Time, and a Member of this Society, has been very generous to it; for beſides

ſides his own curious Library, and four thouſand Pounds, to be laid out in Books for augmenting of it, he gave ſix thouſand Pounds more for the building thereof.

Magdalen College was erected in 1458, by *William Wainfleet*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, on the Site and Lands of St. *John's Hoſpital*; the Conveniences of all kinds are ſuch, and the Endowments ſo large, that it may juſtly be accounted one of the moſt noble Foundations in *Chriſtendom*. Its Buildings, Situation, and the Delights of the Walks and Groves adjacent thereto, make it very noted.

Brazen-Noſe College, having its Name from *Brazen-Noſe Hall*, was founded by *William Smith* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and *William Sutton*, Eſq; in the Reign of *Henry* VII. *Alexander Nowel*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, endow'd it in 1572, with Exhibitions for thirteen Scholars; the Head of it is ſtiled Preſident. Its Chapel, Library, and Cloyſters, are elegant Edifices, begun in 1556.

Corpus Chriſti College was at firſt deſigned for a Seminary of Monks to St. *Swithin's* Priory in *Wincheſter*, in the Year 1513; but the Founder, Biſhop *Fox* of *Wincheſter*, altering his Mind, did, by the Aſſiſtance of *Oldham* Biſhop of *Exeter*, make it a Society of Students, about three Years after, and liberally endow'd it.

Chriſt Church College was built on the Ground where the Monaſtery of St. *Frideſwide* ſtood, by the great Cardinal *Wolſey*; he began the moſt noble and ample Foundation of all others: It was *Henry* VIII. who took Care that it ſhould be moſt plentifully endow'd, and he gave it the Name of *Chriſt-Church*; the Cardinal obtain'd the Pope's Conſent for the Diſſolution of no leſs than two and twenty Religious Houſes, for the uſe of two Colleges, *viz.* one at *Ipſwich* his native Town, and this at *Oxford*, to be nam'd *Cardinal College*, on the Site aforeſaid; which, by the Way, prov'd a leading Card to the Diſſolutioh of the reſt of the Religious Houſes in that King's Reign. The Cardinal at firſt deſigned it for a Dean and eighteen Canons, and had much greater things in View, but his Diſgrace ſoon enſuing, and the College falling into *Henry's* Hands, that Prince gave it the Name of *Henry* VIII.'s *College*, and reſtor'd moſt of the Revenues allotted to it by the Cardinal, in 1532; but he diſſolv'd it about thirteen Years after, and in 1546 made it a Collegiate Church, for a Biſhop, Dean, and eight Canons. It's to the learned and famous Biſhop *Fell*, in the laſt Century, the Beauty and Honour of this College is much beholden.

Durham College, which many Years before was founded by *Thomas de Hatfield* Biſhop of that See, for the Benefit of the Monks of *Durham*, was granted by *Edward* VI. to *George Owen* of *Godſtow* his Phyſician; who ſold it in 1554 to Sir *Thomas Pope*, by whom it was next Year endow'd and repair'd, and has been ever ſince call'd *Trinity College*: The late fair additional Buildings are owing to the Liberality of its Preſident Dr. *Ralph Bathurſt*, who died in 1704.

Thomas White, Alderman of *London*, having in 1555, obtain'd the Site of *Bernard College*, the ſame being in Ruines, he two Years after enlarg'd and endow'd it by the Title of St. *John Baptiſt's College*; the Archbiſhops *Laud* and *Juxon* in after time, largely augmented its Buildings and Revenues.

Jeſus College was begun to be built by *Hugh Price*, Doctor of Laws, and he competently endow'd it in 1571; but the glorious Queen *Elizabeth*, having ſupply'd them with Timber from ſome of her Foreſts in the Neighbourhood, the Society do likewiſe claim her for a Royal Founder. We may alſo juſtly eſteem Sir *Lionel Jenkins* for another Founder, ſo liberal a Benefactor he has been to this Houſe.

Wadham College was finiſhed by *Dorothy* the Relict of *Nicholas Wadham*, who firſt deſign'd it. *An.* 1613. *Broadgate Hall* was converted into *Pembroke College*, its Foundation being owing to the Beneficence of *Thomas Tiſdal* and *Richard Wightwick's* Induſtry.

Beſides theſe Colleges there are ſix Halls in this Univerſity, founded at ſeveral times; as *Alban Hall*, founded by the Abbot of St. *Albans*, and belonging to *Merton College*; *Hart Hall* by *Walter Stapleton*, to *Exeter College*; *Edmund Hall* by St. *Edmund* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to *Queen's*; St. *Mary's Hall* by King *Edward* II. to *Oriel*; *New Inn* by *William* of *Wickham*, to *New College*; *Magdalen Hall* by *William* of *Wainfleet*, to *Magdalen College*.

As for other publick Edifices here, the Ground on which the Divinity School was erected, the Univerſity bought in 1427, and the Structure, a Work of admirable Beauty and Contrivance, was ſoon after taken in Hand, but intermitted 'till the moſt noble *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloceſter* carry'd it on, though not finiſh'd 'till 1480. There was a Library conſiſting of a hundred and twenty nine Volumes over this School, given by the ſaid Prince, a ſingular Patron of Learning, on which he likewiſe beſtow'd a hundred and twenty ſix Volumes more in 1440. and the Year after a much greater Number, beſides conſiderable Additions at his Death; but moſt of them have long ſince one Way or other been imbezzelled; and this is laid to the Charge of the Commiſſioners appointed by *Edward* VI. to viſit the Univerſity.

This was the State of things when Sir *Thomas Bodley*, an excellent Scholar and Maſter of a very plentiful Fortune, deſir'd Leave of the Univerſity to furniſh Duke *Humphrey's* Library once more with Books and other Neceſſaries at his own Charge, and by the Procurement of Benefactions from others, and to this end he bought Books in divers foreign Countries: The Library was not open'd 'till 1602, at which the Vice-Chancellor and whole Univerſity attended in their

Formalities, and viſiting the ſame every Year, call over all the Books; and after the Univerſity had built the publick Schools juſt by the Library, two Stories high, he himſelf raiſed a Gallery at his own Charge, two Stories higher all round, in order to receive the Additions that might be had to it, and made an Agreement with the *Stationers* Company in *London*, to give one Copy to the Library of every Book they ſhould print from thence forward, which was obſerv'd 'till about Year 1640; and an Act of Parliament paſſed in her late Majeſty's Reign, that this as well as the other Univerſities in *Britain*, &c. ſhould be preſented by the ſaid Company with a Book of every ſort printed by them. *Laſtly*, He left a conſiderable Eſtate to the Univerſity in Land and Money by his Will, for Salaries to the Officers, keeping the Fabrick in Repair, and buying new Books; but this is, it ſeems, now fallen miſerably ſhort. However, other conſiderable Additions of Books have been made ſince, ſo that new Galleries have been erected over each Side of the middle Iſle, principally for the Reception of the generous Legacy of Dr. *Barlow* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, who had been choſen Keeper of this Library, which is now become a prodigious Treaſure, and ſcarcely to be match'd in all *Europe*.

Here we are by no Means to overlook the vaſt Legacy of late left by Dr. *John Ratcliffe*, the moſt eminent Phyſician of his Time, who left no leſs a Sum than forty thouſand Pounds for building another Library between the publick Schools and Univerſity Church, together with a very handſome Salary of a hundred and fifty Pounds *per Ann.* to the Keeper of the ſaid Library, and a hundred Pounds a Year for ever, to buy Books for it.

We can but only mention here the private Libraries belonging to every College, as alſo to ſome Halls, of which we have nam'd the moſt noted, and proceed now to *Sheldon*'s Theatre, a Building this Univerſity juſtly boaſts of above all others, being a Structure of wonderful Contrivance, and exceedingly magnificent; built by Archbiſhop *Sheldon* in 1668.

The *Aſhmolean Muſæum*, a fine Structure, ſituated on the Weſt Side of the Theatre, has a Chymical Elaboratory in the lower Part thereof, and a ſpacious Hall on the firſt Floor, on a noble Aſcent; the Repoſitory of natural and artificial Curioſities here is moſtly owing to the generous Donation of *Elias Aſhmole*, Eſq; by whom Statutes have been ordain'd for the keeping of them; the noble Collection of Manuſcripts made by himſelf and Sir *William Dugdale* his Father-in-law, are depoſited in this Place.

The *Clarendon* Printing-Houſe deſerves particularly to be taken Notice of, as a Work far ſurpaſſing any thing of that Kind in any Part of *Europe*; it ſtands parallel to the Schools; the Theatre is on the Weſt, and on the Eaſt a Paliſade running from one Building to the other, ſo that theſe three Buildings, with the Paliſade, form a ſpacious Court or Quadrangle, very handſomely paved.

We are not to overlook here the Phyſick Garden, founded by *Henry Danvers* Earl of *Danby* in 1632. He endow'd it with a yearly Income, for the Maintenance and keeping of it; here are vaſt Varieties of Plants, and very uſeful to all thoſe who have a Mind to ſtudy Botany.

The Government of this Univerſity is committed to the Care of a Chancellor, High Steward, and Vice-Chancellor of their own chooſing; and the Colleges in their turns elect two Proctors yearly, to inſpect the Conduct and Morals of the Students, *&c.* They have alſo a publick Orator, Keeper of the Records, Regiſter, Squire and Yeomen Beadles, and a Verger; and King *James* I. honoured the Univerſity with the Privilege of ſending two Members to Parliament, who are exempted by an Act of Parliament in the latter Part of Queen *Ann*'s Reign, from being obliged to have 300 *l. per An.* real Eſtate, as the Burgeſſes of other Places muſt have.

We need ſay nothing upon this Occaſion of the very many learned Men here in all Profeſſions, that being ſufficiently known every where; and therefore we turn our Eye now upon the City of *Oxford*, which is large, and contains fourteen Pariſh Churches, beſides its Cathedral. It's populous, and well inhabited, has two good weekly Markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, and ſends two Members to Parliament. It is govern'd by a Mayor, who every Year takes an Oath in a ſolemn Manner, adminiſter'd by the Vice-Chancellor, to obſerve and conſerve the Rights and Privileges, and Liberties of the Univerſity. The City ſince the making of the *Iſis* navigable for Barges to *London*, by the help of Turn-Pikes, Locks, *&c.* became a Place of conſiderable Trade for Malt, and other things; Fuel being grown dear and ſcarce here, that is alſo in a great Meaſure ſupply'd with Sea Coal, brought hither by the ſame Conveyance.

Here follows a Catalogue of Parliaments, Councils, and Terms, that have been held at *Oxford*.

A Parliament held at *Oxford* in King *Ethelred*'s Reign, 1002.
A Parliament at *Oxford* under King *Canutus*'s Reign, 1018.
A Parliament at *Oxford* under King *Harold Harefoot*, 1036.
A Conference at *Oxford* under King *William Rufus*, 1088.
A Conference at *Oxford* in the Time of King *Stephen*.
A Council at *Oxford*, againſt the *Waldenſes*, under *Henry* II. 1160.
A Council at *Oxford* under *Henry* II. under *Becket* Archbiſhop, 1166.
A General Aſſembly at *Oxford*, at which *Henry* II. made his Son *John* King of *Ireland*, 1177.

A

A Parliament at *Oxford*, call'd *Parliamentum magnum temp. Hen.* II. 1185.
A Council at *Oxford* in the Time of *Richard* I.
A Conference at *Oxford* in the Reign of King *John*.
A Parliament held at *Oxford* in the Reign of *Henry* III. which gave Occaſion to the Barons Wars.
A Council held at *Oxford* under *Stephen Langton* Archbiſhop, 1222.
A Council at *Oxford*, 1227.
A Council at *Oxford* under *Stephen* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and his Suffragans, 14 *Henry* III. 1230.
A Council at *Oxford*, 1233.
A Council at *Oxford* under *Edmund* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.
A Council at *Oxford* by the Biſhops, *temp. Hen.* III. 1241.
The Term kept at *Oxford*, 31 *Henry* III.
A Council at *Oxford*, 1247.
A Council held at *Oxford* by the Biſhops, 1250.
A Parliament held at *Oxford*, call'd *Parliamentum inſanum*, 41 *Henry* III.
A Council at *Oxford*, 1258.
A Parliament at *Oxford*, 1261.
A Parliament at *Oxford*, 1264.
A Council at *Oxford* under Archbiſhop *Peckham*, 1271.
A Council at *Oxford* under *Robert Winchelſea* Archbiſhop, 1290.
A Parliament ſummon'd at *Oxford* 4 *Ed.* III.
A Parliament at *Oxford*, *Nov.* 19. 1382.
A Parliament at *Oxford*, 6 *Richard* II.
The Term kept at *Oxford*, 16 *Richard* II.
A Convocation of the Clergy at *Oxford* by Archbiſhop *Arundel*, 1395.
A Parliament at *Oxford*, 1 *Car.* I. 1625.
A Parliament ſummon'd at *Oxford*, 1644.
The Term kept at *Oxford*, *eodem temp.* it being the King's Head Quarters in the late Civil Wars.
A Parliament at *Oxford*, 1665. the Plague at *London*.
The Term at the ſame Time kept at *Oxford*.
A Parliament at *Oxford* 1680, but was ſoon diſſolved then, ſays Dr. *Ailiffe*, on pretence of a Plot, hatcht by the Earl of *Shaftſbury* againſt the King, but in reality a Plot of the King's againſt our Government in the Church, through his obſtinate Refuſal of paſſing the Bill of Excluſion againſt a Popiſh Duke.

Oxford gave the Title of Earl to one Family longer by much than any other in *England*, or perhaps in the known World, for *Alberic* or *Aubrey de Vere*, was made Earl of *Oxford* in 1155, and of his Poſterity, not to mention every particular Perſon; *Robert de Vere* was by *Richard* II. made Marqueſs of *Dublin* and Duke of *Ireland*; but being envy'd by the Nobility, was degraded of thoſe new Honours, and died in Exile. *John de Vere* a great Soldier, and a faſt Adherer to the *Lancaſtrian* Intereſt, lived to be inſtrumental to ſet *Henry* VII. on the Throne. Another *John* in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *John the Good*; he was the great Grandfather of Earl *Henry*, and Grandfather to the two noble Brothers Sir *Francis* and Sir *Horatio Vere*, very eminent Soldiers in their Time. Now the ſaid Earl *Henry* dying without Iſſue, *Robert de Vere* Son and Heir of *Hugh*, Son and Heir of *Aubrey de Vere*, ſecond Son of Earl *John* the fifth, who died in 1539, was in the Parliament held at *Weſtminſter* in the ſecond of King *Charles* I. allow'd the Title of Earl of *Oxford*. He was the Father of *Aubrey de Vere* the twentieth and laſt Earl of *Oxford*, who died without Male Iſſue in 1702, after the Honour had continued in the Family no leſs than five hundred and fifty ſeven Years; but the longeſt Day has an end: And ſo the Title of Earl of *Oxford* lay dormant, 'till Queen *Ann* in the tenth Year of her Reign, together with that of Earl *Mortimer*, conferred it on *Robert Harley*, Eſq; ſoon after made Lord Treaſurer.

As ſoon as the *Iſis* and *Cherwel* have united their Streams below *Oxford*; the former paſſes to the South to meet with the *Thames*, which ſprings in *Buckinghamſhire*, and at its Entrance into this County imparts its Name to the Town of *Tame*, which is pleaſantly ſituated, and almoſt incompaſſed with the Branches of the River, over which it has a Bridge leading into *Buckinghamſhire*. It's a pretty good Town, having one ſpacious Street, in the midſt of which you have the Market Place, and its Market well frequented by Graſiers, *&c.* is kept on *Tueſdays*. They have a famous Free-School here, and an Hoſpital built by Sir *John Williams*, made Lord *Williams* of *Tame* by Queen *Elizabeth*, who is ſaid by *Dugdale* to be of the ſame Family as the *Cromwels*, whoſe original Name was *Williams*, but this Honour died with him. A ſmall Monaſtery of *Ciſtertians* was tranſlated hither from *Ottendum*, by *Alexander* Biſhop of *Lincoln*.

From *Tame* the River runs near *Ricot*, which gives the Title of Lord *Norris* of *Ricot* to the Earl of *Abington*, and in the next Place viſits *Dorcheſter*, called by *Ninius*, *Caer Dauri*, and by *Alfred* of *Beverley*, *Caer Dorin*, perhaps from *Dwr*, Water, in *Britiſh*. It's the *Dorcinia* of *Bede*, and appears by the Coins found there, to have been a *Roman* Station; and of late they have met with a *Britiſh* one of *Cunobelin*, with the Inſcription *Cuno Taſcia*. It was long famous for a Biſhop's See, founded by *Birinus* the Apoſtle of the Weſt *Saxons*, much eſteem'd for his Piety and Auſterity of Life; but the See, after the Continuance of four hundred and ſixty Years, was tranſlated to *Lincoln* by S. *Remigius de Feſchamp* in the Conqueror's Time, *An.* 1070. The Town from thence forwards began ſenſibly to decay, and when the great Road to *London*, which paſſed through it,

was turn'd another Way, it compleated its Miſery; and the Act of Parliament that paſſed in the twenty firſt of King *James* I. for making the *Thames* navigable from *Bircot*, not far from hence, to *Oxford*, proved of no Advantage to it. There are two Banks South and by Weſt of *Dorcheſter*, with a Trench between them, known by the Name of *Dyke-Hills*, which in the Opinion of Dr. *Plot* muſt be a Fortification, ſuch as *Oſtorius* is ſaid by *Tacitus* to have raiſed on the *Antona* and *Sabrina*; or elſe ſome of the Out-Works of the Fortifications of *Long Witenham-Hill* on the other Side of the Water, which might be perhaps the *Sinnodunum* of the ancient *Britons*.

The *Tame* and *Iſis* uniting their Streams near *Dorcheſter*, the *Thames* now paſſes on to *Benſon*, formerly *Benſington*, ſaid to have been taken from the *Britons* by *Ceaulin* in 572, and poſſeſſed for two hundred Years after by the Weſt *Saxons*; but then *Offa* the *Mercian* about 779, ſeiz'd and united it to his Kingdom; it is at preſent but a ſmall Village. *Ewelme*, commonly *New Elme*, is at a little Diſtance from hence, a Seat built by *William de la Pole* Duke of *Suffolk*, who having married *Alice* the only Daughter of *Thomas Chaucer*, got a great Eſtate in theſe Parts; and beſides the Houſe built a fair Church, and an Hoſpital called *God's-Houſe*; but *John* Earl of *Lincoln* his Grandſon, taking the Field againſt *Henry* VII. was attainted, defeated, and ſlain at *Stoke*, and ſo ruined his Family. *Henry* VIII. with ſome other Additions, made an Honour of it. This Rectory in the Reign of King *James* I. was annex'd to the Office of *Regius Profeſſor of Divinity in* Oxford; as was at the ſame Time the Government of the Hoſpital here, to that of Profeſſor in Phyſick. *Thomas* Lord *Parker*, Lord Chancellor of *Great-Britain*, was in 1721, created Viſcount *Ewelme* and Earl of *Macclesfield*.

The *Thames* now fetches a large Compaſs round *Henley* Hundred, which ſome take to be the Country of the *Ancalites* who ſubmitted to *Cæſar*, and in which you have *Greys-Rotherfield*, once poſſeſſed by the *Greys* and *Lovels*, and in Time became the Seat of the *Knolles*, of whom *William Knolles* was created Baron of *Rotherfield* in the Reign of King *James* I. and afterwards Earl of *Banbury*. The perpetual Advowſon of *Rotherfield* Church, was ſome Years ſince given by Mr. *Rowney* to *Trinity College*.

Henley, commonly called *Henley upon Thames*, from its Situation, and formerly *Hanlegans*, ſtands near *Rotherfield* in the utmoſt Bounds of the County; Dr. *Plot* takes it to be the ancienteſt Town in the County, and the Name in *Britiſh* does indeed import as much, for it ſignifies *an old Place*; and it might perhaps be the chief Town of the *Ancalites*, though Dr. *Gale* will have it to be the *Galleva Attrebatum* of *Antoninus*, and that by Reaſon of a military Way running directly hither from *Spine*, and the *Roman* Coins found hereabouts; whereas *Wallingford*, where that Station has been uſually fix'd, has no Remains of Antiquity; then he endeavours to ſolve the Difficulty of its lying within the Bounds of the *Dobuni*, and not the *Attrebates*, by obſerving that both Sides the River ſtill belong to the Town, and of ſuch there are other Inſtances. Beſides the Name *Ancaſtle*, poſſibly from *Ancalites*, remains ſtill in one Part of the Town, which formerly belonged to the *Molins*, then to the *Hungerfords* and *Haſtings*: It's govern'd by a Warden and other inferior Officers; enjoys a good Trade for Malt: Its Inhabitants are moſtly Bargemen and Watermen, who are employ'd in tranſporting Malt, Wood, and other Country Commodities to *London*, and bring back ſuch things as ſerve the Country hereabouts. Its Market is on *Thurſdays*, and very conſiderable for Corn, eſpecially Barley for Malting; there being often ſold in one Day, about three hundred Cart Loads of it.

The *Chiltern-Hills* running in an uninterrupted Ridge to the North from *Henley*, ſeparate this County from *Buckinghamſhire*, at the Foot of which are ſeated many little Towns, particularly *Watlington*, which, its probable, might have its Name from *Wattles*, an ancient Way of Building; it has a ſmall Market on *Saturdays*. At the Foot of the ſame Hills is *Shirburne*, ſome Time a ſmall Caſtle of the *Quartermans*, afterwards a Seat of the *Chamberlains*, deſcended from the Earls of *Tankervil*, and from them it paſſed not long ſince, with a Daughter, to the Family of *Gage*, who ſold it to *Thomas* Lord *Parker*, now Lord Chancellor and Earl of *Macclesfield*, whoſe Seat it is, and where he has made great Improvements.

We have already obſerved, that the Circumference of this County is one hundred and thirty Miles; in which it contains about five hundred and thirty four thouſand Acres, and nineteen thouſand and ſeven Houſes; the Pariſhes are two hundred and eighty, and the Towns fifteen.

BUCK-



British Coins

BUCKINGHAM SHIRE

By H. Moll Geographer.

PART OF NORT: HAMPTON SH.

PART OF BEDFORD SH.

PART OF HERTFORD S.

PART OF MIDLESEX

PART OF BERK SHIRE

OXFORD SH.

PART OF

PART OF

PART OF

PART OF

Laundon Caſt

Horton Wood

Oulney

Stony Stretford

Billeſton

Kinnerſton

Brackley

Buckingham

Whaddon Chace

Lenbury

Preſton Bille'don

Goddington

Bicester

Marſh Gibbon

Fulbrook

Quainton

Bernwood Forreſt

Lithersdall

Eydorp

Chilton

Cherſley

Crandon

Tame

Bledlow

Bradnam

Amerſham

Chalfont

Rickmansworth

Uxbridg

Henley

Maidenhead

N. Winſor

Colnbrook

Stains

Wendover

Berkhamſted

Trings

Ivinge

Aleſbury

Vale of Aleſbury

Whitchurch

Aſcot

Eaton

Degrees west from London

English Miles

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

The Hundreds

A. Newport
B. Buckingham
C. Cotts lowe
D. Aſhenden
E. Aleſbury
F. Diſborough
G. Burnham
H. Stoke
a. Part of Hertford Sh.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

NEXT to the *Dobuni* were the *Cattieuchlani*, inhabiting thoſe inland Counties now known by the Names of *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, and *Hertford* Shires: They are called otherwiſe by *Ptolomy*, according to different Copies, *Cathidudani*, and *Catlicludani*, and by *Dio*, *Cattuellani*. *Cambden* will have theſe People to be the ancient *Caſſij*, and that their King *Caſſivellaunus*, or *Caſſibelinus*, ſignified as much as King of the *Caſſij*, or elſe why ſhould *Ninnius*, a *Britiſh* Writer, call him *Belinus*, if that were not the proper Name of his Perſon or Dignity? *Dio* calls him *Suellan*, but the *Britons* themſelves *Caſwalhon*: This was that Prince that was pitch'd upon to be Generaliſſimo by the *Britiſh* Nations againſt *Cæſar*. The *Britiſh* Name *Caſwalhon* does not indeed import he had his Name from the People he more immediately was Prince of; and it would therefore be of Importance to know by what Name they themſelves called this Part of *Britain* they poſſeſſed, in their own Language: We take it for granted, that the right *Latin* Name was *Cattieuchlani*, the *Britiſh* of which could not well be any other than *Caeth-vwch-Lad*, which ſignifies a high or inland Country, that is woody or full of Faſtneſſes, ſuch as Part of this then undoubtedly was, and very long after; and if ſo, the *Caſſij* are vaniſhed from hence.

Buckinghamſhire, with the other two Counties, after the Diſſolution of the *Roman* Power in *Britain*, in ſome time became Part of the Kingdom of the *Mercians*; and as it is now, we generally find it to be of a rich and fertil Soil, yielding Corn, Graſs, and Marle in great Abundance, and bleſt with a temperate and healthful Air. It is divided into two Parts; that towards the South and Eaſt, that riſes into Hills, which are well cloathed with Woods, is called the *Chiltern*; the other lying Northwards, being plain, is named the *Vale*; and this Part is the moſt fruitful for Tillage and Paſture, feeding infinite Numbers of fleecy Sheep and other Cattle, which the Inhabitants are conſiderable Gainers by.

Some ſuppoſe this County took its Name from the *Saxon* Word *Bucken*, ſignifying *Beech-Trees*, wherewith it abounds; againſt which it is objected, that the *Saxons* did not call thoſe Trees *Bucken*, but *Bocas*, and ſuch things as were made of'em *Bocen*; and that our ancient Records ſhewing neither *Bockingham* nor *Beckingham*, but conſtantly retaining the ſecond Letter *u*, it is more naturally deduced from the *Saxon Buc*, which *Ælfric*'s Gloſſary interprets *Cervus*, a *Hart* or *Buck*, it being very probable that theſe woody Parts abounded with Deer; and that as to the *Buckenham* in *Norfolk*, we have *Spelman*'s Authority that no ſuch Trees grew there, which likewiſe enclined him rather to believe it had the *Saxon* Word *Buc* for its Origin.

This Shire has for its Eaſtern Bounds the Counties of *Bedford*, *Hertford*, and *Middleſex*; for its Southern *Berkſhire*, for its Weſtern *Oxfordſhire*, and for its Northern the County of *Northampton*. Its Extent from *Aſhridge* in the Eaſt, to *Boſtal* in the Weſt, is about eighteen Miles; and from *Wraſbury* in the South, to *Lavenden* in the North, about nine and thirty, whereby the whole Circumference is about an hundred and thirty eight Miles.

Some will have *Chiltern*, already mentioned, to have its Name from *Cylt* or *Chilt*, in *Saxon* Chalk, becauſe the Country riſes for the moſt part into chalky Hills; but others ſay, *Chalk* in *Saxon* is generally expreſſed by the Word *Cealc*. When the *Danes* in 1006 paſſed over theſe Hills in their March from *Kent* to *Oxfordſhire*, *Florence* of *Worceſter*, upon the Mention thereof, ſays, *Saltus qui dicitur Clitern*, i.e. *the Wood*, or Foreſt, *called Clitern*; which was ſo thick and unpaſſable, that it became a Receptacle for Thieves, with which theſe Parts were ſo peſtered, that Travellers could hardly eſcape them; to remedy which, *Leofſtan*, Abbot of St. *Albans*, cauſed the Wood to be cut down, and made more ſafe.

Marlow is ſeated in this Part, where the River *Thames* winds itſelf round the bottom of the Hills, over which there is a Bridge which leads into *Berkſhire*. It is a Borough Town, and ſends two Members to Parliament. *Marlow* had its Name from a kind of chalky Clay called *Marle*, a moſt excellent Manure for the Huſbandman.

On a Rivulet that cuts its way into the *Thames* through low Grounds, and in the Turn thereof we have *High-Wickam*, or *Wicomb*, and ſo called perhaps from the winding of the River called *Wick* in *Saxon*, as it does likewiſe ſignify a *Bay* or *Caſtle* in the ſame Language. It is a Mayor Town, which for its Largeneſs and fair Buildings is not inferior to any in the County, yet ſends no Members to Parliament. It has a plentiful Market on *Fridays*. *Wygod* of *Walkingford* was Lord of *Wicomb*, and the old Village, about the Time of the Conqueſt. *Henry* I. appropriated it to the Crown, but King *John* divided the Out-Village between *Vipont* and *Baſſet*. The Revenue of St. *John Baptiſt*'s Hoſpital and our Lady's Rents here, coming upon the Diſſolution to the Crown,

were

were granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to the Mayor, Bailiffs, *&c.* of *Wicomb*, for the Maintenance of a free Grammar-School, and certain Alms-People in the Place; and the Rents afterwards being improved, more Poor were maintained, and a new Alms-Houſe erected in 1684. *Bradenham*, near *Weſt-Wickham*, is only to be mentioned here, becauſe it gives the Title of Baron *Windſor* of *Bradenham* to the Earl of *Plymouth*.

Pen, North of *Wicomb*, *Cambden* ſays is the higheſt Eminence in theſe Parts, ſtill retaining its *Britiſh* Name, which ſignifies a *Head*; though ſome of the Inhabitants hereabouts ſay, this Character more juſtly belongs to *Coleſhil*, as being equal in Height to the Windows of *Pen* Steeple. Be it as it will, the *Pens* of *Pen* may be reckoned amongſt the oldeſt Families in *Britain*; we have ſome Accounts that they were here, as well as the *Hamden*'s before the Conqueſt; and ſhould we ſuppoſe them originally *Britons*, (and it cannot be imagined that the *Saxons* ſo deſtroyed or expelled the whole Race of the *Britons*, Root and Branch, in this Part of the Iſland, now called *England*, but that they might intermarry with ſome of them) they muſt be reckoned the moſt ancient in the Kingdom. *Bradenham* abovementioned was formerly the delightful Reſidence of the Barons of *Windſor*.

The *Thames* keeping on its Courſe, paſſes by *Clifton*, where *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*, in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, built a noble Houſe with a charming Proſpect, which has ſince been much improved by *George Hamilton* Earl of *Orkney*, the preſent Poſſeſſor; and not far from it ſome Years ſince, has been diſcovered on the Side of a chalky Hill by the *Thames*, a round Cave ninety Foot high, and about ten Diameter, hewn out of the hard Rock towards the Foundation, and conſiſting upwards of an artificial Arch of hewn Chalk; but we have nothing to direct us what this Work ſhould be.

Then the *Thames* reaches *Eaton*, over which there is a fair Bridge leading to *Windſor*, and lately repaired or rebuilt. This Place is famous for its Seminary of Learning, founded by *Henry* VI.

Bulſtrode is not remote from it, the Seat and Eſtate for many Centuries of a Family of that Name, which was at laſt ſold to the Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys*, and bought of his Family by the late Earl of *Portland*, Father to the preſent Duke of *Portland*.

The *Thames* being augmented a few Miles hence by the *Cole*, or *Coln*, upon which is *Denham*, formerly the Seat of the *Peckhams*, and now of Sir *Roger Hill*, who has built a fine Houſe here; that River divides *Buckinghamſhire* and *Middleſex*, and gives Name to *Colebrook*, the ancient *Pontes* or *Bridges* of *Antoninus*. The *Coln* being divided into four Channels or Streams which have Bridges over them, they after no long Courſe join again into one, but ſoon part in twain; and this River thus forming ſeveral Iſles, made the *Danes* when they were put to Flight by *Alfred*, take Sanctuary here, where they defended themſelves until ſuch time that the *Engliſh*, for Want of Proviſions, were forced to raiſe the Siege, and leave them. This Town is but ſmall, and its Market on *Wedneſdays* not conſiderable; yet being ſeated on the Weſtern Road from *London* to *Reading* and elſewhere, is of ſome Account, and has ſome good Inns.

Eure, *Euer*, or *Evre* ſtands on this Turning of the River, and has its Name from *Roger de Ivery*, who came in with the Conqueror, and had this Place given him: *Richard* I. gave it to *Robert*, and King *John* confirmed it to *John Fitz-Robert* his Son, Lord of *Clavering*, and 'tis from it his younger Sons *Hugh* and *Robert* took their Sirnames, from the former of whom the *Eures* were deſcended, of whom *Henry* VIII. in the thirty fifth Year of his Reign made Sir *William Eure* a Peer of the Realm, by the Title of Lord *Eure* of *Witton*; and the Honour continued in the Family by many Deſcents, till it determined by the Death of *Ralph* Lord *Eure* without Iſſue in 1698.

We had almoſt forgot *Datchet* in theſe Parts, which is a ſmall Village famous for Horſe-Races, where a Bridge was built by Queen *Anne*, for the Conveniency of ſuch as go to and come from *Windſor*.

Stoke-Pogies is more inward, ſo named from the *Pogies*, who were the Owners, from whom it devolved to the *Haſtings*, through the *Molins* and *Hungerfords*; and *Edward* Lord *Haſtings* of *Louborough* founded an Hoſpital here, and *Henry* Earl of *Huntington*, his Nephew, built here a ſplendid Houſe.

The next Place we come to is *Fernham*, held heretofore by the Barons *Fernival*, by the Service that at the Coronation they ſhould hold a Glove for the King's Right Hand, and ſupport his Arm that Day, while he held the Royal Scepter: It afterwards came to the *Nevils*, and from them to the *Talbots* Earls of *Shrewſbury*, and in *Henry* VIII.'s Time by Exchange to the Crown.

More inward ſtands *Beaconsfield*, on a dry Hill, and on the high Road from *London* to *Oxford*, by reaſon whereof it is a fair Town, and well accommodated with Inns; yet its Market, which is kept on *Thurſdays*, is not conſiderable.

Upon the *Coln* being joined higher by a Rivulet from the Weſt, is *Miſſenden*, that had formerly a Monaſtery; and next in the Vale ſtands *Amerſham*, in *Saxon*, *Agmundeſham*, formerly the Seat of the *Ruſſels* Earls of *Bedford*, and for about a hundred Years paſt the *Drakes* have been Lords of it, and their Seat is at *Chardelois*. This Town ſends two Members to Parliament, and has a ſmall Market on *Tueſdays*.

Cheyney, more to the Eaſt, formerly belonging to an ancient Family of that Name,

is

is the Seat of the *Ruſſels*, now Dukes of *Bedford*; and the *Cheynies* are at *Cheſham-Bois* and *Drayton-Beauchamp* hard by. *Cheſham* has a little Market on *Wedneſdays*.

We next ſee *Latimer*, whoſe old Name was *Iſel-Hampſted*, but was called *Latimer* from the Lords *Latimers*, a Title now veſted in the Duke of *Leeds*. The *Sandys's* had a Seat here, but the *Cavendiſhes*, Dukes of *Dvonſhire*, are the preſent Poſſeſſors. The Lady *Temple*, Sir *Edwin Sandys*'s Daughter, born at *Latimers*, had by Sir *Thomas* her Huſband four Sons and nine Daughters, and living to ſee ſeven hundred deſcended from her, died in 1656: She was the Great Grandmother of the preſent Lord Viſcount *Cobham*. There is no *Latimer* in *England* beſides here. The Word anciently ſignified an *Interpreter* between the *Engliſh* and the *Welſh*, and perhaps it had its Name as belonging to one that was ſo.

When we are got about three Miles Northwards, and come to *Chiltern* Hills, the moſt conſiderable Village we meet with is *Hamden*, from which a very ancient Family has its Name, and boaſt of their being ſeated here, not without Reaſon, before the Conqueſt.

Not far from hence is *Prince-Riſborough*, that took its Name from the Black Prince, an indifferent Town, ſeated on the Hills, and has a ſmall Market on *Saturdays*. There is a Camp on the top of a Hill near this Place, and the Way leading to it is called *Acknel-Way* by the common People. From this Hill, it is ſaid, there is a Proſpect of thirteen Counties, at the Foot of which a Coin of *Veſpaſian* was found.

Monks-Riſborough, formerly belonging to the Monks of *Canterbury*, is near; and in theſe Parts we meet with *Elleſborough*, and on a round Hill near the Church is *Belinus*'s Caſtle, an ancient Fortification, above which is alſo a high Hill ſtill retaining the Name of *Belineſbury*.

Kymbel, *Great* and *Little*, ſome ſuppoſe to have had its Name from the *Britiſh* King *Cunobeline*, the Place being alſo in ancient Records called *Cunebel*.

On the Eaſtern Angle of the Hills, on a pleaſant Deſcent, you have *Aſhridge*, ſo called from a Ridge or Hill of Aſhes, where was anciently a retiring Houſe of our Kings: Here it was that *Edmond* Earl of *Cornwal*, Son to *Richard* King of the *Romans*, founded a Religious Houſe for a new Order, called *Bounes Hommes*; but it is now the Seat of the Duke of *Bridgwater*, and a great Part of the Religious Structure is ſtill ſtanding.

From theſe Hills you have a Proſpect of the noble Vale, which is ſo fertile, that lately one entire Paſture called *Beryfield*, Part of Sir *Robert Lee*'s Inheritance, in the Manor of *Quarendon*, let for 800 *l. per Ann.* and the Lordſhip of *Creſlow*, conſiſting of no more than about an hundred Acres, yields a Rent of 800 *l.* a Year, and upwards. Among other Woods, on the Weſt Side of the Vale is *Bernwood*, where the *Danes* in 914 committed great Outrages, and it is likely it was at that time the ancient Burgh was ruined, which was afterwards a Royal Vill of the Confeſſor's, though now a ſmall Country-Town called *Bril*, inſtead of *Bury-Hill*.

Ickford, called by the *Saxons Ittingaford*, ſtands upon the *Tame*, and is thought to be the Place of Treaty between King *Edward* and the *Danes* in 907.

Borſtal, noted in theſe Parts for being a Garriſon for King *Charles* I. is a little farther North; it was given with the Rangerſhip of *Bernwood* Foreſt, by one of the *Williams's*, to *Nigel Borſtal*, by the Livery of a Horn, which is ſtill preſerved: It came in time to the *Denhams*, and at laſt to the *Aubreys*.

Not far from the *Tame*, which waters the South Part of the Vale, you have *Aileſbury*, from which the whole Vale is named the *Vale of Aileſbury*, called by the *Saxons Egleſburgen*. This Town was formerly famous for its Saint *Edith*, who having obtained it of her Father *Frewald* for her Dowry, bid her Huſband and the World adieu, betook to a religious Life here, and became very renowned. It is a fair and well-inhabited Borough Town, and has a well-frequented Market on *Saturdays*. In the midſt of the Town is ſeated a fair Shire-Hall, where the Aſſizes are uſually kept, as being the moſt commodious Place in the County. It ſends two Members to Parliament. *Robert Bruce*, Earl of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, was in the ſixteenth of King *Charles* II. created Earl of *Aileſbury*, in which Honours he was ſucceeded by *Thomas Bruce*, his Son and Heir, *Ann.* 1685, who is now living at *Bruſſels*. We find by the *Saxon* Annals, that the *Danes* in 921 leaving the Siege of *Toceſter*, and coming upon the unarmed People, took a great Booty of Men and Cattle hereabouts. *Aileſbury* was a Royal Manor in the Time of the Conqueror; and he gave ſome Lands here on Condition that the Holders of them ſhould find Straw for his Bed whenever he came thither: It was ſo held by *William* of *Aileſbury*, who was likewiſe to ſtraw his Chamber, and to provide him three Eels whenever he ſhould come in Winter, and in Summer he was to provide ſweet Herbs for the King's Chamber, and two green Geeſe, all which he was to do thrice a Year, if the King came ſo often thither. There were certain Knights, ſirnamed of *Aileſbury*, in the Time of *Edward* I. who by Marriage with the Heireſs of the *Cahaines*, formerly Lords of *Middleton-Cahaines*, now *Middleton Cheney*, came to a plentiful Fortune, which afterwards by Marriage fell to the *Chaworths* and *Staffords*. This Town owes much to the Munificence of *Baldwin* Chief Juſticiary, who not only adorned it with publick Buildings, but raiſed an excellent Cauſey, about three Miles in Length, from whoſe Family by Marriage it came to the *Packingtons*. The

chief

chief Officer of *Aileſbury* is a Conſtable, put in by Sir *John Packington*, Lord of the Manor, or choſen by the Inhabitants, and confirmed by him.

The next Place we viſit is *Querendon*, or *Quarendon*, formerly belonging to the eminent Sir *Henry Lee*, Knight of the Garter, and now to his Deſcendants the Earls of *Litchfield*, who are Viſcounts of this Place.

From *Quarendon* we paſs to *Eythorp*, and ſo to *Winchendon*, heretofore the Seat and Eſtate of the *Godwins*, but it came to the *Wharton* Family by the Marriage of *Philip* Lord *Wharton* with *Jane* the Daughter and Heir of *Arthur Godwin* Eſq; whoſe Son and Heir *Thomas* Lord *Wharton* was in 1706 created Viſcount *Winchendon* and Earl of *Wharton*, which Titles are now in his Son the Duke of *Wharton*.

We had almoſt forgot *Wendover* in *Aileſbury* Hundred, and it is not conſiderable for its Market, which is on *Thurſdays*, nor on any other Account that we know of, but that it ſends two Members to Parliament.

Waddeſden, in the Neighbourhood, is remarkable for having three diſtinct Rectories, of which each Rector has his particular Turn of officiating, and Portion of the Revenue.

The *Tame* lower down meets with *Cherdſley*, ſo named from *Cerdicus*, who had here a ſharp Engagement with the *Britons*. *Crendon*, or *Credendon*, the Seat of the Honour of *Gifford*, is near it; and the Ruines of *Bolebec* in the Pariſh of *Whitchurch* appear hard by.

The *Ouſe*, formerly *Iſa*, and the ſecond *Iſis*, which flows gently through the North Part of this County, paſſes by *Bitleſden*, where was formerly a little Monaſtery for *Ciſtertian* Monks, and then at ſome Diſtance to *Stow*, belonging to the *Temples*, who ſettled here in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, of whom Sir *Richard Temple* Baronet, ſince the Acceſſion of King *George* to the Throne, was created firſt Lord, and then Viſcount *Cobham* in *Surrey*.

The next Place viſited by the *Ouſe* is *Buckingham*, fruitfully ſeated in a low Ground, and on the Banks of the River, which almoſt ſurrounds it, over which it has three fair Stone Bridges, one leading Eaſtward, another Southward, and the third Weſtward. *Edward* the Elder, about the Year 918, fortified it with a Rampire and Sconces on both ſides the River; and upon a high Hill in the midſt of the Town was ſometime raiſed a ſtrong Caſtle, formerly in the Poſſeſſion of *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*, which long ſince has been reduced to Ruines. This Town is fair, well frequented and inhabited, and has a well ſtored Market on *Saturdays*. It is governed by a Bailiff, twelve principal Burgeſſes, a Steward, *&c.* and ſends two Members to Parliament. The Town-Hall is ſeated in the North Part of the Town, and the Church in the South, chiefly of Note for having in it formerly the Shrine of *Rumald* a Child, thro' the Zeal of our Anceſtors canonized a Saint, and Patron of the Fiſhermen. Nigh the Church was once a ſtately Prebend-Houſe, belonging to the Church of *Lincoln*, which was endowed with Lands of 1000 *l. per Ann.* Here was alſo a Chapel called St. *John Baptiſt*, founded by *Thomas à Becket*, now converted to a Free-School. The greateſt Dignity *Buckingham* can challenge is, that it has given a Title of the higheſt Honour to many a brave and worthy Perſonage, as well of the Blood Royal, as of other Families. The *Giffords* were the firſt Earls, and we read in 1164 that the famous *Richard Strongbow* Earl of *Pembroke* had alſo this Title. In 1378 we find *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, a younger Son of *Edward* III. was Earl of *Buckingham*, who was barbarouſly murder'd. *Heylin* makes alſo *Humphrey Plantagenet* to be Earl of *Buckingham*, and that he died without Iſſue in 1400. In 1444 we have *Humphrey Stafford*, deſcended from a Daughter of *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, created Duke of *Buckingham*; he was ſlain at the Battel of *Northampton*, and ſucceeded in 1460 by his Grandſon and Heir *Humphrey*, beheaded at *Saliſbury*, and the next Duke was his Son *Edward*, likewiſe beheaded in 1521, he being the laſt hereditary Lord High-Conſtable of *England*; after which this Title lay long dormant, and was not revived till 1616, when King *James* I. created his great Favourite *George Villiers* Earl of *Buckingham*, then Marqueſs, and finally Duke of *Buckingham* in 1621; and being barbarouſly murdered by *Felton* at *Portſmouth* in 1628, was ſucceeded in his Eſtate and Honours by *George Villiers* his Son, who was the only Duke in *England*, not of the Royal Blood, at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. But he dying without Iſſue in 1687, *John Villiers*, deſcended from *John Villiers*, Half-Brother to this Duke's Father, who was Viſcount *Purbec*, put in his Claim to the Earldom of *Buckingham*, but the Title is not yet decided. We had like to have ſlipt, that at the ſame time the firſt *George Villiers* was created Earl of *Buckingham*, his Mother was made Counteſs of this Place for Life.

Caverſfield, in the Hundred of *Buckingham*, may have received its Name from *Carauſius*; and indeed it is not improbable that *Alectus* ſlew him here in Battel. This Part of the Country ſeems alſo to be the Seat of Action, when *Aulus Plautius* made the ſecond *Roman* Expedition into *Britain*, under the Emperor *Claudius*; he obtained a Victory over *Cataratacus* and *Togodumnus*, *Cunobelin*'s Sons among the *Boduni*, ſubject to the *Cattieuchlani*, and purſued them to the River *Ouſe* near *Buckingham*.

South-Eaſt from *Buckingham* is *Winſlow*, ſeated in a good Soil, where there is Plenty of Wood, and it has a Market on *Thurſdays*, well furniſhed with Corn and Proviſions: King *Offa* gave it to the Monaſtery of Saint *Alban*, in a Council held at *Verulam* Ann. 794.

More Eaſterly towards the Woods from the *Ouſe*, which moves from *Buckingham* and *Thornton* with a gentle Current, to the North-Eaſt is *Whaddon*, formerly the Seat of the *Giffords*, hereditary Keepers of its Chaſe under the Earls of *Ulſter*, from whom the Office deſcended to the *Pigots*. The warlike Family of the *Greys* of *Wilton* had a Seat here, which, upon the Attainder of the laſt Lord, came to the *Villiers* Dukes of *Buckingham*, who were Barons of *Whaddon*; and ſince the Death of the laſt Duke, it paſſed by Sale to *James Selby* and the famous Dr. *Willis*, a very eminent Phyſician, the Grandfather of *Brown Willis* Eſq;

At *Saulden*, not far from hence, is a neat Seat, built by Sir *John Forteſcue* for himſelf and his Family, who for his great Wiſdom was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Privy Counſellor by Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* I.

Not far from the Bank of the River, on the other Side, you have *Leckhamſted*, the Seat of the *Tirrels*; *Lilling ſtone* of the *Dairels*; and *Luffield*, formerly a Monaſtery founded by *Robert de Bellomont*, Earl of *Leiceſter*; but the Monks dying of the Plague it was deſerted.

Higher on the South Bank of the River you have *Stony-Stratford*, ſo called from the Stones, the publick Street, and the Ford, becauſe the Buildings are of Free-Stone, dug at *Calverton* hard by, and that it is ſeated on the High-way called *Watling-Street*, a Military Way of the *Romans:* It is ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Lactorodum*, otherwiſe called *Lactadorum*, and ſometimes *Lactodrodum* and *Lactorudum*. *Edward* the Elder obſtructed the Paſſage of the *Danes* here, while he fortified *Touceſter*; and here *Edward* I. for a Memorial of *Eleanor* his Queen, whoſe Corpſe reſted here, as it was brought from *Lincolnſhire* where ſhe died, to *Weſtminſter* the Place of her Interment, erected a beautiful Croſs, adorned with the Arms of *England*, *Caſtile*, and *Leon*. It's at preſent a good large Town, containing two Pariſh Churches, which no other in this County can boaſt of, and has a very good Market for Corn, Fleſh, and ſome Fiſh, on *Fridays:* There is now a Stone Bridge over the *Ouſe*, where the Ford formerly was, which in the Winter-Floods ſometimes breaks out into the neighbouring Fields. The other Side of the Bank is ſomething higher, and, the Inhabitants ſay, *Old Stratford* ſtood there formerly.

The *Ouſe* paſſing from hence runs by *Wolverton*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Longvils*, and then of the Lords *Grey* of *Ruthin*, from whom by the ſole Daughter and Heir of *Charles* Lord *Grey*, it paſſed into the *Yelverton* Family, and *Charles* the Son and Heir from that Match was created Viſcount *Longueville* in 1690, whoſe Son *Henry*, by the Favour of the preſent King, is Earl of *Suſſex*.

We come next to *Haverſham*, of which Place Sir *John Thompſon* was created a Baron of this Kingdom in the eighth Year of King *William* III. by the Title of Baron *Haverſham* of *Haverſham*, wherein he was ſucceeded by his Son *Maurice* the preſent Lord.

Newport-Paygnel has had its Name from *Fulk Paganel* the Lord of it, from whom it deſcended to the Barons *Someries* of *Dudleys*, who had their Caſtle here. This Town has two Bridges over a Branch of the *Ouſe*, a good Market on *Saturdays*, and is of chief Note for the Bone-Lace made here. The *Anneſleys* Earls of *Angleſey* have been Barons of *Newport-Paygnel* ever ſince the thirteenth of King *Charles* II.

A River falls at *Newport* into the *Ouſe* from the South, which runs near *Wing*, the Seat of the *Dormers*, late Earls of *Caernarvon* and Barons of *Wing*; but the direct Line failing, the Barony ſtill ſubſiſts in a collateral Branch of that illuſtrious Family.

The next Place we arrive at is *Blecheley*, whoſe Church ſome few Years ago has been much beautified at the great Expence of that curious Antiquary *Brown Willis* Eſq; the Patron thereof.

The *Ouſe* paſſes on by *Terringham*, which Place gave Name and Habitation to a famous and ancient Family, a younger Branch of which ſtill flouriſhes at *Nether Winchendon*; but that Place has ſince come into the Poſſeſſion of the *Backwalls*, with the ſole Daugh- and Heir of Sir *William Terringham*.

The *Ouſe* runs on to *Oulney* in the Northern Part of the County, which we find a pretty good Town, whoſe Inhabitants have a pretty Trade in Bone-Lace, made here and in the adjacent Parts; it has alſo a Market on *Mondays* pretty well ſerved. The Place is remarkable for its goodly Church with a beautiful Spire-Steeple, the only one (as we are told, except *Hanſlap*) in the whole County; which *Hanſlap*, or *Hanſlip*, gave the Title of an *Engliſh* Baron to *Gervaſe* Lord *Pierrepoint* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, ſo created in the Beginning of his preſent Majeſty King *George*'s Reign, but the Honour is ſince become extinct by his Death.

Thus far, and a little farther, the County of *Buckingham* reaches its Boundary along the *Ouſe*.

Buckinghamſhire contains an hundred eighty five Pariſhes, of which ſeven are Boroughs, that ſend Members to Parliament; eleven Market Towns, fifteen Parks, four hundred forty one thouſand Acres, about eighteen thouſand three hundred ninety Houſes, and an hundred eleven thouſand three hundred ninety four Souls, within the Circumference above-mentioned.

Her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, in the Year 1703, was pleaſed to advance *John Sheffield*, Earl of *Mulgrave* and Marqueſs of *Normanby*, to the Dignity of Duke of the County of *Buckingham* and of *Normanby*, which Honours are now enjoyed by his Son *Robert* a Minor.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDFORDSHIRE, another Part of the Territories of the ancient *Cattieuchlani*, and in after times of the Kingdom of the *Mercians*, is but of a ſmall Extent, being in Length from *Tilbrook* in the North, to *Studham* in the South, about four and twenty Miles, and in Breadth from *Turvey* in the Weſt to *Cokin-Hatley* in the Eaſt, ſcarce twelve, which makes it to be about ſeventy three Miles in Circumference. It's bounded on the Eaſt with the Counties of *Hertford* and *Cambridge*, on the South with *Hertfordſhire*, on the Weſt with *Buckinghamſhire*, and on the North with the Counties of *Northampton* and *Huntington*. The Air here is temperate, bringing forth Delight and Health to the Inhabitants; by Reaſon of which, and its Vicinity to the Counties of *Lincoln* and *Huntington*, which in ſome Parts are troubled with unhealthful Fogs, it is very populous, and crowded with Gentry. The Soil is generally fertil, producing all ſorts of Grain in great Plenty, eſpecially Wheat and Barley, which are not exceeded by any one County in *England*; and their Paſtures feed very good Cattle, and they have great Dairies, but their Sheep deſerve no great Commendations. The North and North Eaſt Side of the Shire are a deep Clay, the South a Chiltern, and in the midſt from *Potton* to *Dunſtable*, runs a ſandy Ridge of Hills, which are pretty well cloathed with Wood, both for Timber and Fuel, from whence the Inhabitants are ſupply'd. It's water'd with two Rivers, the *Ouſe* a fair large one, and the *Ivel*: And it had before the draining of the *Fens* great Plenty of Fowl and Fiſh, but now ſcarce any.

The *Ouſe* no ſooner enters into this County, but it viſits *Turvey*, which was the Eſtate and gave the Title of Baron to the *Mordaunt* Family, ever ſince the Reign of *Henry* VIII. and the Title ſtill ſubſiſts in the preſent Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*; but *Thomas* Lord *Trevor* has purchaſed this Eſtate. It runs next by *Harewood*, formerly *Hareleſwood*, and now *Harold*, a Village where there was formerly a Priory, but it is much more remarkable for that in 1399, a little before the breaking out of thoſe Commotions and Civil Wars wherewith the Kingdom was for a long Time afflicted, this River ſtood ſtill, and the Water retiring both Ways, in ſuch a Manner, that for the ſpace of three Miles the Bottom remain'd dry; it was interpreted to be a Prognoſtick of the Diviſion of the People. Some affirm that the ſame thing hapned again on the eighteenth or twenty eighth of *January* 1648, as a Prognoſtick of King *Charles*'s Death. *Henry* Earl of *Kent* at the ſame Time, (*viz.* 1706) that he was made a Marqueſs, was likewiſe created Earl of *Harold*, and ſince Duke of *Kent*.

The *Ouſe* from hence runs under *Odil* or *Woodhil*, formerly *Wahul*, that had its Barons of that Name; but it's now the Seat of the *Alſtons*, and ſo with many Windings paſſes through *Bletſoe*, which after the *Pateſhals* and *Beauchamps* came to the St. *John*'s who were made Barons of this Place by Queen *Elizabeth*, and Earls of *Bolingbroke* in the Reign of King *James* I. but the laſt Earl dying unmarried in 1711, the Earldom extinguiſhed with him, but the Barony went to the Collateral Line of the Family, who are the Deſcendants of Sir *Rowland St. John*, fifth Son of *Oliver* the ſecond Baron of *Bletſoe*, which Sir *Rowland* was the Father of *Oliver St. John*, and he of Sir *St. Andrew St. John*, the Father of another Sir *St. Andrew*, who came to this Honour, wherein he was ſucceeded by his Brother *Rowland*, and he in *July* 1722, by his Brother *John*, now Lord *St. John* of *Bletſoe*.

The next Place that is viſited by the *Ouſe* is *Brumham*, which was the Seat and Eſtate of the *Dives*, and afterwards of the Earls of *Bolingbroke*, of whom the laſt Earl ſold it to Sir *Thomas Trevor*, then Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, and ſince in 1711, created Lord *Trevor* of *Bromham*; he is the ſecond Son of Sir *John Trevor*, Knt. Secretary of State in the Reign of King *Charles* II. and he of another Sir *John Trevor* of *Weſtminſter*, but originally of *Trevallin* in *Flintſhire*, an ancient and flouriſhing Family.

The *Ouſe* now haſtens to *Bedford*, in *Saxon*, *Bedanford*, the County Town; it is divided in the midſt by the River, that it may ſeem to be two Towns, but join'd together by a fair and ſtrong Stone Bridge. The Town of late Years has been much improv'd by new Buildings, and a fair Market-Houſe; and the River alſo has been made navigable. Now though both Sides the River are govern'd by the ſame Magiſtrates, *viz.* a Mayor, two Bailiffs, *&c.* yet they have their particular Claims; for as there are two weekly Markets, the South Side has the *Tueſday* one, and is conſiderable for all live Cattle, and the North Side has that on *Saturdays* for all ſorts of

Roman Coins

























P. of NORTHAM P.

TON SH.

P. of BUCKINGHAM SHIRE

P. of HUNTING-

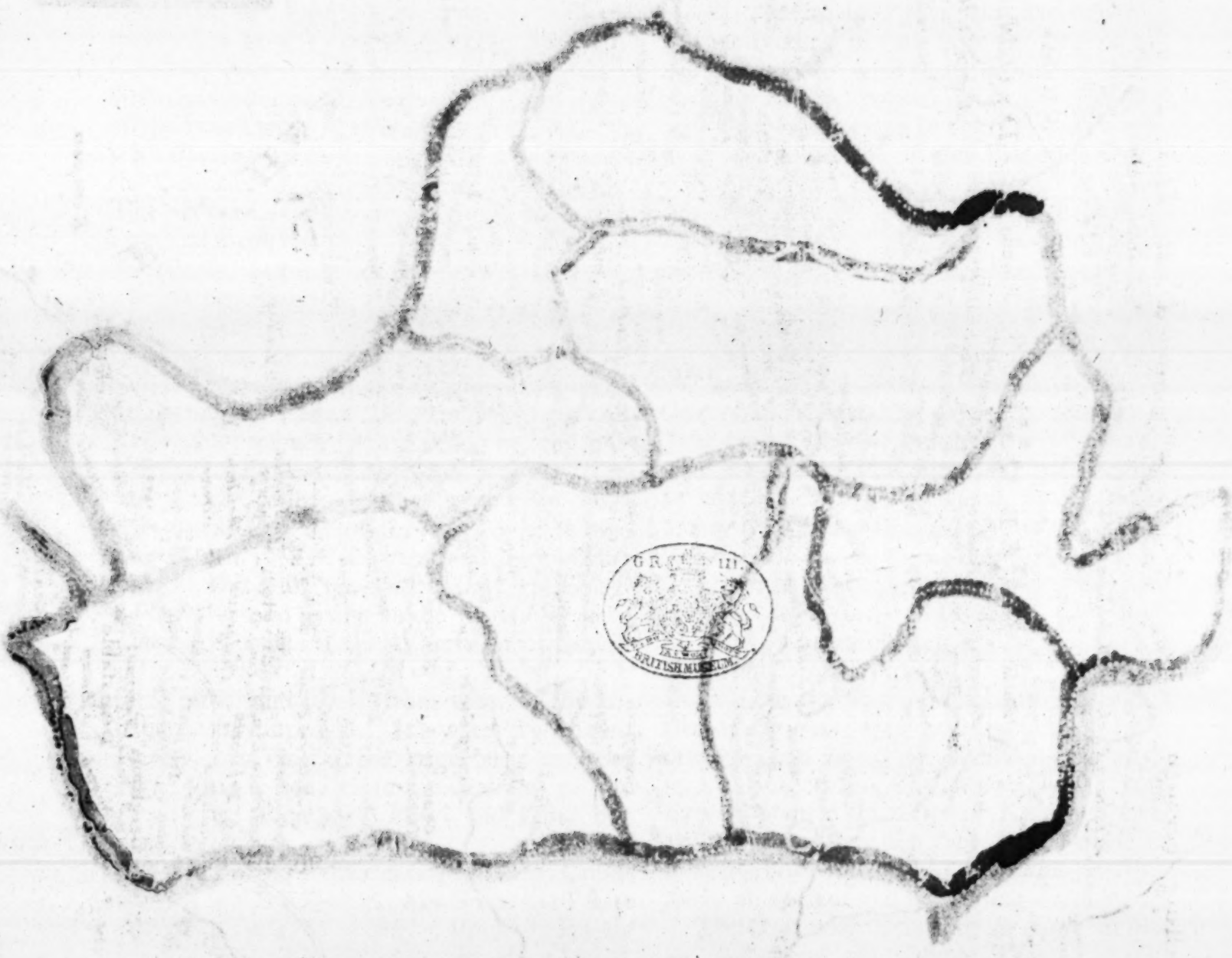
DON SH.

PART OF CAMBRIDG SHIRE

P. of HERTFORD SH.

A. willy Hundred
B. Stodden H.
C. Barford H.
D. Redbornstoke H.
E. Wixamtree H.
F. Bigleswade H.
G. Cliston H.
H. Manshead H.
I. Flit H.

Higham Ferris
Wellingborough
Higham Park
Hen R.
Yardley H.
Kimbolton
Swineshead
Petershill
G. Stroughton
L. Stroughton
Cretingbury
Riseley
Ouse R.
St. Neots
Bushmead
Eaton
Calmworth
Rockhesden
Abbotsleigh
Wareſley
Wildon
Femesford
Berford
Reynold
Coldington
Milton
Clapham
Carleton
Truury
Oulney
Ouse R.
Stayenton
Biddenham
Brumham
Staged.
Bedford
Elstow
Kempston
Wotton
Wilshamsted
Cranfield
Marston
Amptill
Houghton Conq.
Northill
Old Warden
Southill
Cheikhand
Clophams
Bigleswade
Duncot
Egworth
Langford
Black Hill
Astwick
Clifton
Stotfold
Arlesey
Baldock
Periton
Hitching
Lilley
Kempen
Aspley Guise
Crawley
Husband
Flitwick
Everisholt
Woburn
Woburn Abby
Yingrave
Westning
Leighton Buzzard
Tuddington
Chalgrave
Tebworth
Tileswort
Stanbridg
Leighton
Dunstable
Grove
Lowsel R.
Sowel
Eygrave
Lutton
Chaulton
Streetley
Sundon
Luton Down
Market street
Lea R.
Newport Poganell
Fenny Stretford
Milton Brian
Potesgrove
Battlesden
Eaton
Cumberland
Hockley
Ampthill
Houghton Conquest
Flitwick
Stotfold
Arlesey
Hitchin
Baldock
Cambridge
Gamlinghay
Sandy
Potton
Wormleighton
Eyworth
Biglesw
Duncot
Egworth
Langford
Ast


GEORGIUS III.
REX
BRITISH MUSEUM

Corn, vended here in great Plenty. This Town has five Churches, two on the South and three on the North Side. St. *Paul*, the principal Church, before the Conqueſt, and after too, was a College of Prebendaries, 'till the Foundation of *Newenham* Priory. We find *Edward* VI. in 1502. granted a Patent or Licence to the Mayor and Burgeſſes to erect a Free-School here, and to purchaſe Lands to the Value of forty Marks for that Uſe, and that the Preſident of *Winchester College* ſhould appoint the School-Maſter and Uſher. What they did in it does not appear, but it does that Sir *William Harper*, a Native of this Place, bred a *Merchant Taylor* in *London*, and afterwards Lord Mayor in 1561, built and endow'd a Free-School for them. *Cuthwolph* the *Saxon* about the Year 572, gave the *Britons* ſuch a Defeat below this Town, that he was ever after too hard for them, and had ſeveral Towns ſurrender'd to him. *Offa* King of the *Mercians* was interr'd here, whoſe Monument remain'd a long Time, untill the overflowing River waſh'd it quite away. *Bedford* was repair'd by *Edward* the Elder, after it had been deſtroy'd in the *Daniſh* Wars, which King alſo added a little Town on the other Side of the River, call'd *Mikeſgate*. But it was much a greater Sufferer under the *Normans*, for after *Pagan de Beauchamp* had built a Caſtle here, every Body had a Blow at it in our Civil Commotions. It was taken by King *Stephen* with great loſs on both Sides. It held out for the Barons, and was at laſt taken by *Falco de Breaut*, who afterwards turning his Arms againſt *Henry* III. that Prince after ſixty Days took it; it was afterward laid level with the Ground, and nothing remains but the bare Tracts, as they hang over the River, on the Eaſt Side of the Town, and they have a ſpacious and pleaſant Bowling-Green on the Site of it. We are inform'd that the Ground-Rents of *Bedford-Row* on the North Side of *Holbourn*, belong to the Poor of this Town.

Bedford has given a Title of Honour to ſome Perſons of the greateſt Diſtinction; *Hugh de Bellemont* ſurnam'd *Pauper*, had the Earldom of *Bedford* given him by King *Stephen*, with the Daughter of *Simon de Beauchamp*, upon the Expulſion of *Milo de Beauchamp*; but fortifying his Caſtle againſt the King, and being at laſt forced to ſurrender it, he fell from the Dignity of an Earl, and was reduced to great Poverty. *Cambden* ſays there were Barons of *Bedford* of the Family of *Beauchamp*, but that the Eſtate being divided among Daughters, *Edward* III. made *Engelram de Coucy* Earl of *Bedford* in 1366. After him we hear no more of *Bedford*'s being a Title of Honour, 'till the Reign of *Henry* V. who in 1414 was pleaſed to create his Brother *John Plantagenet*, Duke of *Bedford*; he was Regent of *France*, and our *Engliſh* Hiſtories are full of his great and memorable Services both in Peace and War; he was bury'd at *Roan* in *Normandy*, and the Fortune of *England*, as to the *French* Wars, was bury'd with him. He died without Inheritable Iſſue, and with him the Title expir'd, and was not reviv'd 'till 1470, when *Edward* IV. created *George Nevil*, Son of *John Nevil* Marqueſs *Montacute*, Earl of *Bedford*, with a Deſign to marry his eldeſt Daughter to him, but he was in the 17th of the ſame Reign ſuddenly depriv'd of all his Titles by Act of Parliament, under pretence of want of Maintenance for the Support of ſo great Honours, the Eſtate being loſt by his Father's Attainder, who had ſided with his Brother the Earl of *Warwick*, in favour of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*. We find that *George Plantagenet*, youngeſt Son of *Edward* IV. had the Title of Duke or Earl of *Bedford*; but no Entry made of it, and that he died in his Father's Life time. From hence forward it lay dormant till the Reign of *Henry* VII. who in 1453. created his Uncle *Jaſper* of *Hatfield*, Earl of *Pembroke*, Duke of *Bedford*; but leaving no Iſſue to inherit it, we hear no more of any Title from this Town, 'till *Edward* VI. in 1548, created *John* Lord *Ruſſel* Earl of *Bedford*; he was the Father of *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, who came to that Honour in 1554, and was ſucceeded by his Grandſon *Edward* in 1585; who dying without Iſſue in 1627, *Francis Ruſſel*, Son of *William*, who was created Lord *Ruſſel* of *Thornhaugh*, in the firſt of *James* I. which *William* was a younger Son of *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, ſucceeded Earl *Edward* his Couſin *German*, and died in 1641, at a Time when his Life was moſt neceſſary for the Preſervation of the Peace and Tranquility of his Country; ſome having been of Opinion, his Intereſt and Influence was ſo great, that he might have prevented the Civil War that ſoon enſued. The next Earl was *William* his eldeſt Son, who firſt was General of the Parliament's Horſe; but in ſome ſhort Time declining that Service, went to the King at *Oxford*, and ſued out his Pardon: He liv'd Earl and Duke of *Bedford* nine and fifty Years, for he was created Marqueſs of *Taviſtoke* and Duke of *Bedford* in 1694; and among other Reaſons for beſtowing theſe Honours, it was ſet forth, that this was not the leaſt, that he was Father of the Lord *Ruſſel*, the Ornament of his Age, whoſe great Merits 'twas not enough to tranſmit by Hiſtory to Poſterity, but they were willing to record them in their Royal Patent, to remain to the Family as a Monument conſecrated to his conſummate Virtue, whoſe Name could never be forgot ſo long as Men preſerved any Eſteem for Sanctity of Manners, Greatneſs of Mind, and a Love to their Country, conſtant even to Death; therefore to ſolace his excellent Father for ſo great a Loſs, to celebrate the Memory of ſo noble a Son, and to excite his worthy Grandſon, the Heir of ſuch mighty Hopes, more chearfully to emulate and follow the Example of his illuſtrious Father, they entailed this high Dignity upon

the Earl and his Posterity. The Duke upon the Marriage of his Grandson *Wriothesley*, with *Elizabeth* only Daughter and Heir of *John Howland* of *Stretham* in the County of *Surrey*, Esq; was likewise created Baron *Howland* of *Stretham* in 1695; and having liv'd to a good old Age, departed this Life in 1700, and was succeeded by his Grandson aforesaid, who died in the prime of his Years of the Small Pox, on the 26th of *May* 1711, and was succeeded by his Son *Wriothesley* the present Duke, a Minor, in all his Honours.

Below *Bedford* on both Sides were heretofore two little Religious Houses: To the South *Hellenstow*, now *Elstow*, a Nunnery of the Foundation of *Judith* Countess of *Huntingdon*, but we find it came afterwards to be the Seat of Sir *Humphrey Ratcliffe*, a younger Son of *Robert Ratcliffe*, the first Earl of *Sussex* of that Name, by his marrying of *Isabel* the Daughter and Heir of *Edmond Harvey* of *Ellenstow*. To the East was *Newenham*, translated hither by *Roisia* Wife of *Pagan de Beauchamp*, from the Church of St. *Paul* in *Bedford*, though her Son was look'd upon as the Founder. *Leland* says, the Castle of *Risingbo* stood within two Miles of *Bedford*, and that though the Building was entirely destroy'd in his Time, yet the Area might easily be traced, and the great round Hill where the Keep or Dungeon stood was compleat.

Clapham, a little to the North of *Bedford*, being a poor Vicarage, was by the Governors of the Bounty of Queen *Anne* for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy, increased with two hundred Pounds, the Interest of which was to be allowed to the Incumbent, after the Rate of four *per Cent.* from *Michaelmas* 1722.

But to return; the *Ouse* keeping on its Course reaches the Footsteps of the ruinous Castle of *Eaton*, once the Seat of the *Beauchamps*, and afterwards of the *Vaulxes*, and so hard by *Bisemed* bids farewell to this County; but before this it is increased by the *Ivel*, and at the Conflux stands *Temesford*, noted for a *Danish* Camp with a Castle, which They built, it is thought, after they had demolish'd that *British* Fort, which is now called *Chesterfield* and *Salndy*, where *Roman* Coins have been found, and at the last Place Glass Urns, and a red one like Coral with an Inscription. This *Salndy* must needs be by its Situation the *Salenæ* of *Ptolomy*. We are not to overlook *Potton*, somewhat to the East of *Salndy*, pleasantly situated and water'd with a small Brook, but on a sandy, gravelly, and barren Soil. It has a good Market on *Saturdays* for Corn, Cattle, and Poultry.

We may return to the River by the Way of *Eyworth*, the Seat of the *Andersons*, descended from the famous Chief Justice of that Name, and we shall find *Bigleswade* seated on it. This Town in the last Age grew into Request, by Reason of its commodious Inns for Passengers, in their journying from *London* to *York*, and for its Market on *Wednesdays*, considerable for all Sorts of Grain, Store of Cattle, Milch Kine and Provisions. We come next to *Shelford*, commodiously seated between two Rivulets, which join below the Town, over each of which there is a Bridge; it has a good Market for Corn and Poultry on *Fridays*. *Chicksand* is near *Shelford*, where there was formerly a Religious House built by *Pagan de Beauchamp*; it's the Seat of the *Osborns*, a Baronet Family, into which a Daughter of Sir *George Bing*, now Lord Viscount *Torrington*, is marry'd. A little to the North West of *Chicksand* is *Hawnes*, a Seat of the *Carterets*, of whom Sir *George Carteret* for his Loyalty was by King *Charles* II. created Baron *Carteret* of *Hawnes*, in which Honour he was succeeded by his Son *John*, now Lord *Carteret*, lately Secretary of State, but now Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, a Person of singular Merit, to whom also are to descend the Titles of Viscount *Carteret*, and Earl of *Granville*, in Right of his Mother, who was youngest Daughter of *John* Earl of *Bath*, on whom those Titles have been confer'd since the Accession of King *George* to the Throne. A little to the Eastward of *Hawnes* you have *Southil*, a Place in the present Reign made known to us, as it gives the Title of a Baron to Sir *George Bing*, Lord Viscount *Torrington*.

Five Miles from the Head of the *Ivel* stands *Ampthill*, a pretty Town pleasantly seated between two Hills, having a Market on *Thursdays*. It was built by *Cornwall* Baron *Fanhope* in the Reign of *Henry* VI. but he lost it for his Adherence to the *Lancastrian* Cause, it being given by *Edward* IV. to the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, after Earl of *Kent*, from whose Grandson *Richard* it came to *Henry* VIII. and it was by Act of Parliament erected into an Honour, in the thirty seventh of his Reign. The Town is much improved in Buildings, and beautify'd with a convenient Market-House and Sessions-House. In the middle of a pleasant Park here, you have the delightful Seat of the Earl of *Aylesbury*, who is Viscount *Ampthill*, built by the Countess of *Pembroke*, according to the Model of *Sidney*'s *Arcadia*. Here is another Seat of the Lord *Ashburnham*, and at *Wrest* not far from hence the Seat of the Duke of *Kent*. A Gold Mine not many Years since was discovered at *Ampthill*; which was the Place where Queen *Katherine* resided when the Sentence of Divorce was pronounced by Archbishop *Cranmer* at *Dunstable*, between her and *Henry* VIII. that Place being pitch'd upon because it was so near her, that she could not pretend Ignorance of what was done; and that they needed not to put many Days in the Citation, but might end the Process so much the sooner.

Milbroke stands a little to the West of *Ampthill*, and is not to be forgot on the Account of the famous Sir *John Cornwall*, who for his gallant Behaviour in the Wars, obtain'd *Elizabeth* Sister to *Henry* IV. and Widow of

John Earl of *Huntington*, to Wife, with a conſiderable Fortune: He was in the Battel of *Agincourt*, and was the ſecond Perſon in *England* that was made a Baron by Patent in full Parliament, with the Title of Lord *Fanhope* in the eleventh of *Henry* VI. But he is not mention'd here ſo much not ſo properly on that Score, as that in the twentieth of the ſame Reign, he was created Baron of *Milbroke*, with this Singularity, that he was to enjoy that Title as a free Denizen of *England*, with Place in Parliament; but he died in the twenty ſecond of *Henry* VI. without lawful Iſſue.

More to the North lies *Houghton-Conqueſt*, where in two common Fields, call'd *great* and *little Danes Fields*, are a great many Pits fifteen Foot Diameter or thereabouts; and in this Pariſh you have the Seat, and a conſiderable Eſtate of the Lord *Haverſham*'s. *Edmond Wild*, Eſq; having got of the famous *John Tradeſcant* of South *Lambeth* in *Surrey*, ſome Layers of the Balm of *Gilead* Tree, it grew very well here till the Mice in a hard Winter killed it. *Cranfield* in this Neighbourhood, very probably gave Surname to the Family of *Cranfield*, of whom Sir *Lionel Cranfield* was in *June* 1621, created Lord *Cranfield* of *Cranfield*, and afterwards Earl of *Middleſex*.

To the South Weſt of *Ampthil* is *Woborn*, where there is a Free-School built by *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*; it had formerly a famous Monaſtery, now the Seat and Eſtate of the Duke of *Bedford*; the Market here on *Fridays* is of good Account for Butter, Cheeſe, and ſuch like Commodities. Not far from hence they dig up Fuller's Earth, commonly from the Place call'd *Woborn Earth*, of ſo much Uſe in the Cloathing Manufacture, that the Tranſportation of it has been ſtrictly forbidden. There is a ſort of Earth at *Aſpely Gowis*, below *Woborn*, which they ſay will turn Wood into Stone. *Ridgemont* or *Rugemont*, is near here, which heretofore gave the Title of a Baron to *Thomas Grey*, younger Brother of *Edmond* the firſt of the *Greys*, Earls of *Kent*, who eſpouſing the *Lancaſtrian* Intereſt, he with many others was in the firſt of *Edward* IV. attainted in Parliament, and it does not appear that this Title was ever after conferred upon any other.

The next Place we viſit is *Tuddington*, ſituate under the Hills or Downs, in a good Soil, whoſe Market on *Saturdays* is ſcarcely now frequented. It was heretofore the Seat of the *Broughtons*, from whom by Marriage it came to the ancient Family of the *Cheneys*, who built a fine Houſe here; and of whom Sir *Henry Cheney* in the fourteenth of Queen *Elizabeth*, had a Summons to Parliament by the Title of Lord *Cheney* of *Tuddington*; he was, in the twenty ninth of the ſame Reign, one of the Peers who ſate upon the Trial of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, but dying without Iſſue, this Honour expired with him.

If by *Hockley in the Hole* you aſcend into *Chiltern*, you will ſoon reach *Dunſtable*, ſeated in a chalky Ground, where the Springs are not found, without digging about twenty or twenty four Cubits; and yet, by reaſon of a large Pond of ſtanding Water which is ſcarce ever dry, in every one of the four Streets of the Town, which anſwers the four Quarters, the Inhabitants find no want. This was the ancient *Magionimium*, *Magiovinium*, and *Magintum* of *Antoninus*; for beſides that it is ſeated on the *Roman* Highway, there have been found in the adjacent Fields ſeveral of the *Roman* Emperors Coins, called *Madning Money* by the Inhabitants: And within a ſmall Deſcent of the *Chiltern Hills*, there is raiſed up round with a Rampire and Ditch, a military Model, containing about nine Acres. It's ſaid this Town was built by *Henry* I. out of the Ruins of the other, and called *Dunſtable* from one *Dun* a notorious Robber, who uſed to infeſt theſe Parts; but it's more likely to have the Name of *Dun* from the *Gauliſh* or *Britiſh Dun* or *Din*. *Dunſtable* is at preſent a fair and well frequented Town, full of Inns for the Accommodation of Travellers, as being ſeated in the high Road from *London* to *Weſt-Cheſter*. In this Town, by *Edward* I.'s Order a Croſs or Column was erected, with Statues of the Arms of *England*, *&c.* in Memory of his Queen *Eleanor*, as being a Place where her Corps reſted in her Journey from *Lincolnſhire*, where ſhe died, to *Weſtminſter Abbey*, where ſhe was buried. Its Market is kept on *Wedneſdays*, which is large, affording Corn, Cattle, and Proviſions in great Plenty. A Woman who liv'd, dy'd, and was bury'd in this Town, had, as appears by her Epitaph, nineteen Children at five Births, five at two ſeveral Births, and three together at three others; and after the Coronation of King *Charles* II. the Wives of two Blackſmiths were at the ſame time delivered of three Children each, one of three Boys, and the other of three Girls. Abundance of Larks are caught about this Town, which are eſteem'd the beſt in *England*, and likewiſe the beſt dreſt.

Dunſtable is not the leaſt remarkable for being the Place where the Sentence of Divorce between *Henry* VIII. and Queen *Katharine* was pronounced; for Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, with the Biſhops of *London*, *Wincheſter*, *Bath* and *Wells*, and *Lincoln*, and many Divines and Canoniſts repairing hither, he ſat in Court on the tenth of *May* in 1533, where the King appeared by Proxy; but the Queen did not, upon which ſhe was declared contumacious. Then the Evidences that had been brought before the Legates, of the Conſummation of her Mariage with Prince *Arthur*, were read; after that the Determinations of the Univerſities, Divines, and Canoniſts were produced and read; then the Judgments of the Convocations of both Provinces were alſo read, with many other Inſtruments, and the whole Merits of the Cauſe were open'd; upon which after many Seſſions, on the twenty third of *May*, Sentence

was given with the Advice of all that were there preſent, declaring it only to have been a Marriage *de Facto* but not *de Jure*, pronouncing it null from the Beginning.

Luton, a little to the North-Eaſt of *Dunſtable*, is a pretty good Town, with a large Market-Houſe pleaſantly ſeated between Hills near the Confines of *Hertfordſhire*. It has a very good Market on *Mondays* for Corn and Poultry.

Leighton-Beaudeſert is on the other ſide to the Weſt, about half a Mile from which you have a *Roman* Camp. *Cuthwulph*, towards the Beginning of the *Saxon* Times, is ſaid in 571 to have taken *Legeanburgh*, which ſuits much better with this Place than *Loughborough* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and with the Courſe of his Victories; for he marched from *Legeanburg* to *Aileſbury*, and then to *Benſington* in *Oxfordſhire*, which lie almoſt in a direct Line, whereas *Loughborough* is quite out of the Road.

Battleſden is near *Leighton*, of which Place *Allen Bathurſt* Eſq; was in 1710 created Baron *Bathurſt* of *Battleſden*.

Bedfordſhire, as already noted, is ſeventy three Miles in Circumference, contains about two hundred and ſixty thouſand Acres, and about twelve thouſand one hundred and ſeventy Houſes, having an hundred and twenty four Pariſhes, and eleven Market Towns.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

HERTFORDSHIRE, the third of thoſe Counties poſſeſſed by the *Cattieuchlani*, and Part of the ancient Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, is in a manner of a circular Form, making two Diameters almoſt of an equal Longitude, and croſs each other in the Center; for the one gives the Length from *Stanſted* in the Eaſt to *Putnam* in the Weſt twenty five Miles; and the other from *Totteridge* in the South to *Royſton* in the North twenty ſeven, making the whole Circumference to contain near about an hundred and thirty Miles. It is bounded on the Eaſt with *Eſſex*, on the South with *Middleſex*, on the Weſt with the Counties of *Buckingham* and *Bedford*, and on the North with *Cambridgeſhire*. It is bleſt with a ſweet and wholſome Air, which has induc'd ſeveral of the Gentry to ſettle in it, and given occaſion to this Saying, that *They who buy a Houſe in* Hertfordſhire, *pay two Years Purchaſe for the Air.*

As to its Soil, it is for the moſt part chalky, though the upper Cruſt in the South and Weſt Parts is moſtly of a red Earth, mixed with Gravel; nevertheleſs, by reaſon of the white Marle under it, is found to yield good Wheat and Oats, but of its own Nature it is moſt apt to bear Wood and Coppices. The North Part of the Shire has dirty Ways, and is apt to bear Wheat, Barley, and other Grain. It's well ſtored with Parks, has Plenty of Meadows and Paſtures, though *Norden* ſays, Paſture is the leaſt in Proportion; and their Meadows here and there diſperſed, are many of them ſaid to be cold and moſſy, and the Soil in general to be, in reſpect to ſome other Counties, but barren of itſelf, without the great Toil and Charge of the Huſbandman. It is well watered with freſh and delightful Streams, and is eminent for famous ancient Places, in which reſpect it may juſtly diſpute Preheminence with all its Neighbours, there being ſcarce any County in the Kingdom that can ſhew more Veſtiges of Antiquity.

As to the Viſcountile Juriſdiction of this Shire, both before and long after the Reign of *Edward* III. it was annexed to *Eſſex*, one Sheriff ſerved both Counties, and they had alſo but one Eſcheator. The Juſtices, for their own and the People's Eaſe, canton'd the whole County into three Diviſions, and hold three ſeveral Courts for the Deciſion of leſſer Matters, thoſe of moſt Importance being referred to the general Meeting at *Hertford*. The flouriſhing Condition of this County is partly owing to the many Thoroughfares to and from *London*, which has occaſioned the Improvement of its Towns, and partly to the Salubrity of the Air, before mentioned; and its Vicinity to the Metropolis of the Kingdom has alſo contributed to it.

Upon the very Edge of the County to the North, contiguous to *Cambridgeſhire*, ſtands *Royſton*, called at firſt *Royſe Croſs*, from one erected here by *Royſia*; and the Place, after a ſmall Monaſtery was founded hard by, improving into a Town, was called *Royſton*: An Act paſſed in the thirty ſecond Year of *Henry* VIII. for reducing this Town into one new Pariſh. It is ſeated in a fat Soil between Hills in a Bottom, is large, full of Inns, and has a Market on *Wedneſdays* for Corn and Malt.

Tharfield, South from hence, hangs over *Royſton*, and was anciently the Seat of the Lords *Berners*; as *Nucelles*, not far off, belonged to the *Rocheſters*, and afterwards to the Lords *De Scales*.

Barkway, near *Nucelles*, was anciently a Market Town, the Market on *Fridays*, but now diſuſed; yet being a conſiderable Thoroughfare is well inhabited, and in a flouriſhing Condition.

Buntingford, more to the Southward, is alſo a good Thoroughfare Town, having a Market

British Coins













HERTFORD SHIRE.

By

H. Moll Geographer.

i. i. i. i. i. i. i. Parts of Caisho Hun:
k. k. k. Parts of Dacorum H.
l. Part of Broad water H.
m. Part of Hertford-shire

The Hundreds

A. Odsey
B. Edwintree
C. Broadwater
D. Hitchin
E. Dacorum
F. Hertford
G. Caisho
H. Braughin

PART OF BEDFORD-SHIRE

P. of CAMBRIDGE S.

PART OF BUCKINGHAM S.

M I D D L E S E X

Lutton
Dunstable
Hitching
Baldock
Royston
Barley
Buntingford
Hertford
St Albans
Watford
Barnet
Hadley
Hatfield
Stortford
Waltham Abby
Cheddington
Studham
Berkhamsted
Rickmansworth
Cotshill or Cosshull

1 2 3 4 5
English Miles

35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 5 10 15
First Meridian @ from London

















ket on *Mondays*. Here is a Free-School of the *Freemans*; but its beſt Benefactor was *Seth Ward*, Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, who erected and endowed an Alms-Houſe here, gave four Scholarſhips of 12 *l. per Ann.* to *Chriſt*-College to be enjoy'd by four Scholars born in this County, and educated in this School, till they were Maſters of Arts.

Lower Eaſtward from *Nucelles* is *Aſhwell*, famous, ſays *Cambden*, for Springs ſhaded with tall Trees, whoſe Waters at a ſmall Diſtance gather into one Channel, and ſoon after form a River. Now though this Place cannot be the *Magioninium* of *Antoninus*, yet a large ſquare Fortification hard by, and the *Roman* Coins which have been dug up, are Evidences of its Antiquity, to ſay nothing of its being expreſly termed a Borough in *Doomſday*.

Baldock is more to the South, ſeated between the Hills in a chalky Soil fit for Corn, and of chief Note for the many Malſters reſiding there; yet its Market on *Thurſdays* is not conſiderable.

Hitchin is in the Neighbourhood, which had its Name from a Wood called *Hitch*. Its Inhabitants make great Store of Malt. It has a very good Corn Market on *Tueſdays*, and is governed by a Bailiff and four Conſtables. This Place is ſituated very low, but is in a very thriving Condition, and become the largeſt Town in this County; and tho' it is remoter from *London*, and that the Land-Carriage is ſomewhat dearer from hence than from St. *Albans*, yet it has of late Years very much outſtript that Town, the Toll of which having from *Michaelmas* to *Chriſtmas* been worth 100 *l.* to the Mayor, now ſcarce exceeds 20 *l.* *Hitchin* was made a Market Town by *Edward* I. They breed no Sheep in theſe Parts, but by buying them at a Year old in other Counties, after they have fleeced them twice, they fatten them up for the Market, and they uſually turn to a very good Account. The *Baliols* heretofore had the Manor of *Hitchin* given them, and after them *Edmund* of *Langley* Duke of *York*; and reverting to the Crown in the Reign of *Henry* VII. it continues there, and ſeveral of the Queens of *England* have had it in Jointure.

If we ſteer our Courſe from *Hitchin* to *Wimondley*, we ſhall find it ſeated in a well-cultivated and rich Soil; it's a Manor held by Grand Serjeanty, by which its Lord, on the Inauguration-Day was bound to preſent the firſt Cup to the King: The *Fitz-Tees* had it about the Beginning of the *Norman* Times, and after them the *Argentons*, from whom with a Female in the Reign of *Henry* the Sixth, it paſſed to the *Allingtons*, of which Family was *William Allington* Baron of *Killard* in *Ireland*, created Baron *Allington* of *Wimondley*, towards the latter Part of the Reign of King *Charles* II. which *Engliſh* Honour expired in *Giles* his Son, and ſo has the *Iriſh* one lately with his Brother *Hildebrand*. This Manor, ſome Years paſt, was purchaſed by the Widow of *James Hambleton*. *Offley*, where King *Offa* frequently reſided, and died, is not far off; no more is *Hexton*, on a high Hill, of Note for an oval Camp of great Strength and ancient Works, and many Bones have been found in a Hillock on the top of another Hill, and a Piece of Ground near that Camp is ſtill called *Furlong-Dane*, near the high Road between *Stevenage* and *Knebworth*. South of *Wimondley* are certain Hills caſt up of a conſiderable Bigneſs, which if they be not *Roman* Burying-Places, nor Bounds, may have ſome Relation to the *Danes*, for *Dacorum* Hundred and *Danes-End* are not far off; and ſome ſay, the Incurſions of thoſe People were ſtopt here, where they received a ſignal Overthrow.

The Head of the *Lea* is lower and more Southwards; it runs gently by *Wheat-Hamſted*, ſo denominated from its Fruitfulneſs in Wheat, and ſo to *Brocket-Hall*, the Seat of the *Brockets*, and after them of the *Reads*; then to *Wood-Hall*, the Eſtate in times paſt of the *Butlers*, after of the *Gobions* and *Shalcrofts*; from thence it advances to *Biſhops-Hatfield*, once dignified with a Royal Palace, and for ſome time belong'd to the Biſhops of *Ely*, but now to the Earl of *Saliſbury*, being a Place of great Recreation and Delight, by reaſon of its Park and other Places of Pleaſure, and which (according to *Bloom*) for Situation, Contrivance, Building, Proſpect, Air, Water, and other Accommodations, is inferior to none in *England*. It has a Market on *Thurſdays*. It was not from this, but from *Hatfield* in *Yorkſhire*, that *William* of *Hatfield*, a Son of *Edward* III. took his Name.

The *Lea* paſſes on from *Hatfield* to *Hertford*, in *Saxon Hoortford*, a Name doubtleſs taken from a Hart, as well as *Hartingeford-Bury*, it being juſtly to be imagin'd, that thoſe Animals abounded in ſuch a woody County; though others contend, that the Name imports a *Red Ford*, and that this was the *Durocobrivæ* of *Antoninus*, the ſame in *Britiſh* implying as much as a *Red-Water-Paſſage*. It is the County Town; it has been of greater State, Eſteem, and Beauty, than at preſent, having had five Pariſh Churches, now reduced to two, the turning of the High-way through *Ware* being very detrimental to it. It is governed by a Mayor, Burgeſſes, *&c.* ſends Members to Parliament, and has a well-frequented Market on *Saturdays*. Its Caſtle is thought to have been built by *Edward* the Elder, which has paſſed thro' many Hands, but is now in the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Saliſbury*. They have a very fair School here, founded by Mr. *Hale*, and endowed with 40 *l.* *per Ann.* The Term was twice adjourned to the Caſtle of *Hertford*, from *Weſtminſter*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by reaſon of the Sickneſs at *London*. This Town having diſcontinued ſending Members to Parliament, in the twenty ſecond of *James* the Firſt they petitioned the Houſe of Commons upon it, and were allowed to elect two Burgeſſes. The Earls of *Clare*, ſome of whom were

alſo Earls of *Gloceſter*, were in ancient times Earls of the County of *Hertford*, and became ſo about 1139, and the ſeventh and laſt of them came to this Honour in 1314, ſince which we meet with no Earls of this Place till the Time of *Henry* VIII. who created *Edward Seymour*, Viſcount *Beauchamp*, and Earl of *Hertford*; he was afterwards Duke of *Somerſet*, and beheaded in 1551; but Queen *Elizabeth*, in the firſt Year of her Reign, reſtored his Son *Edward* to the Earldom, whoſe Succeſſor, in 1558, was his Son *Edward*, a Perſon of great Honour, and a true Lover of Learning; he lived to a great Age, ſo that his Son and Grandſon, both of the Name of *Edward*, dying before him, his Succeſſor was his Grandſon *William*, who for his eminent Services was created Marqueſs of *Hertford* by King *Charles* II. and reſtored Duke of *Somerſet* in 1660; but the Title of Marqueſs determining with *William* his Grandſon and Succeſſor in 1671, all the reſt went into the collateral Family of the *Seymours*, of whom you may ſee more in *Somerſetſhire*.

The *Lea* leaving *Hertford* quickly reaches *Ware*, that had its Name from *Wears* or *Dams*, there being abundance of Waters hereabouts, that might cauſe ſuch Contrivances; and it was this Plenty that occaſioned that ingenious Device of cutting and conveying the *New River* to *London*, for which ſeveral Acts of Parliament were granted in the Reign of King *James* I. but it proving too chargeable, Sir *Hugh Middleton*, aſſiſted by diverſe Gentlemen, undertook and effected it; and a Corporation was erected in the ſame Reign, for compleating the Deſign, and preſerving the River. It was in the Time of King *John* that the Road was turned this way; for before no Waggons could paſs hither over the River, by reaſon of a Chain drawn acroſs the Bridge, the Key of which was always in the Cuſtody of the Bailiff of *Hertford*. The *Saxon* Annals, in 1016, ſpeak of the *Danes* ſailing into *Arwan*, when they had a Deſign upon *Mercia*: The true Reading may perhaps be *Waran*, and that they might along the *Lea* come to this Place. *Burnt Pelham*, North of *Ware*, had its Name (as is ſuppoſed) from ſome great Fire that happened there, that conſumed it: Authors ſay, here are the Foundations and Fragments of old Buildings; but no Time is aſſigned when the Misfortune happened.

The *Lea* receives two ſmall Rivers from the North between *Ware* and *Hertford*, called *Mimera* and *Beneficia*, upon which laſt ſtands *Benington*, and the other paſſes by *Puckeridge*, a Thoroughfare Town, behind which is *Munden-Furnival*. But to return to the *Lea*; the *Danes* in their light Pinnaces came up it as far as *Ware*, according to *Aſſer*, and there built a Fort, which King *Alfred* not being able to take by Force, ſo diverted the Courſe of the Waters, as to render it in a manner uſeleſs, till reſtored to its ancient Channel, and made more commodious for the Conveyance of Wares, Corn, *&c.*

The River has not long left *Ware*, before it reaches *Stanſted*, which has a fair Alms-Houſe and a Grammar School, endowed by Sir *Edward Baeſh*, beſides a conſiderable Benefaction to the Church, and receives the *Stort* from the Eaſt, which firſt runs by *Biſhop-Stortford*, ſeated on the Side of a Hill, a large, fair, well-inhabited and frequented Town, full of Inns for the Entertainment of Strangers; and its Market, which is on *Thurſdays*, is well reſorted to, and provided with Commodities. You have the Ruines of a Caſtle on the Eaſt Side of the Town, called the *Caſtle of Waymore*, ſtanding in an Iſle on a very ſteep artificial Mount, and though of a ſmall Circuit, yet ſeems to have been of great Strength, and within it is a dark and deep Dungeon, called the *Convicts Priſon*, and might probably be the Priſon the Biſhop of *London* had here for the ſafe keeping of Clerks convict. You have the Names of ſome of the *Saxon* Kings in the Windows. The Caſtle was ſpoiled and laid flat by King *John*. *Biſhop-Stortford* in the Time of *Henry* III. and *Edward* I. ſent Burgeſſes to Parliament.

Hadham is in the Neighbourhood of *Biſhop-Stortford*, the Seat and Eſtate of the illuſtrious Family of the *Capels* Earls of *Eſſex*, of whom *Arthur Capel* Eſq; was made Baron of *Hadham* in 1641, and the Title ſtill remains in his Poſterity. *Hadham* Park has ſome Years ago been diſparked.

Bramfield, a little Northward of *Hertford*, may be remembred on the Account of Sir *John Butler* of *Hatfield-Woodhal* in this County, Baronet, who in the firſt Year of King *Charles* I. was created Lord *Butler* of *Bramfield*; in which Honour he was ſucceeded by his only ſurviving Son *William* Lord *Butler*, who dying unmarried, it expired with him.

The *Lea* runs from *Biſhops-Stortford* to *Hunſdon*, which gives the Title of a Baron to the noble Family of the *Careys*, of whom *Henry Carey*, Couſin German to Queen *Elizabeth*, was the firſt Lord *Hunſdon*, and ſo dignified by her; he was the Father of *George* and *John*, Lords *Hunſdon*, the laſt of which was ſucceeded by his Son *Henry*, advanced to be Viſcount *Rochford* and Earl of *Dover*, whoſe Son *John* dying without Male Iſſue, theſe additional Honours expired with him; but the Barony of *Hunſdon* went to Sir *Robert Carey*, Son and Heir of Sir *Horatio Carey*, Son and Heir of Sir *Robert Carey*, Son and Heir of Sir *Edmund Carey*, third Son of *Henry* the firſt Lord *Hunſdon*; but *Robert* dying without Iſſue in 1692, the Title came to another *Robert*, deſcended from Sir *Edmond Carey*, third Son of *Henry* the firſt Lord *Hunſdon*, and he alſo departing this Life in 1702, it paſſed to *William-Ferdinand Carey*, born beyond Sea, but naturalized by Act of Parliament in the ſecond of *William* and *Mary*, as lineal Heir Male by Deſcent from the ſaid Sir *Edmond Carey*, third Son of *Henry* the firſt Lord *Hunſdon*.

The

The *Lea* ſees *Hodſdon*, whoſe Manor is in the Earl of *Saliſbury*; it is a fair Town on the Road, with a well-frequented Market on *Thurſdays*; and then *Cheſhunt*, to be remembred for the Retreat of Mr. *Richard Cromwel* many Years before he died hither, which was in the Year 1712, in the eighty eighth Year of his Age, having ſurvived four Kings and one Queen of *England*. *Cheſhunt*, ſometime the Eſtate of the *Monſons*, was given by *Charles* II. to the Duke of *Albemarle*, and by *William* III. to the Earl of *Portland*.

The River now haſtens to *Theobald-Houſe*, built by the Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh*, to whom the River is much obliged for the Recovery of its ancient Channel; it was much improved by his Son *Robert*, Earl of *Saliſbury*, who exchanged it with King *James* I. for *Hatfield-Houſe*; but in 1651 it was quite defaced, and the Plunder given to the Soldiery.

A little to the North of *Theobalds*, which was given by King *William* III. to the late Earl of *Portland*, you will ſee *North-Hall*, and *North-Hall* Wells, whoſe Waters purge by Stool, and the Place of late is much frequented on that Account.

It's time we ſhould return to the Heart of the County, where twelve Miles Weſt from *Hertford*, ſtood the famous *Verolamium*, *Verulamium*, and by ſome *Vrolanium*; as to what its *Britiſh* Name was, moſt Antiquaries are ſilent, or ſeem to make very remote Conjectures about it; but as it was ſituated on the Side of a gentle Hill to the Eaſt, and that very agreeably, *Vrolân*, or *Brolân*, which ſignifies an *agreeable Habitation*, ſeems to have been the ancient Name of it; and indeed it ſtill retains the Name of *Verulam*, though nothing remains of it but Ruines, among which however have been found many things that bear witneſs of its Antiquity, ſuch as Pillars, Pavements, arched Vaults, Idols, *Roman* Bricks and Coins, of which in 1666 a Copper one was found, with *Romulus* and *Remus* ſucking a Wolf on one ſide, and *Rome* on the other, but much defaced. It was fortified with very ſtrong Walls, a double Rampire, and deep Trenches, to the South; and it had a ſmall Rivulet on the Eaſt, which formerly made a large Mere; and it is ſuppoſed to have been *Caſſibelan*'s Town, ſo well defended by Woods and Marſhes, that was taken by *Cæſar*. It was a *Municipium* in *Nero*'s Time, by virtue of which its Inhabitants enjoy'd the Rights and Privileges of *Roman* Citizens, and were capable of bearing Offices in the Commonwealth; but though it was entirely ruined by *Boadicea* Queen of the *Iceni*, with her *Britons*, yet it grew up again to a great Degree of Eminency. The old Coin with the Inſcription *Taſcia*, and on the Reverſe *Ver*, is interpreted in *Britiſh* to ſignify *Tribute-Money*, paid by the *Britons* to the *Romans*. *Watling-Street*, from which the *Saxons* called *Verulam Watlinga-Ceſter*, which was one of the great Roads of *Britain*, that went from *Dover* to the North, paſſed by this City; to which nothing was ſo great an Honour, as the bringing forth St. *Alban*, by Blood a *Roman*, who ſuffered Martyrdom here in the time that *Dioclesian* went about to extirpate the Chriſtian Religion; he was firſt converted by *Amphibal*, and it was in Honour of him the Monaſtery of St. *Alban* was founded; and ſo the Town of St. *Albans* began by degrees to ſpring up out of the Ruines of *Old Verulam*. It's ſeated on the River *Coln*, and of good Antiquity. As the Monaſtery was enlarged by ſeveral of the Abbots from time to time, the Town likewiſe advanced by the great Privileges it had given it, over which the King could make no ſecular Officer, but by their free Conſent; they were freed from the Duties of Toll throughout *England*; they made Juſtices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, alſo Bailiffs and Coroners within themſelves; they have a Goal and Goal-Delivery within the Town, which yet they retain, having one for the Town and another for the Liberty. It is at preſent a fair, large, and well-inhabited Thoroughfare-Town, having a good Market on *Saturdays*, ſends Members to Parliament, is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.* divided into four Wards, in every one of which it has a Conſtable and two Church-Wardens, and for Divine Worſhip has three Pariſh Churches: The Church belonging to its once ſtately Abbey, to which our Kings were great Benefactors, and was firſt built by King *Offa*, is yet ſtanding, and was purchaſed by the Inhabitants at the Price of four hundred Pounds. The Name of the Place where the Abbey was erected, was called *Holmhurſt*; and, to do Juſtice to the Abbots of it, they neglected nothing that might be uſeful and ornamental to St. *Albans*; and, among other Improvements, they filled up with Earth a large Pool or Mere near it, the Memory of which Pool is ſtill retained in the Name of a Street in the Town, called *Fiſh-Pool-Street*, near which Anchors have been formerly dug up. The great Church had in it a very noble Font of ſolid Braſs, wherein the Children of the Kings of *Scotland* were wont to be baptized; which Font was brought hither by Sir *Richard Lea*, Commander of the Pioneers, among the reſt of the Spoils taken by the *Engliſh*, when they ſacked *Lieth* in *Scotland* in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. *An.* 1543. in Memory of which he placed a proud Inſcription, but it was taken away in the Time of the Civil War. Several bloody Battels have been fought in and about this Town, two of which are more remarkable; the firſt on the twenty third of *May*, *Ann.* 1455, by *Richard* Duke of *York*, the Earls of *Warwick* and *Saliſbury*, and the Lords *Falconberg* and *Cobham*, againſt *Henry* VI. in whoſe Defence fell the Duke of *Somerſet*, Earl of *Northumberland*, and the Lord *Clifford*, with the Slaughter of about five thouſand more, beſides many wounded and taken

Priſoners, among whom was the King, who with an Arrow was wounded in the Neck; the other, about four Years after, was fought on *Shrove-Tueſday*, at *Brent* Field here, by Q. *Margaret*, againſt the Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and the Earls of *Warwick* and *Arundel*, who kept with them the King her Huſband by Conſtraint, wherein the Queen gained the Victory, and recovered the King's Perſon: The Church and Church-yard of Saint *Peter*'s were filled with the Bodies of the ſlain in theſe two Battels. St. *Albans* came not to be a Title of Honour till the Year 1620, when King *James* I. created the famous and truly learned *Francis Bacon* Lord *Verulam*, Viſcount St. *Albans*; but he dying unmarried, King *Charles* I. in 1628 made *Richard de Burgh*, Earl of *Clanrickard* in *Ireland*, Earl of St. *Albans*, in which Honour he was ſucceeded by his Son *Ulrick*, who died without Iſſue in 1657. *Charles* II. a little before the Reſtoration created that handſome Gentleman, *Henry* Lord *Jermin*, Earl of St. *Albans*, for his great and many faithful Services to him. *Dugdale* ſays, he died unmarried in 1683; but we have heard it affirmed, and many in thoſe times believed it, that he was married to the Queen-Mother of *England*; and that King *Charles* II. in his Cups would ſay to him, *Here's to you, Father* St. Albans: And the Earl of *Clarendon* having given us to underſtand, that he lived with more Splendor with the Queen-Mother at *Paris*, than the King did in the Time of his Exile, it ſeems to give Countenance to it: The ſame Prince, in 1684, created *Charles Beauclair*, Earl of *Burford*, and one of his natural Sons, Duke of St. *Albans*.

To ſay nothing of the Camp about this Town, called the *Oyſter-Hills*, of the little Nunnery that was at *Sopwell*, St. *Julian*'s Hoſpital for Lepers, with another named St. *Mary de Pree* for infirm Women, there is a great Manor here called *Gorambery*, which had its Name from *Robert de Gorham*, Abbot of St. *Albans* in 1161. This Manor, after the Diſſolution, was granted by *Henry* VIII. to Sir *Ralph Rewlet*, who ſold it to Sir *Nicholas Bacon*; and it paſſed from his Son the Lord *Verulam* to Sir *Thomas Meautis*, whoſe Widow marrying Sir *Harbottle Grimſtone* Baronet, he had it by her for her Life, and bought the Reverſion of the Heir *Hercules Meautis* Gent. His Great Grandſon *Luckin Grimſton* Eſq; now enjoys it.

Redborne, or *Redwater*, is near here, famous formerly for the Reliques of St. *Amphibalus*, and for *Watling-Street*, upon which it is ſeated; beſides a certain Brook called *Wenner*, which is ſaid to have broke out in the Reign of *Edward* IV. from which Eruption a Place called *Meregate* ſeems to have taken its Name.

Cambden places the *Durocobrivæ* of *Antoninus*, and a *Roman* Station, near here: His Explanation of the Etymology of the Name from the *Britiſh*, has ſcarcely any thing intelligible in it; neither doth the late Commentator upon the *Itinerary* yield us much more Satisfaction in it; he derives the *Latin* Name from the *Britiſh dour* and *cyfre*, to *flow together*, and thinks it ought to be placed near a Confluence of Rivers; and obſerving that *Hertford* better anſwers the Diſtances than *Redborn*, and that the *Bean* and *Arran* empty themſelves there into the *Lea*, he removes the *Durocobriva* of *Antoninus* thither. But it's not *cyfre*, but *cydfryo*, that in *Britiſh* ſignifies to *flow together*; and therefore if the Courſe of the Water will admit of it, it is more natural to derive *Durocobriva* from *Dwr Coch Byr*, a *ſhort red Water*.

We had almoſt overlooked *Sandridge*, which yet ought never to be forgot, becauſe it gave the Title of a Baron to *John* Duke of *Marlborough*, of immortal Fame, in 1685, which by Act of Parliament is continued in his Family: It was the Manor of the ancient Family of the *Jennings*, and came to the Duke in Right of his Lady.

Flamſted, which is ſomewhat higher than *Redborne*, on a ſmall Hill, was in the Confeſſor's Time given by the Abbot of St. *Albans* to the Knights *Turnot*, *Waldef*, and *Turman*, on Condition they ſecured the neighbouring Countries from Robberies; but the Conqueror gave it to *Todeney* a *Norman*, and it went in time with a Daughter of the Family to the *Beauchamps*, Earls of *Warwick*. The Land here is a Clay, mixed with Flints, ſo thick ſpread upon it, that after a Shower nothing appears but a Heap of Stones, and yet it bears very good Corn even in dry Summers; which Fruitfulneſs is imputed to a Warmth in the Flints, which preſerves it from Cold in the Winter, and to its Cloſeneſs, which keeps it from a ſcorching Heat in the Summer.

If you move Southwards from hence, you will reach *Hemſted*, on the River *Gade*, that has a Market on *Thurſdays*, which Rivulet a little lower runs into the *Nunton* that goes through *Berkhamſted*, a Town that has a Market on *Thurſdays* chiefly for Malt. Here it was the *Engliſh* Nobility met in Council to throw off the *Norman* Yoke, and whither the Conqueror came in Perſon; and though for the preſent he took an Oath tendred to him by *Fretheric* Abbot of St. *Albans*, to obſerve the *Engliſh* Laws, yet he afterwards ſeized moſt of their Eſtates, and gave this Place to *Robert* Earl of *Morton* and *Cornwal*, who, it's ſaid, built a Caſtle here, in which *Richard* King of the *Romans* died, full of Days and Honours. The Black Prince, Duke of *Cornwal*, had afterwards this Caſtle given him by his Father; but it is long ſince gone to Ruine. A noble and exceeding pleaſant Seat was afterwards built here by Sir *Edward Carey* in the Reign of King *James* I. *John Incent* Dean of St. *Paul*'s erected a fair Free School here.

Tring, more to the Weſt, on the Edge of the County, has a ſmall Market on *Fridays*.

Henry

Henry Guy Eſq; ſold *Tring* to *William Gore* Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir *William Gore* Knight, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1701. He has a noble Seat here.

Kings-Langley lies more to the South, where *Edmond* of *Langley*, the firſt Duke of *York*, was born and interred, and where the unhappy Prince *Richard* II. was firſt buried, but afterwards removed to *Weſtminſter*. Here was once a ſmall Cell of Friers Mendicants.

Almoſt oppoſite to this Eaſtward is *Abbots-Langley*, belonging to the Abbots of St. *Albans*, where was born *Nicholas Breakſpear*, afterwards Pope *Adrian* IV. a Man ſo proud, that the Emperor *Frederick* I. held his Stirrup; he was at laſt choaked with a Fly. *Abbots-Langley*, after the Diſſolution, remained in the Crown till the twenty ſecond of King *James* I. who then convey'd it to *Francis Combe* Eſq; who deviſed this Manor, with moſt of his Library, and ſome other Lands, to *Sidney*-College in *Cambridge*, and *Trinity*-College in *Oxford*; the Preſidents, *&c.* of both which have each of them deviſed their Moiety to *Thomas* and *William Greenhil* by Leaſes, by virtue of which they and their Heirs hold the Courts of this Manor, and receive the Rents and Profits of it.

Lower down you have *Watford* on the *Coln*, a large and well-inhabited Town, with a well-frequented Market on *Tueſdays*, affording all Neceſſaries, eſpecially Plenty of Corn. The *Moriſons* have been great Benefactors to this Place, which King *Offa* beſtowed upon the Abbot of St. *Albans*, as he did alſo *Caſhiobury* in its Neighbourhood, and *Rickmanſworth* on the other Side of it, which is ſeated low, wateriſh, and has an indifferent Market on *Saturdays*. *More Park* is near *Rickmanſworth*. This Manor once belonged to Cardinal *Wolſey*, and being to enlarge the Park here, he wrongfully ſeized and took away from one *William Heydon* of *Britwel* in this County, a Meſſuage called *Tolpotts*, and an hundred threeſcore and ten Acres of Land pertaining to the ſame, out of which he expelled *Heydon*, encloſed an hundred and nine and twenty Acres within his Park, and converted three Acres more into a Highway, leading from *Rickmanſworth* to *Watford*, and ſo was commonly uſed, and the reſt he tenanted out; but *Heydon* after he was outed of his Eſtate, ſurrender'd it into the Hands of the Lord of that Manor, to the Uſe of *Thomas Heydon* his younger Son, and of his Heirs and Aſſigns for ever, according to the Cuſtom of the ſaid Manor. This Eſtate, after the Cardinal's Fall, devolved to the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*; but the Heirs of *Heydon*, in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, petitioned her for their Lands again; upon which ſhe iſſued out her Letter in 1568 to Sir *Ambroſe Cave*, Chancellor of the Dutchy, and to the Council of the ſame, to examine the Truth of this Plea, and if they found it juſt, to make Reſtitution to the Heirs, or give them a reaſonable Recompence for the ſame. *More Park* in Proceſs of Time came to be the Eſtate of *James* Duke of *Ormond*; and *Thomas* his eldeſt Son, called Earl of *Oſſory*, was ſummoned to Parliament in his Father's Life-time, by the Title of Lord *Butler* of *More Park*. It was afterwards ſold to the Duke of *Monmouth*, who having forfeited it for Treaſon, it was regranted by King *James* II. to the Dutcheſs his Relict, and ſhe has ſince ſold it to Mr. *Styles*.

The *Roman* Military Way paſſes more to the Eaſt in a direct Line from *London* to *Verulam*, over *Hamſted* Heath, and ſo by *Edworth*, and not far from *Elleſtre*, near which Place ſome would place the *Sulloniacæ*, tho' there are no Appearances of Antiquity here, and therefore others fix it at *Brockley-Hill*, where Coins, Urns, *Roman* Brick, *&c.* have been dug up, as well as Rarities of this Kind, about ſeven or eight Acres round the Place, where Mr. *Napier* has built a new Seat; but Dr. *Gale* is inclined to fix it at *Shenley*, at ſome ſmall Diſtance, which, he ſays, was formerly writ *Shellenay*, and might as well be changed from *Sulloniacæ*, as *Tournay* from *Turnacum*, and ſome other the like Names. Here it may be obſerv'd, that when a Period was put to the *Roman* Dominion in *Britain*, and that the *Saxon* Wars came on, this Road lay for a long time neglected, till ſome ſhort while before the Conqueſt, *Leofſtan* Abbot of St. *Alban* repaired and reſtored it; but about four hundred Years ago, this Road was in a manner deſerted again, upon the opening of a new Way through *Highgate* and *Barnet* by the then Biſhop of *London*'s Licenſe.

Barnet, or *High Barnet*, is a large, dry, and pleaſant Town, highly ſeated, and on the Road. It's of good Account for its Swine Market on *Mondays*, and has ſeveral good Inns for the Reception of Travellers. Near this Place, at *Gledſmore*, was a bloody Battel fought between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter* on *Eaſter*-Day, in which the great Earl of *Warwick* was ſlain, and *Edward* IV. victorious, from whenceforward he had for the moſt part the peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Crown. Medicinal Wells have been diſcovered in *Barnet* Common, ſuppoſed by the Taſte of the Water to run through Veins of Allom; it coagulates with Milk, the Curd whereof has been found to be an excellent Plaiſter for green Wounds.

The County of *Hertford*, which is an hundred and thirty Miles in Circumference, as before noted, contains about four thouſand and fifty one Acres, and ſixteen thouſand five hundred and ſixty nine Houſes; it has an hundred and twenty Pariſhes, and eighteen Towns.

MIDDLESEX.

THOSE People whom *Cæſar* calls *Trinobantes*, and *Ptolomy* and *Tacitus*, *Trinoantes*, ſituated next the *Cattieuchlani*, inhabited thoſe Parts which have long ago changed their Names into *Middleſex* and *Eſſex*. If this Name had been confined only to the County of *Middleſex*, I ſhould have fancied it had received it from *Trinant*, implying *three Brooks* or *Rivers*, ſeeing it is bounded on the Weſt with the *Coln*, on the South with the *Thames*, and the Eaſt Borders of it are water'd all along by the *Lea*. But the *Trinobantes* inhabiting likewiſe that large Tract of Land called *Eſſex*, we ſhall give you the Etymology *Camden* furniſhes us with, which is, that it may be deduced from the *Britiſh Tre-nant*, implying Towns in a Valley. But with Leave of ſo great an Authority, we muſt obſerve, that *Nant* in *Britiſh* does no where ſignify a *Valley*, but a *Brook* or *River*. *Nans* indeed in *Corniſh*, and conſequently in *Loegrian Britiſh* ſignifies a *Vale*; ſo that of *Tre yn y Nans*, the *Vale Towns*, or *Habitations*, the *Romans* might eaſily form *Trinobantes*; but as this whole Country lies in a manner upon a Level all along the *Thames*, we muſt leave every body to their own Conjecture about the ancient and true Name of it. Theſe *Trinobantes* in *Cæſar*'s Time were ſome of the ſtouteſt People in the whole Iſland, at leaſt ſo far as he had ſeen of it, and were governed by *Imanuenſius*, who was ſlain by *Caſſibelin*; upon this his Son *Mandubratius* fled over to *Cæſar* in *Gaul* for the Safety of his Life, put himſelf under his Protection, and returned with him into *Britain*; when the *Trinobantes* by an Embaſſy deſired the *Roman* General to eſpouſe the Cauſe of *Mandubratius* againſt *Caſſibelin*, and to ſend him to be their Governor, which was granted upon their giving forty Hoſtages, and theſe were the firſt People that ſubmitted themſelves to *Cæſar*. *Eutropius* and others call this *Mandubratius Androgeus*, which probably was a Nickname our Countrymen gave him on the account of his Villany and Treachery, *viz. Un* or *Dyn Drwg*, a *wicked Man*; and this is the rather to be credited, becauſe he is reckoned in the Book called *Triades*, the moſt villainous of thoſe three Traitors to *Britain*, becauſe he was the firſt that called in the *Romans*, and betrayed his Country. But the domeſtick Broils of the *Roman* Empire in ſome ſhort time diverting the Thoughts of thoſe Conquerors from the Care of this Iſland, it appears plainly that *Cunobelin* reſumed the Government of theſe Parts, but how long cannot be affirmed; it's ſcarce credible, as ſome write, that he ſhould live to the Reign of *Caligula*, in whoſe Succeſſor's Time the greateſt Part of the Iſland was conquered.

Nothing more needs be obſerved here, but that upon the Determination of the *Roman* Government, *Vortiger* the *Briton*, according to *Ninius*, when made a Priſoner by the *Saxons*, gave this Country for his Ranſom, which for a long time had petty Kings of its own, ſtyled Kings of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, but ſuch as held either from the Kings of *Kent* or *Mercia*; of whom *Seberht* was the firſt Chriſtian, and *Cuthred* the laſt, who in 804 being conquered by *Egbert*, left the Kingdom to the *Weſt-Saxons*.

The Inhabitants of this County living in the midſt of the *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, and *South-Saxons*, and of thoſe in that Age called *Mercians*, it had its Name from the *Middle-Saxons*, and is divided to the Weſt from *Buckinghamſhire* by the *Coln*, and the *Shire Ditch*; from the County of *Hertford* Northward by a certain known Limit, and by the River *Lea* to the Eaſt from *Eſſex*, and the *Thames* on the South ſide ſeparates it from the Counties of *Surrey* and *Kent*. The Bounds of *Middleſex* are but narrow, its utmoſt Length being but twenty Miles, and only twelve where it is ſhorteſt. The Air is very healthful, and the Soil for the moſt part fruitful, and where it is not ſo, the City of *London* affords ſuch Plenty of Manure, and the Cheapneſs and Conveniency of Carriage is ſo great, that it may in a manner be reckoned a Garden, and the richeſt and moſt profitable Ground in *Britain*.

At the Entrance of the *Colu* into this County, we meet with *Breakſpear*, the ancient Seat of a Family of that Name, of which was Pope *Adrian* IV.

Some Miles to the Eaſt is *Cannons*, the Seat and Eſtate of the *Lakes*, but now of the Duke of *Chandos*, who has made it very ſumptuous and beautiful.

You have *Haresfield* nigh to *Breakſpear*, and on the ſame River, and more to the South, you have *Uxbridge*, a fair, large, and well-frequented Town, full of good Inns. It's govern'd by two Bailiffs, two Conſtables, and four Headboroughs; it's noted for one of the beſt Corn Markets in *England*, kept on *Thurſdays*. Here was a famous Treaty in 1644, between King *Charles* I. and the Parliament, which came to nothing. It has been rendred remarkable of late on the account that his preſent Majeſty has created *Henry* Lord *Paget* and *Burton*, Earl of *Uxbridge*.

This Stone was found in digging the Foundation of Part of Ludgate.

D M
VIVIO MARC
ANO. ML. LEGII
AVG IANVARIA
MARINA GNIVNX
PIENTISSIMA POS
VIT ME MORAM



Roman Pavement found near London Stone



RINSINGTON



The Hundreds
A. Spelthorne
B. Estleworth
C. Elthorn
D. Goare
E. Finsbury and Wenlaxbarn
F. Osviston
G. Edmonton

P. OF HERTFORD S.

Watford
Rickmansworth
Bushey
Elstree
Barnet
Enfield
Waltham Abby
Chingford
Edmonton
Tottenham
Hackney
Islington
Hampstead
Paddington
Kensington
Chelsea
Westminster
LONDON
Deptford
Greenwich
Lambeth
Putney
Mortlake
Richmond
Wandsworth
Kingston
Hounslow
Brentford
Ealing
Uxbridge
Colnbrook
Staines
Chertsey
Weybridge
Thames Ditton
Harrow
Pinner
Ruislip
Ickenham
Hillingdon
Cranford
Hayes
Norholt
Drayton
Hanwell
Acton
Willesden
Harrow on the Hill
Wembley
Kingsbury
Hendon
Finchley
Highgate
Hornsey
Stamford Hill
Walthamstow
Leyton
Bow
Stratford
Bromley
Blackwall
Limehouse
Shadwell
Wapping
Rotherhithe
Southwark
Lambeth
Vauxhall
Chelsea
Fulham
Hammersmith
Kensington
Chiswick
Isleworth
Twickenham
Hampton
Sunbury
Shepperton
Walton
Esher
Thames R.
Lea R.
Brent R.
Colne R.
Ravensbourne R.
Wandle R.
Mole R.

PART OF BUCKINGHAM S.

PART OF ESSEX

PART OF SURRY

0 1 2 3 4 5
English Miles

MIDLESEX
By
H. Moll Geographer

30 25 20 15 10 5 First Meridian from London 5 10

MONUMENT



This Pillar, which is 202 foot high was Founded in 1676 in Memory of the Burning of the City by Fire in 1666.

HAMPTON COURT





Below it is *Draiton*, the Seat of the *Pagets*; and, at *Hedgerley* near *Uxbridge* you have an ancient Camp, which ſeems to be *Britiſh*.

Colham is hard by, which came from the Barons *Le Strange* to the Earls of *Derby*, whence the Earl's eldeſt Son is called Lord *Strange*; and then *Stanwell*, long the Seat and Eſtate of the Family of *Windeſor*, which *Henry* VIII. upon the Diſſolution of the Religious Houſes, obliged the then Poſſeſſor to exchange for *Bordſley-Abbey* in *Worceſterſhire*.

Not far from hence, and as it were between *Colebrook* and *Brentford*, in a Plain, lies a little Village called *Arlington* or *Harlington*, which in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, and by his Favour, firſt gave the Title of a Baron, then of an Earl to *Henry Bennet* Eſq; wherein according to the Tenor of the Patent he was ſucceeded in his Titles by his only Daughter the Dutcheſs of *Grafton*, and we preſume it is now upon her Deceaſe come to the preſent Duke of *Grafton* her Son.

Dawley, or *Doyley*, to the North of *Harlington*, and Eaſt of *Drayton*, is the Seat and Eſtate of *Charles Bennet* Earl of *Tankerville*, concerning which Place, ſince it gives a Title of Honour to an *Engliſh* Peer, it will be proper to ſay ſomething on this Occaſion. *Tankerville* was a ſtrong Caſtle in the Dutchy of *Normandy* in *France*, on the River *Seine*, which being one of the Acquiſitions of King *Henry* V. in his Wars for the recovering of the *French* Crown, he conferred it upon Sir *John Grey* Knight, Captain of *Maunt* in *Normandy*, and in 1418, *Jan.* 31ſt, and the ſixth Year of his Reign, created him Earl of *Tankerville*, and being ſlain in the ninth of the ſame King, he was in 1421 ſucceeded by his Son *Henry Gray* Lord *Powis* in that Honour, who dying in the twenty eighth of *Henry* VI. his Son and Heir *Richard Gray* in 1450 became Earl of *Tankerville*; but being attainted in the thirty eighth of the ſame Reign, the Honour lay dormant for two hundred and thirty five Years, when King *William* the Third having regard to the Name and Family, as well as to the Merit of the Perſon, was pleaſed on the eleventh of *May* in the ſeventh Year of his Reign, *Ann.* 1695, to create *Ford* Lord *Gray* of *Wark*, Viſcount *Glendale* and Earl of *Tankerville*; but his Lordſhip dying without Iſſue Male in 1701, this Honour extinguiſhed with him; but his preſent Majeſty, in the firſt Year of his Reign, in Conſideration that *Charles* Lord *Oſſulſton* had married the Lady *Mary*, only Daughter of the ſaid Earl, was pleaſed to confer upon him the Honour of Earl of *Tankerville*, which is now enjoy'd by *Charles* his eldeſt Son.

The *Coln*, not far from *Stanwell*, after it has formed ſome Iſlands, falls with a double Mouth into the *Thames*, and the next Place that preſents itſelf to our View is *Stanes*, in *Saxon Stana*, ſituate in the very Weſtern Limit of the County, having a Bridge leading over the *Thames* into *Surrey*. It had its Name from a Boundary-Stone formerly ſet up here, to mark out the Extent of the City of *London*'s Juriſdiction in the River. An Army of *Danes* in 1009 after they had burnt *Oxford*, returning along the *Thames* ſide, and hearing that an Army from *London* was advancing againſt them, paſſed the River at this Town, and ſo marched into *Kent* to repair their Ships. Near the forementioned Stone is the famous Mead called *Runing*, and commonly *Renimead*, where a great Convention of the Nobility was held in 1215, to demand their Liberties of King *John*; concerning which you may ſee more in *Surrey*.

The *Thames* paſſing from hence by *Coway Stakes* near *Lalam*, where *Cæſar* paſſed the River, you have *Sheperton* in the Neighbourhood, where in an encloſed Ground called *Warre-Cloſe* have been dug up Spurs, Swords, *&c.* with great Numbers of Men's Bones, and Part of a *Roman* Camp is ſtill viſible at a little Diſtance to the Weſt.

The River gliding from hence takes a View of *Harrow*, ſtanding on the higheſt Hill in the County, whither Frier *Bolton* retired from St. *Bartholomew* in *London*, for fear of an Inundation, which his brain-ſick Fancy ſuggeſted to him would ſoon enſue. It has very fruitful Fields on the South for a great way together. The Church on this Hill King *Charles* II. in his Merriment was wont to call the *Viſible Church*. There is a ſmall Village called *Heſton*, not far from *Harrow*, the Flower whereof (*Cambden* ſays) has been particularly made Choice of by our Kings for their own Bread.

The next Place we ſhall viſit is *Hanworth*, formerly a Royal, though but a ſmall Seat, ſo much admired by *Henry* VIII. that he made it his chief Pleaſure-Houſe. It came in time into the Poſſeſſion of *Francis Cottington* Eſq; who was made Baron of *Hanworth* by King *Charles* I. but dying without Iſſue, the Honour expired with him, but he left his Eſtate to his Kinſman *Francis Cottington* Eſq; whoſe Deſcendant ſold *Hanworth* in the laſt Century, though King *James* II. offered to make him Baron of it.

If we paſs from *Hanworth* by *Kenton-Park* to *Sunbury*, a Village on the *Thames* ſide, nothing occurs to us here remarkable, but that it gave the Title of a Viſcount to that great Patron of Learning *Charles* late Earl of *Halifax*.

The *Thames* running forwards to the Eaſtward, comes to *Hampton-Court*, built by Cardinal *Wolſey* in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. which King made it an Honour, and enlarged and finiſhed it, but it is now quite another thing. This Palace, with its Parks and Gardens, may contain about three Miles in Circumference, and the *Thames* in a kind of a Semicircle encompaſſes the whole. It's indeed low as to Situation, ſo that the View from the Apartments are much more confined than at *Windſor*. The Palace conſiſts of

of two large Courts, beſides the Baſs Courts for Officers and Servants. Its outward Court indeed remains in the Condition wherein it was firſt built. On the Left is a noble Chapel, beautified by the late Queen; and on the Right is as noble a Portico, ſupported by *Dorick* Pillars, which conduct us to the great Stairs, finely painted by the famous Signor *Vario*. The inward Court was built from the Ground by the late King *William*, and makes a Piazza, though by the Lowneſs of the Pillars it looks more like a Cloiſter than a Royal Palace; however this was ſaid to be done for that Prince's Conveniency, whoſe Conſtitution did not allow him to mount Stairs: But the Apartments make ſufficient Amends for it, for there are none more magnificent, nor more exactly diſpoſed in any Palace in *Europe*; and that King, who had a curious Taſte in Furniture, has adorned it with all the Niceneſs imaginable. The famous *Cartoons* of *Raphael d'Urbin*, ſo much celebrated all over *Europe*, are in the great Gallery, and in another a triumphal Entry of a *Roman* Emperor, very curious, with a good Collection of *Purcelaines* and other Curioſities of the late Queen *Mary*. There is alſo a fine Collection of Flowers, Birds, and other Paintings. Moſt of the Chimney Pieces are adorned with the Originals of *Vandyke*; and there is a curious Picture of King *William* on Horſeback, done by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*.

On the South Side of the Palace they have ſunk a Garden ten Feet, to give a View from the Apartments to the River. It's encloſed by an Iron Baluſtrade finely wrought, with the Arms and Devices of the three Kingdoms, and the Cyphers of King *William* and Queen *Mary*. The Front to the Eaſt, all of Free-Stone, is very noble, looking into the Park over a fine Parterre, a good half Mile long, embelliſhed with Vaſes, Statues, Gravel and Green Walks, and ſeparated from the Park by a Baluſtrade of Iron.

This Park extends itſelf near two Miles in Length towards *Kingſton* Town, and has a fine Canal in the middle of about half a Mile long, planted with Rows of Trees on each ſide, and deſign'd once to be carried farther, even to the *Thames*; and the Walks are every where delicately ſhaded. On the North ſide there is alſo a little Garden walled in, with a moſt curious Labyrinth; and from the Palace along the River ſide is a noble Terraſs Walk, which leads to the Bowling-Green, where in each Corner is a large Pavilion, and croſs this Road is another Park, both encloſed with Brick Walls, and well ſtock'd with Deer.

To the North of *Hampton-Court* lies *Buſhy Park*, the charming Seat of the late and preſent Earl of *Halifax*, the *Mecænas* of *England*, who omitted nothing to the Imbelliſhment of this Place; and his Caſcade is reckoned a Maſter-piece in its Kind.

From hence we may paſs to *Teddington*, whoſe Manor before the Suppreſſion was in the Abbot and Convent of *Weſtminſter*, but then made a Parcel of the Manor of *Hampton-Court*: It was in *Edward* VI.'s time let to farm, and ſo for a while in the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, who at length made a Grant of it for forty Years to Sir *Amias Paulet*; and King *James* I. granted it to *John Hill* Eſq; one of the Auditors of the Exchequer, in which Family it ſtill continues, and of whom Sir *William Hill* was a Gentleman in much Eſteem, as being Foreman of the Jury who acquitted the ſeven Biſhops charged with high Miſdemeanors in the latter Part of the Reign of King *James* the Second.

We proceed now to *Twickenham*, where there are ſeveral fine Seats, and come to *Giſtleworth*, now *Thiſtleworth*, where *Richard* King of the *Romans* had a Palace, burnt by the *Londoners*; and from this fine Village you paſs through charming Walks to *Sion-Houſe*, formerly a Nunnery, given after the Diſſolution to *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, who pulled down the Church, and began a new Houſe; but upon his Fall it came into the Hands of the *Percys* Earls of *Northumberland*; but the Daughter and Heir of the laſt Earl marrying the preſent Duke of *Somerſet*, the *Seymours* have it again, and this Manor.

The *Brent* near the aforeſaid noble Structure, falls into the *Thames*; it ſprings out of a Pond, vulgarly called *Brown's Well*, for *Brent-Well*, and paſſing between *Hendon* and *Hampſted*-Heath, runs by *Brentſtreet*, and waters *Hangerwood*, *Hanwel*, and *Oiſterly*, where we muſt ſtop a little, and obſerve that *Oſterly* Houſe and Park were built by the famous Sir *Thomas Greſham*, who magnificently entertained Queen *Elizabeth* and her Retinue in it, and the Queen ſaying the Court was too big, and would be handſomer if divided by a Wall in the Middle, he ſo employed Workmen in the Night, that it appeared next Morning as the Queen would have it. This in time became the Seat of Sir *William Waller*, one of the Parliament's Generals in the Civil War, who was the Father of another Sir *William Waller*, an active Perſon in the Proſecution of the Popiſh Plot in the Reign of King *Charles* II. for which in ſome Years he was obliged to retire beyond Sea, but returned about the Time of the Revolution, and being much reduced thro' Misfortunes, died not long after, and it ſeems this ancient Family is become extinct. This Seat at length coming into the Hands of Doctor *Barebone* the great Projector of new Buildings, and his Neceſſities either obliging him to ſell or mortgage it, it occaſioned a Law-Suit between the late Duke of *Devonſhire* and Sir *Francis Child*, and the latter coming at length into full Poſſeſſion, left it to his Son Sir *Robert Child*, from whom it is come to his Brother *Francis Child* Eſq; lately one of the Sheriffs of *London*.

The

The *Brent*, near its Influx into the *Thames*, gives Name to *Brentford*, a great Thoroughfare, that has an excellent Corn-Market on *Tueſdays*. *Edmund Ironſide*, after he had obliged the *Danes* to draw off from the Siege of *London*, attacked and put them to Flight here with a great Slaughter: The *Thames* was then, and is ſtill, ſo ſhallow at *Old Brentford*, when it is at low Ebb, that he paſſed it here after them, and ſo into *Kent*. The Action that happened here between the Troops of King *Charles* I. and ſome of the Parliamentarians in 1642, did but contribute to widen, and not to heal the Breach; however, the King made his General, *Patrick Ruthen* Earl of *Forth*, Earl of *Brentford*; as King *William* III. in our Time did Marſhal *Schomberg*, when he created him Duke of *Schomberg* and Marqueſs of *Harwich*. In the ſame King's Reign an Act of Parliament paſſed, that the Election of Knights of the Shire ſhould be made here.

All that lies between the high Road along *Hounſlow* and the *Thames* from *Stanes* to *Brentford*, was called the Foreſt or Warren of *Stanes*, till deforeſted and dewarren'd by *Henry* III.

The next Place we ſee is *Cheſwick*, a neat Village, adorned with ſeveral beautiful Seats, and particularly *Sutton-Court*, the celebrated Manſion of the late Earl of *Falconberg*, which he left to Sir *Thomas Frankland* Baronet, his Nephew, now Lord of the Manor.

Hamerſmith is another Village near, full of fine Seats; and *Fulham*, i.e. *a Houſe of Fowl*, is noted for the Biſhop of *London*'s Country-Houſe. An Army of *Danes* winter'd here in 879.

We can but juſt mention *Parſons Green*, the Seat of the renowned Earl of *Peterborough*, about which lies as rich Ground as any in *England*, but come to *Chelſey*, ſo named from a Bed of Sand in the *Thames*. The Place is now ſo much improved for the better to what it was forty Years ago, that one would not know it. Here are a great many noble Seats, and the learned Sir *Hans Sloan* is now Lord of the Manor. Here was a College once deſigned for Students in Divinity, whoſe whole Buſineſs it was to oppoſe the Church of *Rome*; but notwithſtanding all the Endeavours uſed, it could never be farther advanced than the outward Shell. *Charles* II. gave it at laſt to the Royal Society, who reconveying it to the King, he began an Hoſpital here for Invalids, which was carried on by King *James* II. and being finiſhed by King *William* and Queen *Mary*, it is become a Structure well ſuiting the Munificence of its Royal Founders, being nobly accommodated with all ſorts of Offices, and adorned with ſpacious Walks and Gardens.

We are not to forget the curious Phyſick-Garden here, belonging to the Company of *London* Apothecaries, whoſe Leaſe lately expiring, and the Company demurring about renewing it, Sir *Hans Sloan* invited the chief of 'em to dine with him, and generouſly preſented them with it, with a reſerved Rent of 5 *l. per Ann.* and on Condition that they do every Year preſent the Royal Society with threeſcore new Plants out of it, till they arrive to the Number of ſix thouſand, and then they may go over the ſame again; and in caſe the Society fail in inſpecting and requiring theſe things, *&c.* the ſame is to devolve on the ſame Terms to the College of Phyſicians, and in caſe of the Nonperformance of the Conditions on their Part, the Ground, now valued at 2000 *l.* is to revert to Sir *Hans Sloan*'s Heirs.

If from *Chelſey* we paſs to *Kenſington*, this Manor belonged heretofore to the *Veres*, who conferred it on the Monaſtery of *Abington*, in which it continued till the general Diſſolution, after which it came into the Hands of the *Copes*, and with a Daughter paſſed to the *Rich*'s Family, afterwards Earls of *Holland*. But the moſt noted Place here is, the Houſe that at the Time of the Revolution belonged to the Earl of *Nottingham*, of whom King *William* bought it, and to which that Prince and his Succeſſors made ſeveral ſumptuous Additions, and furniſhed it with a curious Collection of Original Paintings. The Front of the Palace is very magnificent on the Side of the Gardens, which are charmingly kept, and ſo exceedingly fine, that they are juſtly reputed the beſt in *England*. *Kenſington*, which gives the Title of a Baron to the Earl of *Warwick*, now from a poor Village is become a conſiderable Town, as well as *Hamſted* to the North of it, near which is *Belſize* or *Wooton* Houſe, a ſtately Building in low Ground, erected by *Charles-Henry Kirkhoven*, Baron *Wooton* of *Boughton-Malherb*, and a Native of *Holland*, concerning which King *Charles* II. upon the Sight of it ſaid, *No body but a* Dutchman *would have built ſuch a fine Houſe in a Bog*. It now belongs to the Earl of *Cheſterfield*.

We ſhall not make any Excurſions to *Highgate*, *Muſwell-Hill*, *Hornſey*, &c. but obſerve, that you may from *Hampſted* ſee in the Vale between it and *London*, a Village vulgarly call'd *Kentiſh-Town*, which we mention chiefly by reaſon of the Corruption of the Name, the true one being *Cantilupe* Town, of which that great Family were anciently Owners, one of whom built a Chapel here: They were Men of great Account in the Reigns of King *John*, *Henry* III. and *Edward* I. and *Thomas Cantilupe* Biſhop of *Hereford* was canonized for a Saint in the thirty fourth of *Edward*'s Reign; but the Inheritance at length devolving upon Siſters, the very Name became extinct. *Kentiſh* Town is now a Prebend of St. *Paul*'s.

We now haſten through *Hyde-Park*, encloſed of late with a Brick Wall ſix Miles in Circumference, and come to *London*, the Capital of *Britain*.

As to the Origin of this great City, nothing can be ſaid with any certainty, it not being clear that there was any ſuch Place in *Cæſar*'s Time; and yet clear, that it was a Town of great Trade in *Nero*'s, as *Tacitus* witneſſes; and it muſt have been founded, in all probability, about the Reign of *Claudius*; and 'tis likely might be inhabited by *Romans* and *Britons* together, being a trading, tho' not a military Colony from the very Beginning. *Cornelius Tacitus*, who flouriſhed under *Nero*, having told us, that it was then a Place exceedingly large for the Number of Merchants and its Trade; and as it was not the Intereſt of the *Romans*, that a City of ſuch vaſt Traffick ſhould enjoy the Privileges of a Colony, or a Municipium, it's thought to have a Prefecture, and therefore *Tacitus* and others call it only *Oppidum*, a Town: But though it had not a more honourable Title, yet it has been as powerful, wealthy, and proſperous as any, and that almoſt without Interruption, under the *Roman*, *Saxon*, and *Norman* Governments, and ſcarce ever falling under any remarkable Calamity. It is at this Day, without Contradiction, by much the largeſt, moſt populous, and wealthieſt City in all *Europe*. The firſt Shock it underwent was from Queen *Bydhig*, in *Latin Boadicea*, who with her *Britons* ſack'd it, upon *Suetonius Paulinus*'s quitting it with his Forces; and it had like to have ſuffer'd much in the Days of *Dioclesian*, from *Alectus* and his *Franks*; for, after *Alectus* had been ſlain by *Aſclepiodatus*, the remains of them march'd to *London*, but it was ſeaſonably reliev'd by ſome *Roman* Soldiers, that came up the River, at what Time *Gallus* was ſlain, near a little River running through the midſt of the City, from him call'd *Nantgall*, now *Wallbrook* near *London-Stone*, which in all probability was a Mile Stone, ſuch an one as they had in the *Forum* at *Rome*, from which the Dimenſions of all the Roads or Journies were begun, ſince it ſtood in the middle of the City as it ran out in Length. This is confirmed by the Diſcovery made of the *Roman* Way at *Holborn-Bridge*, after the Fire of *London* in 1666; from whence it went through *Watling-Street*, directly to this Stone, which ſome Years paſt has been caſed over, to prevent its wearing quite away; and concerning which Dr. *Gale* obſerves, that after the ſaid Fire the Labourers having dug above twenty Foot Deep under it, came to a very thick and ſtrong Wall, under which there were three Holes, as if made for the Reception of Props or Piles, but then full of Coals; they likewiſe diſcover'd a chequer'd Pavement, that extends itſelf under the adjacent Streets, and the Ruins of ſome great Hall; the Pavement was cover'd with Lime, over which *Roman* Bricks were laid, and on them lay Coals, broken Glaſs, and bruiſed Shells.

London was called *Auguſta* and *Auguſta Trinobantum*, becauſe it was the Station of the Legion called *Auguſta ſecunda*, which appears plainly to have been poſted here from a ſepulchral Stone, dug up near *Ludgate* in 1669, and now at *Oxford*. Others think it was ſo denominated from *Hellen* the Mother of *Conſtantine* the Great; but many Cities have bore that Name, that have had no Relation either to that Legion or to *Hellen*. *Selden* derives the Name from the *Britiſh Lhandien*, i. e. *Diana*'s Temple, ſaid to have ſtood where St. *Paul*'s is now, and where Bones and Ox-en's Heads have been dug up, that were ſacrificed to that Goddeſs. *Cambden* thinks it had it from *Lhong*, a Ship, and *Dinas*, a Town, becauſe of its great Naval Commerce. *Somner*'s Etymology of *Lhaun*, full, and *Dyn*, a Man, as being very populous, is ſufficiently abſurd to thoſe who underſtand the *Britiſh* Language, and know how illy thoſe Words will accord. Some rather pitch upon *Lhwyn Dian*, *Diana*'s Grove, as the moſt eaſy, intelligible, and natural Derivation of the Name; but how does it appear that the *Britons* call'd her by that Name? We never could yet meet with any Manner of Authority for it; in the old *Gauliſh* Inſcriptions, ſhe is nam'd *Ardwena* and *Ardoina*, or *Nemorenſis*, that is, the Goddeſs of the Woods; ſo that it is very probable the *Britons* who came from *Gaul* worſhipped her by the Name of *Ardwen*: We are therefore inclined to think the Word is a Compound of *Lhwyn*, a Wood or Grove, and *Din* a Town or City; and ſo *Lhwyndin* ſignifies the City in the Wood, and there is no doubt to be made but that *London* was anciently beſet with Woods, except on the South Side, where bounded with the *Thames*; and we may farther add, that the Word *Lhwyn* makes up the Names of divers Places in *Wales* to this Day.

London does not ſeem to have been wall'd till *Conſtantine* the Great's Time, and that was done at the Requeſt of his Mother *Helena*; that Part along the *Thames* has long ſince been quite waſhed away. Theſe Walls had ſeven principal Gates, *viz.* *Ludgate*, ſo denominated from King *Ludd*, or rather *Fludgate*; *Newgate*, *Alderſgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Moregate*, nam'd ſo from a neighbouring Bog, turn'd afterwards into a Field and pleaſant Walks; *Biſhopſgate* and *Aldgate*; moſt of them being of good Architecture, and adorn'd with the Statues of ſome of our Kings and Queens; as is alſo that of *Temple-Bar* in *Fleet-Street*: There were likewiſe ſtrong Forts, at the Eaſt End the *Tower* of *London*, and at the Weſt another Fort by *Fleet-River*, a much more conſiderable Stream formerly than now it is.

London is admirably ſituated upon a gentle riſing Bank, in a wholeſome Soil, mixed with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous River of *Thames*, very probably called *Tave* by the *Britons*, at a Place where it is caſt into a Creſcent, that ſo each Part of the City might enjoy the Benefit of it, and yet not be far diſtant from one another, and about ſixty Miles from the Sea. This River for its Breadth,

Depth,

Depth, gentle and even Courſe, extraordinary wholſome Water and Tides, is more commodious for Navigation than perhaps any other in the World: The Sea flows gently up eighty Miles, and Boats are drawn about two hundred Miles to *Oxford*, and higher many Miles. As it opens Eaſtward towards *Germany* and *France*, it is more advantageous for the Trade of thoſe Countries than any other in the Kingdom; we ſhall ſay nothing of the excellent Fiſh wherewith it abounds, nor of the vaſt Conveniency of its Water Carriage to this great City, than which no Place is better ſupply'd with Water, both from this River, many Conduits, and from the New River brought hither from near *Ware* in *Hertfordſhire*, begun in 1605, and finiſhed in five Years, which in a turning and winding Courſe runs ſixty Miles; its Channel in ſome Places is neceſſarily twenty Foot Deep, in others it is carried over Valleys twenty Foot high above Ground in open Troughs, and it has eight hundred Bridges of Stone, Brick or Wood over it.

London, if we conſider it with the City of *Weſtminſter*, and the Borough of *Southwark*, contiguous to one another, they are of a vaſt Extent; for if from *Lime-Houſe* you Meaſure to the end of *Tuttle-Street*, from Eaſt to Weſt, it is above ſeven Miles and a half; and from the fartheſt end of *Blackman-Street* in *Southwark*, to the end of *Shoreditch*, two Miles and a half. There have been various Computations made of the Number of its Houſes, and eſpecially of the Inhabitants within the Bills of Mortality; which laſt, conſidering their daily Increaſe, may not unreaſonably be computed at a Million: And as for its vaſt Traffick and Commerce, it may be chiefly gueſſed at by the Cuſtoms, which are paid for all Merchandize imported or exported, which in this Port alone ſome Years ago, amounted to 330000 *l.* annually.

The Eccleſiaſtical Government of this City is by a Biſhop, and this See ſince its firſt Foundation by the *Saxon* Converts, has been conſtantly govern'd by an uninterrupted Succeſſion of Biſhops for above eleven hundred Years, in which ſpace are reckon'd ninety four Biſhops; and to the Cathedral of St. *Paul* belong alſo a Dean, three Reſidentiaries, a Treaſurer, Chancellor, Præcentor and thirty Prebendaries. It's not compatible with our intended Brevity to enter upon the Hiſtory of this famous Cathedral, its Sufferings by Fire and Lightning, Monuments, and other memorable Things relating to it; we'll content our ſelves to obſerve, that the preſent Church is one of the largeſt, ſtatelieſt, and moſt beautiful Structures in the World; and it is not the leaſt remarkable Circumſtance concerning it, that Sir *Chriſtopher Wren* our famous Architect began and liv'd to finiſh it, after a Series of many Years, and that the Nobility, Biſhops, and Gentry of this Land were liberal Contributors to ſo pious a Work: And as for the many other Churches in this great City, we may obſerve in general, that ſince the great Fire in 1666, there is an Allowance ſettled by Act of Parliament in thoſe Pariſhes that were burnt down, upon every Rector or Vicar by which none of them have ſettled leſs than 100 *l.* or more than 200 *l. per An.* and to ſave building Churches, they being rather too thick before that Fire, by the ſame Act two Pariſhes where the old Churches were burnt, have now but one Church and one Miniſter between them; ſo that there are not much above half as many Churches in the City as formerly: But the Buildings and Inhabitants having of late Years prodigiouſly increaſed in the Out-Parts, Proviſion was made towards the latter Part of Queen *Anne*'s Reign, by Act of Parliament, for building fifty new Churches, and though that was reinforced by another, many Incidencies have hapned, which obſtructed ſo pious a Work; and though that in the *Strand* has been ſome Years finiſhed, and others in a great Forwardneſs, there has yet been no Divine Service performed in any of them, except that alone.

As to the Civil Government of *London* in the *Saxon* Times, its chief Magiſtrate was call'd *Portreve*, that is, *Cuſtos* or *Guardian*, and ſometimes *Provoſt*, but after the *Norman Dynaſty* he was call'd *Bailiff*, and there were ſometimes two of them, till *Richard* I. in 1189, chang'd the Name of *Bailiff* into *Mayor*; and *Henry Fitz-Alwin* was the firſt, and ſo continued for four and twenty Years, and his Office perhaps did not determine but with his Life. We do not find by *Stow*, or any other Author we have met with, how or when this chief Magiſtrate came to be call'd *Lord*: If we may be allow'd the Liberty of giving our own Conjecture, it's probable that *Fitz-Alwin* the firſt Mayor was a Nobleman, who was entitled by his Birth to be ſtiled Lord, and that having continued ſo long in the Office, it became a Cuſtom to call his Succeſſors ſo; and the rather becauſe his two immediate ones were likewiſe *Fitz-Alwins*, and tis likely entitled to the ſame Appellation: If we are under a Miſtake in this Particular, we ſhall be very thankful for better Information.

The Mayor is uſually choſen on *Michaelmas-Day* by the Livery Men, out of the ſix and twenty Aldermen, and the Senior Alderman, that has not been Mayor, has uſually the Preference, though the Electors ſometimes take the Liberty to pitch upon another. His Authority is not only in the City and Part of the Suburbs, but alſo on the *Thames*, Eaſtward, as far as *Yenlet*, and the Mouth of the *Medway*, and Weſtward as far as *Colne-Ditch*, above *Staines-Bridge*. He has Power to puniſh all that annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fiſh, and keeps ſeveral Courts in the Counties adjacent to the *Thames*, for the Conſervation of the River and Puniſhment of Offenders. He has the Privilege to hunt in *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, and *Surrey*. His higheſt

and most ancient Court is called the *Hustings*, from the *Danish* Word *Hus-Ding*, i. e. *Domus Judicij*, which preserves the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City. The *Court of Conscience*, which meddles with nothing above 40*l*. The *Court of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen*, where also sit the Recorder, and two Sheriffs, if Aldermen. The *Orphans Court*, whereof the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the Custody. The *Court of Common-Council*, consisting of two Houses, one for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the other for the Common Council Men, wherein all By-Laws are made to bind the Citizens. The *Chamberlain's Court*, to which belong the Receipts of the Rents and Revenues of the City; and to this Court belongs the Business of Apprentices, over whom the Chamberlain has great Authority. To the Lord Mayor also belongs the *Court of Coroner and Escheator*, and he is the chief Judge in the *Court of Goal-Delivery* in the *Old Baily*, both for the City and *Middlesex*: Other Courts there are, as those of *Wardmote* and *Hall-mote*.

We shall not pretend to describe the State and Magnificence of the Lord Mayor at his Inauguration and other publick Occasions; but come to his Power upon the Demise of the Crown; he is reputed to be the prime Person in the Kingdom; that at a Coronation he claims to be chief Butler, and to bear the Cup amongst the highest Nobles, who serve that Day in their Offices; that he is generally a Knight, that what is not commonly known is this, it has been determin'd some Years past by the College of Arms, that all who have served this Office ought to take Place of all Knights Batchelors every where, because they have been the King's Lieutenants; and that in Case a Lord Mayor dies in his Office, he is to have a Baron's Coronet at his Funeral Solemnity. His Allowance from the City is large, and his domestick Attendance honourable; his chief Officers being the Sword Bearer, Common Hunt, Common Cryer, and Water Bailiff.

At the same Time that a Mayor was appointed to preside over this City, two Sheriffs were constituted, who are chosen annually on *Midsummer-Day*, and sworn in at *Michaelmas*; who, though they are both of them Sheriffs of *London*, yet both together make but one Sheriff of *Middlesex*. There are twenty six Aldermen who preside over the twenty six Wards of the City; all of 'em that have been Mayors, and the three eldest next the Chair, are, by their Charter, Justices of the Peace in it. Besides the twelve Companies, of one of which the Lord Mayor must be free, there are sixty more, who enjoy large Privileges by Charter, and most of them have fair Halls to meet in: But that which is properly the City Hall, and where its Courts of Judicature are kept, is called *Guild-Hall*, a magnificent Building, richly adorn'd with Pictures, amongst which are those of the Judges, who after the great Fire in 1666, generously took upon them to decide the Disputes of the Citizens, *&c.* about their Properties in that Time of Confusion and Calamity, without any Reward; and having by that means prevented many vexatious Suits, the City, in grateful Remembrance, was at the Charge of having their Pictures drawn by the best Hands, and set up here.

We have already mention'd the *Tower*, which is not only a Fort or Citadel, to defend and command both the City and River, but likewise a Royal Palace, and Arsenal, furnish'd with great Store of Arms and Ammunition. It is likewise the Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the Crown; the great Mint for Coining of Gold and Silver; the grand Archive, where the ancient Records, *&c.* are kept, and that of late Years in most excellent Order; and the chief Prison for Criminals in Matters of State. There is a parochial Church within it, and the chief Officer is stiled Constable.

The Navy Office is a noble spacious Building near *Tower-Hill*, where the Management of the Royal Navy, under the Lord high Admiral, or Commissioners of the Admiralty for the Time being, is transacted by some principal Officers; the first of whom is the Treasurer, whose Office is to receive out of the Exchequer, by Warrant from the Treasury, the necessary Sums, wherewith to pay the Charges of the Navy: The next is the Comptroller, who comptrols all Payments of Wages, examines and audits Treasurers, Victuallers, *&c.* two joint Surveyors, whose Business is to be acquainted with the Condition of all Stores, and Ships, to estimate the Value of Supplies, Repairs, to charge every Officer with what Stores he receives, and to examine their Accounts. The Clerks of the Accounts are those who record all Orders, Warrants, Bills, and Contracts, and other Affairs transacted by the said principal Officer; and the Commissioners are usually five more, and comptrol the Victuallers Accounts, those of the Storekeepers of the several Yards at *London*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, and *Plymouth*; and we may say in general of the Royal Navy, that it consists of larger, better, and more Number of Ships, and those in a much better Condition, than that belonging to any other Nation in the World. That Office called the Pay or Treasury Office in *Broad-Street*, is as it were Appendant to that of the Navy, where Wages, Stores, *&c.* are paid for; and the principal Person here is the Treasurer of the Navy.

Between the *Tower* and *London-Bridge* on the *Thames* Side, stands the *Custom-House*, where are receiv'd and managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandize imported to or exported from this City, a great Part of it of late being new and most commodiously built; here are imploy'd a great Number of Officers, and first the Commissioners, who

have the whole Charge and Management of all the Customs, the petty Farms excepted, in all the Ports of the Kingdom.

The next remarkable thing in our Way is *London-Bridge*, which for admirable Workmanship, for vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid Houses and rich Shops built thereon, surpasses all others in *Europe*. It has nineteen Arches, founded in a deep broad River, and some say on a soft ouzy Ground, eight hundred Foot in Length, sixty Foot high, and thirty broad; it has a Draw-Bridge almost in the middle, and twenty Foot between each Arch; it was begun by *Henry* II. and finished *An.* 1209, in the Reign of K. *John*. The Building of this Bridge must certainly have been a difficult and costly piece of Work, and the Charge of keeping it in Repair is so great, that it has been thought fit by our Ancestors to have a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, and divers considerable Officers, to be set apart for the constant Care and Repair of it; the principal of which are two Bridge-Masters, chosen out of the Body of the Liveries, on *Midsummer-Day*. It's very remarkable that the Air on this Bridge is so good and wholsome, that not one Person died here of the great Plague, which raged in this City in 1665.

Near the Bridge to the Northward, is the fatal Place where the dreadful Fire began in 1666; by which is now erected, as was ordered by an Act of Parliament, immediately after the Fire, a Pillar call'd the *Monument*, in perpetual Memory of it. It is of the *Tuscan* Order, two hundred two Foot high, from the Superficies of the Ground, and fifteen Foot Diameter, all of solid *Portland* Stone, with a fair Stair-Case in the Middle of black Marble, and an Iron Balcony on the Top. The Pedestal of this Pillar also of *Portland* Stone, is one and twenty Foot Square, and forty Foot high; the Front is curiously adorned with ingenious Emblems in *Basso Relievo*, and on the Sides two Inscriptions in elegant *Latin*, wrote by the learned Dr. *Gale*, then Master of St. *Paul*'s School; the first of which importing the prodigious Damage the Fire had done, and concluding that the City was burnt by the Papists in 1666; this last Part was erased upon the Accession of King *James* II. to the Throne, but re-inscribed soon after the Revolution. The other sets forth what was done towards the re-building of the City, with greater Splendor and Magnificence: You have a third Inscription in the same Language, over the Door on the East Side, importing in whose Mayoralty the City was begun to be rebuilt, in whose carry'd on, and when finished. About the Plinth of the lower Pedestal you have this following Inscription in *English*:

THIS PILLAR WAS SET UP IN PERPETUAL REMEMBRANCE OF THE MOST DREADFUL BURNING OF THIS PROTESTANT CITY, BEGUN AND CARRY'D ON BY THE TREACHERY OF PAPISTS AND OF THE POPISH FACTION, IN THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD MDCLXVI. IN ORDER TO THE CARRYING ON THEIR HORRID PLOT FOR EXTIRPATING THE PROTESTANT RELIGION AND OLD ENGLISH LIBERTY, AND INTRODUCING POPERY AND SLAVERY.

This Inscription was likewise erased by the Order of King *James* II. but re-inscribed presently after the Revolution, in such deep Characters as are not easily to be erased. As to the Authors of this dreadful Conflagration, we have this to add, that some modern Historians, of whose Affection to the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of *England*, we have no Reason in the World to doubt, but indeed quite the contrary, have wrote more favourably, and with less Assurance than those that have gone before them. Before we proceed any further we may take Notice, that notwithstanding the most terrible Havock made by that Conflagration, there was one House, and the uppermost in *Fitch's Court* in *Noble-Street*, which remain'd unburnt, and is still standing, though all the others round it were utterly consum'd. Sir *Robert Titchborn*, who had been Lord Mayor in 1656, liv'd then in it.

If from the Monument we pass to the Exchange, we are to observe, that the former Burse was erected in 1566, just a hundred Years before it was burnt: It was built at the Charge of Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and in a solemn Manner, by a Herald, and sound of Trumpet, in the Presence and by the special Command of Queen *Elizabeth*, proclaimed and nam'd the *Royal Exchange*. It was built of Brick, and yet was the most splendid Burse, all things consider'd, then in *Europe*. It's now built within and without of excellent *Portland* Stone, with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, high Turret, wherein are an harmonious Chime of Bells, and for Arch-Work, that it surpasses all other Burses. It's built quadrangularly, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants meet, and the greatest Part, in Case of Rain, or hot Sun-Shine, may be shelter'd in Side Galleries, or Porticos. The whole Work cost 50000 *l.* one half of which was disbursed by the Chamber of *London*, and the other by the Company of *Mercers*, and to reimburse themselves, there is let to Hire a hundred and ninety Shops above Stairs, besides several Shops below, on the East and West Sides, and the huge Vaults under Ground; so that it has been computed to be the richest piece of Ground perhaps in the World; for according to exact Dimensions, the Ground whereon this goodly Fabrick is erected, is but a hundred seventy one Foot from North to South, and two hundred and thirty Foot from East to West; so

that it is very little more than three Quarters of an Acre of Ground, and has produced above 4000 *l.* yearly Rent; but it must be observed that the Shop Trade above Stairs is of late Years much fallen off. In the midst of this great Quadrangle stands the Statue of King *Charles* II. made of white Marble, erected at the Charge of the Merchant Adventurers of *England*; and as before the dreadful Fire, there were all round the Quadrangle the Statues of all the Sovereign Princes of this Kingdom since the Conquest; so now by the Care and Charge of the City Companies, most of the Niches are again filled up, with the like curious Statues in Marble and Alabaster.

To the South of the Exchange in *Lombard-Street* you have the Office of Post-Master General, under whom there are other Officers to the Number of seventy seven, who give their actual Attendance respectively in the Dispatch of Business; and upon this grand Office depend a hundred eighty two Deputy Post-Masters in *England* and *Scotland*; and for the transporting of Foreign Letters and Packets, you have between *England* and *France* three Packet-Boats; for *Spain* two, one in a Fortnight; for *Flanders* two; for *Holland* as many; and for *Ireland* three: We need but just mention the Penny-Post-Office on this Occasion, before we cross the *Exchange* and come to *Gresham-College*, built by the worthy Citizen Sir *Thomas Gresham*, already mention'd, who after he had built the *Royal Exchange*, gave of the Revenue thereof one Moiety to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors; and the other Moiety to the Company of *Mercers* in trust, that the Mayor and Aldermen should find in all time to come, four able Persons to read within this College Divinity, Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick; and to allow each of them besides fair Lodgings, 50 *l.* a Year; and that the *Mercers* Company should find three more able Men to read Civil Law, Physick, and Rhetorick, and to allow to each of them, besides Lodgings, 50 *l. per An.* and that these several Lecturers should read in Term time, every Day in the Week, except *Sundays*, in the Morning in *Latin*, and in the Afternoon the same in *English*; The Musick-Lecture to be read only in *English*. The *South-Sea House* is in this Neighbourhood; and the Bank of *England* is kept at *Grocers-Hall* in *Cheapside*; it was established by Act of Parliament in 1693, for a Loan of 1200000 *l.* subscribed and paid to the Government at several times, the Interest being secur'd by an Act, laying an additional Duty on Tonnage, Excise, *&c.* and the Government and Company were incorporated with a Power to make By-Laws; but withall they were subjected to some Restrictions. The Excise-Office in the Neighbourhood of the Bank, is kept for a considerable Branch of the King's Revenue, under the Management of Commissioners, who pursuant to several Acts of Parliament, receive the whole Produce of the Excise on Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, and Malts, collected all over *England*, and pay it into the Exchequer; they are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward, but only from the King: There lies an Appeal from them to other Commissioners.

If we take a turn from hence into *Moorfields*, we shall see *Bethlehem-Hospital*, adjoining to the City Wall; the Ground was given by the City to the Governors for the Benefit of Lunatick Persons; and in 1675, the present spacious Structure was begun to be erected, which was finished in 1676, being well built of Brick and Stone; the Wings at both ends, and the Portico, being all adorned with each four Pilasters, Entablature, and circular Pediment of the *Corinthian* Order; under the Pediment are the Royal Arms, enrich'd with Festoons; and between the Portico and each of the said Wings, is a triangular Pediment, with the Arms of the City of *London*; and on a Pediment over the Gate, are the Figures of two Lunaticks, carved most exquisitely, and esteem'd amongst the best modern Figures in the Kingdom. This Building is five hundred twenty eight Foot long, but thirty broad, and cost 17000 *l.* The Governors of it are the same as those of *Bridewell-Hospital*.

Near here, within the City Walls, is *Sion-College*, erected for the Use of all the *London* Ministers, who were incorporated in 1631, by the Name of President and Fellows of *Sion-College*, within the City of *London*, at the Charge of Dr. *Thomas White*, Vicar of St. *Dunstan* in the West, *&c.* It is likewise an Hospital for ten poor Men, and as many Women. Another *London* Minister gave 2000 *l.* to it; and Dr. *Simpson*, Rector of St. *Olaves* in *Hart Street*, built here a stately Library for the Clergy of the City principally, but not excluding other Students under Restrictions; several most worthy Persons of different Ranks, have, by their generous Munificence, contributed to the augmenting of this Library, which is now indeed a very noble one. Here is likewise a Hall well finished, with several Chambers, generally filled with Ministers of the neighbouring Parishes.

If from hence we pass through *Barbican*, anciently called *Burgkening*, from a Watch-Tower here, and through *Bartholomew-Close*, formerly a Priory, to *Smithfield*, here are the greatest Markets kept on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, for all sorts of live Cattle in the Kingdom; from whence the City Markets, such as *Leaden-Hall*, *Milk-Street*, *Newgate*, and the rest, are most plentifully supply'd; and it's believ'd more Money is turn'd in *Smithfield*, than in any other Market in *Europe*.

There are three very considerable Hospitals in the Neighbourhood of *Smithfield*; that call'd *Sutton's-Hospital*, or the *Charter-House*, formerly a Monastery of *Carthusian Monks*, founded by the renowned Sir *Walter de Manny* in 1371, was upon the Dissolution given to Sir *Thomas Audley*, and went in Marriage with

with his Daughter and Heir to *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, from whom it deſcended to *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*, and was purchaſed of the Earl by *Thomas Sutton*, Eſq; where he founded this Hoſpital by the King's Letters Patent, in *June* 1611; and afterwards confirm'd by Act of *Parliament*, in the third of *Charles* I. The King, Prince, and ſome of the prime Nobility, Biſhops, *&c.* are Governors: It conſiſts of a Maſter, Chaplain, and ſeveral other Officers; alſo a Maſter, and Uſher to inſtruct forty four Scholars, beſides eighty decay'd Gentlemen, Soldiers, and Merchants, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Cloaths, Phyſick, *&c.* and live all together in a Collegiate Manner, with much Cleanneſs and Neatneſs; and the forty four Scholars have not only Neceſſaries while they are here taught, but if they become fit for the Univerſities, there is alſo an Exhibition, out of the yearly Revenue of this Houſe, annually and duly paid for eight Years after they are ſent thither; and to others fitter for Trade, there is allow'd a conſiderable Sum of Money to bind them Apprentices. Here are moreover all ſorts of Officers expedient for ſuch a Society, as Phyſician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, *&c.* who have all competent Salaries. The Houſe coſt Mr. *Sutton* at firſt 13000*l.* the fitting it up for this Purpoſe about 7000*l.* more, and he endow'd it with 4000*l. per An.* which is ſince improv'd to near 6000.

St. *Bartholomew's-Hoſpital*, adjoining to *Smithfield*, formerly belonging to the *Grey-Friars*, founded in the time of *Henry* I. and enlarged by *Henry* IV. had at the Diſſolution of it five hundred Marks left yearly to it by *Henry* VIII. for the Relief of poor People, but it was more largely endow'd for the Uſe of ſick and lame Perſons only, by *Edward* VI. It's provided with able Phyſicians and Surgeons, careful Nurſes, and good Proviſion for wounded and ſick Soldiers and Seamen, and other diſeaſed People, which come hither from all Parts of the Kingdom for Cure; and there have been ſometimes upwards of two thouſand cured in a Year, and relieved with many other Neceſſaries at their Departure. The Houſe itſelf eſcaped the Fury of the great Fire of *London*, but a great Part of the Eſtate belonging to it was conſum'd: In the Year 1702 a beautiful Frontiſpiece to it was erected towards *Smithfield*, and finely adorned with the Figure of the Founder *Henry* VIII. in a Nich, ſtanding in full Proportion.

Paſſing through the long Walk from hence to *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*, which was heretofore a Monaſtery of *Grey-Friars*, founded in 1325. *Henry* VIII. upon the Diſſolution gave the Church with the Edifices and Ground to the City of *London*; and *Edward* VI. in 1553, founded here an Hoſpital to be call'd *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*, for poor Children, called by ſome the *Blue-Coat-Hoſpital*, all the Boys and Girls being cloathed in Blue Coats, and provided with all ſuitable Neceſſaries: It has been ſince enlarged by divers conſiderable Benefactors. A great Part of this Fabrick was burnt in the great Fire, but was re-built with much Splendor and Convenience by its Governors, Truſtees, and pious Benefactors. There are ſometimes above a thouſand poor Children, moſt of them Orphans, maintain'd in the Houſe and out at Nurſe, upon the Charge of this Foundation, and ſix or ſeven Score put out yearly to Apprentiſhips: Some of the moſt pregnant Lads are ſo good Proficients in the Grammar-School belonging to this Hoſpital, that they are ſent to the Univerſity, and ſome of thoſe who have been put to Trades, have arriv'd to the higheſt Dignities in the City, and even the Prætorial Chair has been filled with one of them. King *Charles* II. in 1673, founded a Royal Mathematical School here, gave 7000*l.* towards building and furniſhing the School, and alſo 370*l.* 10*s. per An.* for ever, paid out of the Exchequer; the ſaid 7000*l.* was paid by a thouſand Pounds a Year. The more adult Lads here, about forty in Number, are taught all Parts of the Mathematicks, but eſpecially the Art of Navigation, and they are afterwards once a Year, about ten or twelve at a Time, put Apprentices to Maſters of Ships, and ſo become ſkilful and brave Commanders. Mr. *Nicholſon*, one of the Governors, ſet up a new Mathematical School here in 1706; the Charge of which was defray'd out of the Revenues of the Hoſpital; but upon the Death of Mr. *Ditton*, the only Maſter, it was put down. Sir *John Moor* built a Magnificent Writing School here, which coſt him, as it is computed, upwards of four thouſand Pounds; it was ſo contriv'd, that there were ſeveral Shops under it, but not turning, it ſeems, to any Account, it's now made a handſome Piazza.

In the Year 1705 a Drawing School was ſet up, an Art very uſeful to be learnt by all, but eſpecially by thoſe who are afterwards to be inſtructed in the Mathematicks, or are to be put out to mechanick Trades. The Muſick School here is kept for the Inſtruction of the Children in the harmonious Method of ſinging Pſalms, Hymns, Anthems, *&c.* which they often perform in Publick upon ſeveral Occaſions. All the Affairs of the Hoſpital are under the Inſpection of the Preſident, Governors, Treaſurer, *&c.*

We cannot deſcend to dwell upon ſome leſſer Hoſpitals and Alms-Houſes, which are numerous in and about this City, nor be particular about the Priſons and Houſes of Correction, but paſſing from this Hoſpital into *Warwick-Lane*, in the Neighbourhood, a moſt magnificent Pile of Building preſents itſelf to our View there, called the *College of Phyſicians*, who by Charters and Acts of Parliament of *Henry* VIII. and ſince his Reign, have certain Privileges, whereby no Perſon, though a Graduate in Phyſick, of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, may without Licence under the

College Seal, practiſe Phyſick in *London*, or within ſeven Miles round; they have alſo Power to adminiſter an Oath, and fine and impriſon Offenders; can make By-Laws, purchaſe Lands, *&c.* whereby they have Authority to ſearch all Apothecary's Shops in, and about *London*, to ſee if their Drugs and Compoſitions are wholſome and well prepared; and they are freed from all troubleſome Offices. The College was formerly in *Knight-Rider-Street*; afterwards another Structure was erected at the Charge of the famous Dr. *Harvey* in *Amen-Corner*; and ſince the great Fire of *London* in 1666, the preſent ſtately Fabrick was erected at their own Charge; wherein there is a very noble Apartment, containing an excellent Library of Books, given them partly by the Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter*, Uncle to the preſent Duke of *Kingſton*, who was Fellow of this College, as the Duke of *Montague* is at preſent. Of this College there is a Preſident, four Cenſors, and ſeven Elects, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom one is choſen yearly to preſide. The Number of the Fellows at firſt were only thirty; but King *Charles* II. thought fit to enlarge them to forty; and King *James* II. impower'd them to be increaſed to fourſcore. Some Years ago the Fellows ſet up a Diſpenſary in the College for the Benefit of the Poor, and two more, one in *Cornhill*, and another in St. *Martins-Lane*.

As for the publick Schools in this City, the moſt noted is that of St. *Paul*'s, which was founded in 1512, by Dr. *Collet* Dean of this Cathedral, for a hundred fifty three Children, to be taught here *Gratis*, and the Overſight of it is committed to the *Mercers* Company; and the other of *Merchant Taylors* near *Cannon-Street*, built by Alderman *White*, for a hundred Scholars, to be taught for nothing: To this School belong thirty ſeven Fellowſhips in St. *John-Baptiſt*'s-*College* at *Oxford*, to which Scholars are from hence yearly elected, as Places become vacant. In the Neighbourhood of St. *Paul*'s you have the College of *Heralds*, or Office of Arms; it was heretofore an ancient Houſe built by *Thomas Stanley* Earl of *Derby*, who marry'd *Margaret* Counteſs of *Richmond*, Mother to *Henry* VII. and the Duke of *Norfolk* having in Lieu thereof exchanged Lands with the Crown, he procur'd the ſame to be beſtow'd by Queen *Mary* on the Heralds and Purſuivants at Arms for ever; and the ſame is now handſomely rebuilt. They were made a Corporation by Charter of *Richard* III. and by him had ſeveral Privileges granted them, as to be free from Subſidies, Tolls, and all troubleſome Offices of the Kingdom. Another Charter of Privileges was afterwards granted to this Society by *Edward* VI. of which three are ſtiled Kings of Arms, ſix Heralds at Arms, and four Purſuivants at Arms. *Garter* the principal was inſtituted by *Henry* V. his Buſineſs is to attend the Knights of the Garter at their Solemnities, to carry the Garter to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas, *&c.* The other two are provincial Kings, *viz. Clarencieux*, ſo denominated from *George* Duke of *Clarence*, which Honour at his Death eſchearing to his Brother *Edward* IV. he made this Officer, whoſe Province is the South Side of the *Trent*, as that of *Norroy* or *Northroy* is on the North Side of that River, but when inſtituted does not appear. But it is to be obſerv'd, that ſince the incorporating Union of the two Kingdoms, *Lyon* King at Arms for *Scotland*, is the ſecond King at Arms of *Great-Britain*, and takes Place immediately after *Garter*. The ſix Heralds, known by the Name of *Richmond*, *Lancaſter*, *Cheſter*, *Windſor*, *Somerſet*, and *York*, take their Places according to their Seniority; and their Office is to wait at Court; to attend publick Solemnities; to proclaim War and Peace, *&c.* As for the Purſuivants they are called *Blewmantle*, *Rouge-Croſs*, *Rouge-Dragon*, and *Portcullis*; and their Buſineſs, as well as the Heralds, beſides their Attendance at great Solemnities, is to take Care of the Coats of Arms, and of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry. There is a very large Collection of choice Manuſcripts in the Library of this Office.

The College of Civilians, commonly call'd *Doctor's-Commons*, is in this Neighbourhood: It was long ſince purchaſed by Dr. *Henry Harvey* Dean of the Arches, for the Profeſſors of the Civil Law, and where commonly reſide the Judge of the Arches Court of *Canterbury*, the Judge of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, with divers other eminent Civilians in a Collegiate Manner. The Office of Proctors here is to exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themſelves Parties for them, to draw up Acts and Pleadings in Cauſes, to produce the Witneſſes, and to attend the Advocates with their Proceedings. They are admitted by the Archbiſhop's Fiat.

Without the City Walls, and on the Weſt Side of *Fleet-Ditch*, ſtands *Bridewell*; not only an Hoſpital, but a Priſon, and Houſe of Correction, founded by *Edward* VI. in 1553, when he gave this Houſe, where the Court had been kept by King *John*, *An.* 1214, and afterwards having fallen to Ruin, had been rebuilt by *Henry* VIII. in 1522, to the City of *London*, and ſeven hundred Marks in Land, with Bedding and other Furniture of the *Savoy-Hoſpital*, for the Maintenance of a Work-Houſe here, and the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*, which he confirm'd by Charter; and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen took Poſſeſſion of it in 1555. The whole is a ſpacious and commodious Building, with Houſes, Rooms, and Apartments, proper for the ſeveral Uſes to which it is now apply'd; the moſt remarkable of which Rooms is a fine Hall. *Bridewell* was partly rebuilt in 1615 and 1620, but being conſum'd by the dreadful Conflagration in 1666, it was

rebuilt in 1668, which with the Losses by Fire in their Revenues in *Wapping* in 1673 and 1682, greatly diminished the Income of this Hospital.

It's a Prison and House of Correction for idle Vagrants, loose and disorderly Servants, Night-Walkers, Strumpets, *&c.* who are set to hard Labour, and have Correction according to their Deserts. It's also an Hospital for indigent Persons, and where twenty Art-Masters have Houses, and their Servants or Apprentices, being about an hundred and forty in all, have Cloaths at the House Charge, and their Masters have the Profit of their Work; and when they have serv'd their Time faithfully, they have their Freedom and 10*l.* apiece given them. The whole Management of Affairs relating to this House is by a President, who is an Alderman of *London*, and about three hundred and thirty Governors; and under them there is a Treasurer, Court-Clerk, Steward, Porter, a Matron, and four Beadles.

The Royal Society, from the Time of their Incorporation, met in *Gresham*-College till the Year 1712, when they purchased a House in *Crane-Court*, *Fleetstreet*, where they now meet. The first Assembly, which laid the Foundation of this Society, was some Years before the Restoration at *Wadham*-College in *Oxford*; many of them afterwards living in *London* about the Year 1658, met at *Gresham*-College, and after the King's Return had a Grant of a large Charter in 1663, whereby they were made a Corporation, to consist of a President, Council, and Fellows, for promoting the Knowledge of natural Things and useful Arts by Experiments, of which they have made a vast Number since their first Institution, in almost all the Works of Nature; they have made particular Enquiries into very many Things of the Heavens, as well as of the Earth, Eclipses, Comets, Meteors, Mines, Plants, Animals, Earthquakes, fiery Irruptions, Inundations, Lakes, Mountains, Damps, subterraneous Fires, Tides, Currents, and Depths of the Seas; they have likewise mightily improv'd Naval, Civil and Military Architecture; they have advanced the Art, Conduct, and Security of Navigation; put this Kingdom not only upon planting Woods, Groves, Orchards, Vineyards, but also *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and the Plantations; and lastly, they have registred Experiments, Histories, Relations, Observations, *&c.* reduced them into one common Stock, and laid up Part of them in publick Registers, to be transmitted to Posterity.

The Society for the Advancement of this noble Design, have begun a Library to consist of such Authors as might be serviceable to their Purpose, towards which the late Earl Marshal bestow'd upon them the whole *Norfolcian* Library, with a free Permission of changing such Books as were not proper for their Work; and for their Repository they are beholden to the free and bountiful Gift of *Daniel Colwal* Esq; wherein are to be seen many thousands of great Rarities, some of which have been fetch'd from the farthest Corners of the habitable World, as Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Earths, some things petrified, others ossified, Mummies, Gums, *&c.*

Having done with this Society, it will not be amiss to take notice, that many other useful ones in their Kind have of later Years been set up in this City, as first that *for Reformation of Manners*, so called from the particular End and Design of it, which is, to reform the Manners of the People, by putting in Execution the Laws against Immorality and Profaneness. It was begun soon after the Revolution, and several Persons of Eminency entred into it as well as others of a lower Degree.

Another Society there is for the *Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, that is, in our Plantations, Colonies, and Factories beyond the Seas, which was erected by Letters Patents from King *William* III. in 1701, into a Corporation, to plead and be impleaded, and to have perpetual Succession, with Privilege to purchase 2000 *l. per Annum* Inheritance, and Estate for Lives or Years, to choose annually a President, Vice-President, and other Officers, to depute proper Persons to take Subscriptions, to collect Money contributed for the aforesaid Purposes, and of all Monies received and laid out, to give an annual Account to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, the two Lord Chief Justices, or any two of them.

The original Design of that called the *Society for promoting Christian Knowledge*, was to propagate Religion in the Plantations, to secure the pious and useful Education of the Poor at Home, and to reclaim those that erred in the Fundamentals of Christianity. It was begun in *March* 1689 by some Persons of Quality, and they had procured Charities in the Year 1701, to the Value of 800 *l.* and upwards, and transmitted the same to the Plantations in Libraries, Bibles, Common-Prayer-Books, *&c.* Moreover, they secured a voluntary Maintenance for several Ministers to be imployed in the Plantations, when King *William* III. by his Royal Charter was pleased to establish the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, incorporating by Name all the then Members of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and diverse others, and thereby discharging this Society from the farther Pursuit of this Branch of their original Design. The Society now is become very considerable by the Accession of corresponding Members in the several Counties of *England* and *Wales*; and they have by the Assistance of some Members of the Religious Societies set up a vast Number of Charity-Schools in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, so that it is computed there are about thirty thousand poor Children

Children of both Sexes taught therein to read, write, *&c.* and above half of them completely cloathed. They have likewiſe diſperſed a great Number of good Books and Catechiſms among the Poor, and even procured and remitted many liberal Benefactions to the Proteſtant Miſſionaries at *Trauquebar*, &c. in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

The Corporation for an Augmentation of Livings, having had the Sanction of Parliament in the ſecond and third Year of Q. *Anne*, her Majeſty by her Letters Patents in *November* 1704, was pleaſed to eſtabliſh a Corporation by the Name and Title of *The Governors of the Bounty of Queen* Anne *for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy*, the greateſt and moſt conſiderable that ever was in *England*, being compoſed of the Privy Council, and others of the higheſt Rank, and in the moſt eminent Poſts and Stations. This Royal Bounty of the Firſt-Fruits and Tenths, is to extend to all Livings under 80*l.* a Year; and the whole Number of them at that time extended to above five thouſand: This, together with the Revenue of the Firſt-Fruits and Tenths, ſtanding then charged with many Grants, Penſions, and Arrears of Penſions, put the Corporation under great Difficulties to carry on ſo good a Deſign; however, they have by a prudent and indefatigable Management made ſeveral Augmentations already to poor Livings; and 'tis to be hoped, that all of them in time will be put on ſuch a Foot, that the Clergy may not be under the Neceſſity of doing mean things, and ſuch as may be a Diſhonour to their Function.

We had almoſt forgot another very valuable Society, whoſe Province it is in a more peculiar Manner to aſſiſt the Widows and Children of Clergymen, and that is, *The Society of the Sons of the Clergy*. They were incorporated in the Reign of King *Charles* II. in the Year 1678, by the Name of *The Governors of the Charity for the Relief of the poor Widows and Children of Clergymen*; a very laudable Deſign, they being generally great Objects of Charity; ſeveral hundreds of them have yearly received great Relief from this Foundation, who receive liberal Contributions for this End at their annual Feaſts and otherways, and the Managements of thoſe who are from time to time entruſted with the Diſtributions of them, are very praiſeworthy; and may the Societies flouriſh more and more for the good Purpoſes for which they have been inſtituted.

We come now into the Neighbourhood of the Inns of Court, or Colleges for Common Lawyers, the ſame being called *Inns*, the old *Engliſh* Word for the Houſes of Noblemen, *&c.* Of theſe there are four Inns of Court, eight Inns of Chancery, and two Inns of Sergeants. Some of theſe are within, and others without the Liberties of the City of *London*. The Inns of Court are the two *Temples*, heretofore the Dwelling of the Knights Templars; in which Church, in the middle of the Area, lie the Marble Figures of nine of them, ſome being ſeven Foot and an half long; they are habited in white, and their uppermoſt Garment of red Cloth worn Croſs-ways; they appear cumbant in full Proportion, five in one Rank incloſed with Iron Rails, of which three are not croſs-legged, and four in another Rank all croſs-legged, and incloſed in the ſame manner. This Houſe was purchaſed by ſome of the Profeſſors of the Common Law above three hundred Years ago; and they are called the *Inner* and *Middle Temple* in relation to *Eſſex*-Houſe, which was Part of the Houſe of the Knights Templars; and call'd the *Outer Temple*, becauſe ſeated without *Temple-Bar*. The two other Inns of Court are *Lincolns-Inn*, belonging anciently to the Earls of *Lincoln*; and *Grays-Inn*, formerly the Poſſeſſion of the noble Family of the *Grays*. What is moſt obſervable concerning theſe Inns, is contained in this Saying, *The Temple-Hall, Lincolns-Inn-Chapel, and Grays-Inn-Walks*. Theſe Societies are no Corporations, yet they have certain Orders among themſelves which have by Conſent the Force of Laws. They conſiſt of Benchers, Utter Barriſters, Readers of the Inns of Chancery, and Inner Barriſters. The Year is divided amongſt them into three Parts; the Learning Vacation, the Term-Times, and the Dead or Mean Vacation.

As to the Inns of Chancery, the firſt of them is *Thavies-Inn*, begun in the Reign of *Edward* III. and ſince purchaſed by the Society of *Lincolns-Inn*; then *New-Inn*, *Clements-Inn*, *Cliffords-Inn*, anciently the Houſe of the Lord *Clifford*; *Staple-Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the Staple; *Lions-Inn*, anciently a common Inn with the Sign of the Lion; *Furnivals-Inn* and *Bernards-Inn*. Theſe were heretofore preparatory Colleges for younger Students, and many were entred here before they were admitted into the Inns of Court; but they are now for the moſt part taken up by Attornies, Sollicitors, and Clerks. In the four Inns of Chancery that are ſituated in *Holbourn*, the Moots are read, either by thoſe of *Grays-Inn* or *Lincolns-Inn*, the others by thoſe of the two *Temples*.

The two other Colleges are call'd *Sergeants-Inn*, where the Common Law Student, when he is admitted to the higheſt Degree, has his Lodging and Diet; they are called *Servientes ad Legem*, Sergeants at Law, and are as Doctors in the Civil Law. The young Student in the Common Law, when he is admitted to be of one of the four Inns of Court, is called a Mootman, and after about ſeven Years Study, is choſen an Utter Barriſter, and is then in a Capacity to be made a Sergeant when the King pleaſes to call him.

Being now to enter upon *Weſtminſter*, we are to obſerve, that the Government of this City is diſtinct from that of *London*, though both Cities and their Liberties are contiguous; for *Weſtminſter* has neither Mayor, Aldermen,

dermen, nor Sheriffs, thoſe of *London* being alſo Sheriffs of *Middleſex*; but inſtead of a Lord Mayor, they have an High-Steward, who is uſually one of the Prime Nobility; he is choſen by the Dean and Chapter, and holds his Office during Life; the Nature of his Office being not much unlike the Chancellorſhip of an Univerſity. The Dean and Chapter are inveſted with Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Juriſdiction, as the Vice-Chancellor in an Univerſity, and not only within the City of *Weſtminſter*, but within the Precincts of *St. Martin le Grand* near *Cheapſide*, *London*, and in ſome Towns of *Eſſex*, exempted as well from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *London*, as from that of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

The Under-Steward of *Weſtminſter* is likewiſe an Officer of great Note, and holds his Office for Life; and ſo does the High-Bailiff, who is named by the Dean, and confirmed by the High Steward; it is a Place of Honour and Profit, and 'tis this Officer that makes the Return of the two Repreſentatives for this City to Parliament, as the Sheriffs do the four Citizens for *London*, which is double the Number ſent from any other Corporation in the Kingdom. *Weſtminſter* is divided into nine Wards, which are governed by ſeven Burgeſſes. In paſſing from *Temple-Bar* towards *Weſtminſter*, we ſhall touch upon the moſt memorable things in our Way. *Norfolk*-Buildings were formerly the Houſe and Gardens of the *Howard* Family; and being Part of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, it was granted in the Reign of *Henry* VII. to *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, upon his Marriage with *Anne*, one of the Daughters of *Edward* IV. and though no ſurviving Iſſue remained from that Match, it has ever ſince continued in that illuſtrious Family, but by what particular Tenure we cannot aſſign; only it may be noted, that the Terms drawing towards an End, the preſent Duke in the laſt Seſſions of Parliament has obtained an Act to grant new Leaſes, both for the Houſes and Ground, for ſixty Years longer.

Somerſet-Houſe is a magnificent Structure, built by *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet* in the Reign of *Edward* VI. but being forfeited upon his Attainder, it came to and has remained in the Crown ever ſince: It's capacious enough for any Prince and his Retinue; it has a beautiful Front towards the Waterſide, with a Piazza, Fountain, Walks, and Statues; and the Front towards the *Strand* is adorned with Columns and Entablature of the *Dorick* Order.

The *Savoy*, a little farther, was built by *Peter* Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, who gave it to the Hoſpital of *Montjoy*; but it was purchaſed of thoſe Knights by *Eleanor*, *Henry* III.'s Queen, for her Son *Edmond* Earl of *Lancaſter*, whoſe Son *Henry* pulled down the Edifice, and built the faireſt Houſe in *England* in the Place. *John* the *French* King lodged here in 1359 and 1363. The *Kentiſh* and *Eſſex* Rebels burnt it down in 1381, out of Hatred to *John* of *Ghent*, Duke of *Lancaſter*; but coming afterwards into the Hands of *Henry* VII. he new built it, and in 1509 turned it into an Hoſpital of St. *John* the Baptiſt, ſettling Lands upon it for the Relief of Pilgrims and Strangers; his Son confirmed the Donation, and added a Maſter and four Chaplains to pray for his Father's Soul, *&c.* *Edward* VI. diſſolved this Hoſpital; Queen *Mary* reſtored it to its ancient State, but Queen *Elizabeth* diſſolved it again. It continues ſtill in the Poſſeſſion of the Crown; Part of it is uſed for a Priſon for the offending Soldiery. Upon the whole, it has at preſent but a diſmal Aſpect, and many wonder it is ſuffered to continue in ſo uſeleſs a State.

There being nothing memorable concerning *New* and *Exeter* Exchanges in the *Strand*, we paſs by *York*-Buildings, where there was formerly a Palace of the Archbiſhops of *York*, and come to *Northumberland*-Houſe; it was firſt called *Northampton*-Houſe, from *Henry Howard* Earl of *Northampton*, and Lord Privy Seal in the Reign of King *James* I. who built it, and leaving it to his Kinſman the Earl of *Suffolk*, it was for a time called *Suffolk*-Houſe, and going with a Daughter of that Houſe to the illuſtrious Family of the *Percys*, it ſtill retains from them the Name of *Northumberland*-Houſe, though it came with the Daughter and Heir of the laſt Earl to the Duke of *Somerſet*. It has a Garden with Statues backwards.

The *Mews* near *Charing-Croſs*, by the Statue, is ſo called from a Word ſignifying *Change*, becauſe the King's Hawks were kept here when they *mew'd* or *changed* their Feathers; where they continued till the twenty eighth of *Henry* VIII. when the King's Stables in *Bloomſbury* were burnt down, and then there were new ones built here by *Edward* VI. and Queen *Mary*, which have continued for the King's Horſes ever ſince.

The *Admiralty-Office* is a magnificent Structure near the Horſe-Guards; it was formerly call'd *Walling ford*-Houſe, we preſume, from the Lord Viſcount *Walling ford*, the Poſſeſſor of it. It came afterwards into the Hands of *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*; and in the Reign of King *William* III. the Office of Admiralty was built here, but it ſeems, ſo ſlightly, that they are now rebuilding of it. The Lord High-Admiral is the ninth Officer of the Crown, a Place of that great Truſt and Concern, being *Cuſtos Maris*, that it has been uſually ſupplied by Perſons of the higheſt Rank, with whom all Maritime Affairs are entruſted; he has the Management of the Royal Navy, the determining of all Civil and Criminal Caſes done upon the Sea or Sea-Coaſts, and the Amercements on ſuch belong to him. This Office is frequently managed by Commiſſioners.

We are now come to *White-Hall*, a Royal Palace, moſt pleaſantly and commodiouſly ſituated, looking into St. *James*'s Park and the Canal Weſtward, the *Thames* Eaſtward, the Privy Garden, with Fountains, Statues, *&c.* Southward, and an open Proſpect to *Charing-Croſs* Northwards. This Houſe was about 1240 given by *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, to the Black Friers of *Holbourn*, who ſold it to *Walter Grey*, Archbiſhop of *York*, and being by him ſettled upon the See, it was called *York-Place*; but Cardinal *Wolſey* in 1529 falling into Diſgrace, the better to regain *Henry* VIII's Favour, he gave *White-Hall* and *Hampton-Court* to that Prince, who to make it more magnificent, built a ſumptuous Gallery for the Princes with the Nobility to ſtand in, to behold triumphant Juſts and other Military Exerciſes; and a beautiful Gallery acroſs the high Street, ſeveral fair Tennis-Courts, Bowling-Alleys, and a Cock-Pit; King *James* I. added the ſtately Building called the *Banqueting-Houſe*, deſigned by *Inigo Jones* Eſq; This Palace in 1697 was conſumed by a devouring Fire, all but the *Banqueting-Houſe*; and ſeeing diverſe Grants have of late been made to private Perſons, to erect Houſes for themſelves in the Ruines of this Court, there is no Proſpect of its being rebuilt in our Time.

We are next to viſit *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, built by *Sebert* King of the *Eaſt-Saxons*, in the Place where it's ſaid the Temple of *Apollo* ſtood in the Time of Heatheniſm; the furious *Danes* deſtroyed it, and it lay in Ruines till King *Edgar*'s Time, who re-edified it, and the Monks of St. *Bennet* were placed therein by Archbiſhop *Dunſtan*, who made Bp. *Wolſine* their Abbot about the Year 960; the Confeſſor, about 100 Years after, repair'd and new-modelled this Abbey, endowed it with large Poſſeſſions, granted to it high Privileges and Exemptions, and appointed it for ever to be an Habitation for *Benedictine* Monks, who ſhould be ſubject to no body but to the King only, for the Conſecration of our Kings, a Sanctuary from which no Prince might take any Perſon that was fled to it on any Account, and a Repoſitory of the *Regalia*. *Windſor*, with all its Appurtenances, was by him ſettled on this Abbey, but reſumed by the Conqueror, who in lieu thereof gave them Lands in *Chafford* Hundred in *Eſſex*. *Henry* VIII. upon the Diſſolution of this Monaſtery, turned it into an Epiſcopal See, aſſigning *Middleſex* for its Dioceſs; but *Edward* VI. diſſolved and made it a Collegiate Church for a Dean and twelve Prebendaries. Queen *Mary* reſtored the Abbot and Monks; but Queen *Elizabeth*, in 1559, put this Church of St. *Peter* on the ſame Foot as it was in her Brother *Edward*'s Days; ſhe likewiſe placed here in 1560 a School-Maſter and Uſher, forty Scholars, and twelve Alms-Men, beſides Receivers, Stewards, Regiſters, a Librarian, and other Officers: And thus it continued till the Times of Uſurpation, when the Revenues were ſeized and imbezzled; but upon the Reſtoration in 1660 it reverted to its former Conſtitution, and ſo remains. It will not quadrate with our Deſign, to give a Deſcription of this noble Pile of *Gothick* Building, which lately has been moſt ſumptuouſly and beautifully repaired; nor of the many moſt excellent and rich Monuments, wherewith it is adorned, and the inimitable Chapel of *Henry* VII. the Repoſitory of the Aſhes of our Kings, Queens, and Royal Family.

Weſtminſter-Hall hard by is very probably the moſt capacious Room in *Europe* without Pillars, taking it in all its Dimenſions of Length, Breadth, and Altitude, for it is two hundred and twenty eight Feet long, ſixty ſix broad, and ninety Feet high. It was built by *William Rufus* in 1096, and after by *Richard* II. The Walls are Stone, Windows of the *Gothick* Order, the Floor paved with Stone; but that which is of moſt Curioſity, is the Roof, covered with Lead; it is made of *Iriſh* Oak, ſo that it is always clean and free from that Filth which is occaſioned by Vermine; there are no Pillars to ſupport the Roof, notwithſtanding its great Breadth, but that is very artfully done by neat Buttreſſes of the ſame Timber, adorned and enriched with Angels, *&c.* and under them are however much more noble Ornaments of Guidons, Colours and Standards, Enſigns and Trophies of Victory, moſt completely obtained by the Confederates under the Command of the invincible Duke of *Marlborough*, at *Hockſted* and *Blenheim* in *Germany*, over the Army of the *French* in Conjunction with the *Bavarians*, fought on the thirteenth of *Auguſt* in the Year 1704, where fourteen thouſand of the *French* were ſlain in the Field, four thouſand puſhed into the *Danube*, and all drowned; forty Officers of the firſt, and nine hundred of the ſecond Rank, and twelve thouſand of the common Soldiers, were with the Marſhal *de Tallard*, one of the *French* Generals, taken Priſoners, while the Marſhal *de Marſin* and the Elector of *Bavaria* fled with Precipitation and Confuſion towards *Alſace*; in Conſideration of which ſignal Services, the Duke of *Marlborough* was by the Emperor made a Prince of the Empire, and by the Queen and Parliament rewarded with the Manor of *Woodſtock*, and 5000 *l. per Ann.* out of the Poſt-Office for ever. There are in Number one hundred and thirty eight Colours, and thirty four Standards.

This Hall was formerly made uſe of by the Kings of *England* for Feaſting, *&c.* and alſo as a Room wherein to relieve the Poor; but for many Years paſt, *viz.* ſince the ninth of *Henry* III. it has been the Place where theſe Courts of Judicature ſit: 1. The High Court of Chancery, near the South-Weſt Angle of the Hall in Term-Time, and at the Chancellor or Keeper's Houſe out of Term, who are the Judges of this Court, and in their

Abſence the Maſter of the Rolls. Here are in this Court twelve Maſters, ſix Attornies, or Clerks, ninety Clerks in Court, two Examiners, *&c.* and the Proceedings therein are by Bill and Anſwer in *Engliſh*. 2. The Court of King's Bench near the South-Eaſt Corner; ſo called, becauſe anciently our Kings were uſed to ſit in it in Perſon, till *Henry* III.'s Reign; but now there are four Judges to hear and determine all Cauſes Criminal, Pleas of the Crown, *&c.* The Proceedings therein are by Indictments, Declarations, and Pleas, and all Counſellors are allow'd to plead in it. The Juriſdiction of this Court extends over all *England*, the King being always preſumed to be preſent. 3. The Court of Common Pleas, which is held on the Weſt ſide near the North End. There are four Judges belonging to this Court, and none can plead at this Bar but Sergeants. The Cauſes tried are Matters of Civil Right, and the Proceedings the ſame as in the King's Bench. 4. The Court of Exchequer near here above Stairs, which has alſo four Judges, called Barons; here all Cauſes relating to the Revenues of the Crown are heard and determined: *Cambden* ſays, it took its Name from the chequer'd or party-coloured Covering of the Table where the Judges or chief Officers did ſit. It conſiſts of two Parts, one relating to the judicial hearing and determining all Cauſes belonging to the Revenues; the other to the Receipt of the Exchequer, which is employed in the receiving and iſſuing the Publick Monies purſuant to Acts of Parliament, and the Direction of the Lord Treaſurer. The twelve Judges, before the Revolution, were to hold their Places during the King's Pleaſure, whereby many Miſchiefs aroſe to the endangering of the Lives and Liberties of the Subject; but in the Reign of King *William* III. an Act of Parliament paſſed that they ſhould hold them *quam diu ſe bene geſſerint*; ſo that while they act faithfully in their Stations, they are not liable to be turned out, unleſs in caſe of the Demiſe of the Crown. The Salaries of the three Chiefs, till the preſent Reign, were 1500 *l. per Ann.* and of the reſt 1000 *l.* but his preſent Majeſty has augmented thoſe of the former to 2000 *l. per Ann.* and of the latter to 1500 *l.* yearly.

The Receipt of the Exchequer, or Lower Exchequer, is near this Hall; it's the grand Fountain that receives the Publick Treaſure, ariſing by Revenues, Taxes, Cuſtoms, Impoſitions for Loans on Funds, *&c.* and from whence, as by ſo many Rivulets, it is iſſued to the ſeveral Occaſions that call for it. The Officers that preſide over it are, the Lord High-Treaſurer, or Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the Time being, the Chancellor, an Officer of principal Authority, who ſits in Court above all the Barons of the Exchequer above-mention'd, and has the Cuſtody of the Exchequer Seal. The two Chamberlains have in their Cuſtody the Standards of Money, Weights, and Meaſures, diverſe ancient Records, Treaties and Leagues; ſo they have alſo the two Volumes of *Doomſday-Book*, which, as it is often mentioned in the Courſe of this Work, it will be proper to inſert two or three Lines concerning it: It is likely it was ſo called in Alluſion to the Book of Conſcience at the Day of Doom or Judgment, for by this Book the King was acquainted with all the Lands in *England*, except the Counties of *Cumberland*, *Weſtmorland*, *Northumberland* and *Durham*, which are ſuppoſed to be in the third Volume, now loſt, alſo with their Owners Names and Value, and Number of Acres, all the Cities, Towns, and Villages, Number of the Degrees of People, Quantity of Caſh, *&c.* It was in making from the fourteenth to the twentieth of *William* the Conqueror. The Fee for a Search in this Book is 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and 4 *d.* for every Line that is tranſcribed out of it. Another Officer is the Auditor, who files all the Tellers Bills, whereby they charge themſelves with all Money received. He by Warrant from the Lord Treaſurer makes out Debentures to the ſeveral Perſons who have Annuities, Fees, or Penſions by Letters Patents, and directs them to the Tellers for Payment, and draws Orders for iſſuing Monies payable upon the Privy Seal; he receives the daily State of every Teller's Account, and once a Week certifies the ſame to the Treaſurer, or Commiſſioners of the Treaſury; he makes out at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day* a methodical Abſtract of all Accompts of the preceding half Year, one for the Treaſurer, and another for the Chancellor. He has under him a Deputy, Pells-Clerk, Tally-Cutter, and three under Clerks.

The Buſineſs of the four Tellers, who have likewiſe their Deputies, is to receive the Caſh due to the King, and upon that throw a Bill thro' a Pipe down into the Tally Court, where the Auditor or his Clerk receives it, and writes the Contents on a Tally, which being entred by the Pells-Clerk, it is cloven by the Chamberlains, or their Agents, and by them read or examined.

The Office of Clerk of the Pells, who has a Deputy, *&c.* is to enter every Teller's Bill into a Roll of Parchment or Pells, whence the Name: This is called *Pellis Receptorum*; there is alſo another, *Pellis Exituum*, which is alſo a Roll for the Payments; and here he likewiſe enters by what Warrant the Money was iſſued or paid. In a word, nothing in the World can be better managed than it is in this Office of the Exchequer, both for Order and Frugality of any Publick Treaſure, where the Receipts and Iſſues are ſo numerous, and on ſuch various Occaſions.

We had well nigh forgot one Court, which is that of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, kept in this lower Exchequer, wherein Matters belonging to the County Palatine or Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, in Law and Equity, are determin'd by the Chancellor of the Dutchy;

the Origin of it was from *Henry* IV. who depoſing *Richard* II. and aſſuming the Crown, and having the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* by Deſcent, in Right of his Mother, was ſeiz'd thereof as King, and not as Duke, and ſuppoſing himſelf probably more rightfully Duke of *Lancaſter* than King of *England*, was reſolv'd to ſecure his Right in the Dutchy, by ſeparating it from the Crown; but *Edward* IV. appropriated it to the Crown again, only ſuffered the Court and Officers to remain ſeparate, as it has been continued by the ſucceeding Kings of that Line, by *Henry* VII. and ever ſince; and this, by the Way, we take to be the Reaſon, why none of the Kings of *England*, from *Henry* IV. to the preſent Time, ever thought fit to confer the Title of *Lancaſter*, even upon any of the Royal Blood; they always conſidering, that that Title was veſted in themſelves. The preſent Chancellor of the Dutchy has a Patent for it for Life.

Near *Weſtminſter-Hall*, in the Room ſuppoſed to have been anciently the private Oratory of *Edward* the Confeſſor, between the Foot of the loweſt Stairs, leading up to the Houſe of Commons, and the old Palace Yard, ſtands the King's Library, by it the *Cottonian* Library, containing a curious Collection of about a thouſand Manuſcript Volumes of Antiquities and Hiſtories, in fourteen Wainſcot Preſſes, collected at the great Charge of Sir *Robert Cotton*, which he was forty Years a doing; he bequeathed it to his Son Sir *Thomas*, and then to Sir *John* his Grandſon; and by an Act of Parliament made in the twelfth and thirteenth of *William* III. upon the Death of Sir *John*, the Library with the Medals, Coins, *&c.* were veſted in Truſtees, who were to make Orders and Rules concerning them, and to appoint a well qualified Perſon to keep 'em, giving good Security there ſhould be no Embezzlements, *&c.* But this Library is moved at preſent to *Eſſex-Street* in the *Strand*.

The Royal Palace adjoining to the *Hall*, was heretofore the ordinary Reſidence of our Kings; a great Part of this huge Pile was in the Time of *Henry* VIII. deſtroy'd by Fire; what remains is employ'd for the Uſes above-mention'd, and for the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, who have each their Houſe to meet in, for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs of the higheſt Importance. The Lord's Houſe is nigh the painted Chamber, which is near the *Court of Requeſt* by the Hall, and commodiouſly fitted for the Uſe of that Auguſt Body, with the Throne whereon the King ſits, a Seat for the Prince of *Wales* on his right Hand, one for the Duke of *York* on the left, and behind the Throne ſit the young Peers, who have no Votes in the Houſe. At ſome Diſtance on that Side of the Houſe towards the King's right Hand, ſit the two Archbiſhops, and a little lower here, the other Biſhops; on the oppoſite Side of the Houſe ſit the Peers above Barons; on the three Wool Sacks juſt before the Throne, ſit the Lord Chancellor, chief Juſtice, Maſter of the Rolls, and the other Judges; which Judges, having no Vote, only ſit in adviſing and arguing Points of Law; and the Judges, as well as Maſters in Chancery, go on Meſſages from the Lords to the Commons. The Walls of this Structure are adorn'd with Tapeſtry Hangings, accounted the fineſt in *Europe*, in which are curiouſly wrought the Figures of Waves of the Sea, and Ships, being the Hiſtory of the *Spaniſh* Invaſion. The Houſe conſiſts of a certain Number of Biſhops, who are ſtyled Lords of Parliament, but of no certain Number of temporal Peers; the Crown aſſuming a Prerogative of creating as many as the Prince pleaſes; though formerly very few were made but in Parliament: There was indeed a Bill brought in, ſince his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, to limit their Number, which many of the good Subjects of *England* wiſh'd might have paſſed into an Act, conſidering what was done in the preceding Reign, in making twelve at once, being full as many as Queen *Elizabeth* made in four and forty Years Reign, in order to obtain a Majority in the Houſe of Lords. When a Parliament is to ſit, the King directs his Writ to every particular Spiritual and Temporal Lord, to appear at a certain Time and Place, to give their Advice in Matters of Importance.

The Commons Houſe is ſomewhat nearer the Hall than that of the Lords; a commodious Building, near the upper End of which is the Speaker's Chair, but the reſt of the Members ſit promiſcuouſly as they pleaſe. Here was a Chapel founded by King *Stephen* in 1141; it was new Built by *Edward* III. 1347, wherein he placed a Dean, twelve Secular Canons, thirteen Vicars, four Clerks, ſix Choriſters, *&c.* but being ſurrendred to *Edward* III. it has ſince been uſed for a Parliament-Houſe. It is the Prerogative of the Crown to call, prorogue, and diſſolve Parliaments; which however have been made Triennial in the Reign of *William* III. and ſince in the preſent Reign Septennial. The Number of the Members of the Houſe of Commons ſince the incorporating Union of the two Kingdoms, amounts to five hundred fifty eight; and the Members of both Houſes are, with their menial Servants, protected from Impriſonments, Attachments for Debts, Treſpaſſes, *&c.* As to the Methods of Parliamentary Proceedings, we pretend not to give a Detail of 'em here, but come to obſerve, that near the Houſe of Commons you have the Speaker's Chamber, Court of Requeſts, and painted Chamber, ſaid to have been *Edward* the Confeſſor's Bed-Chamber, and is now at the upper End fitted with a Table and Seats, where the Lords and Commons meet at a free Conference between the two Houſes, about Amendments to Bills, *&c.* And nigh the Houſe of Lords is the Prince's Chamber, where the King is robed and unrobed upon his coming to Parliament; and ſome others.

If

If we return from hence towards St. *James's Park*, through the *Cock-Pit*, there it is that the three Secretaries of State have their Offices, as have also the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and the Treasury Office is likewise kept here, where the Lord Treasurer or Commissioners for the Time being, sit three or four times a Week, to receive Petitions, settle and determine Matters, give Orders, Warrants, *&c.* relating to the publick Treasure and Revenues, the Customs, Excise, *&c.* being under their Inspection; the other Officers are the two Secretaries, four chief Clerks, five under Clerks, two Solicitors, Messengers, *&c.* Since the Demolition of *White-Hall* by Fire, there has been no Reception for the Court in Town, but St. *James's* Palace, which is pleasantly situated by the Park Side; and though little can be said of its regular Design in Appearance, yet it contains many noble, magnificent, and beautiful Rooms and Apartments, with the richest of Furniture. A Description of the several Offices belonging to the Court, we cannot enter upon; we shall only note in general, that the Splendor, State, and extraordinary Grandeur that always attends it, appears in the great Concourse of Nobility, domestick and foreign Ministers; the Numerousness and Richness of the Guards, both as to their Cloathing and Equipage in every respect, are to be equalled no where in all *Europe*.

As it would be endless to describe the stately Houses hereabouts, as *Buckingham-House* at the West End of the Park, *Marlborough's* in it, *&c.* so it would also the many noble and spacious Squares in these Parts, as those of *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, St. *James*, *Soho*, *Golden*, *Hanover*, and *Bloomsbury Squares*, near the West of which is *Montague-House*, an extraordinary noble and beautiful Palace, in the Occupation of the Duke of *Montague*. Its Shell was erected by the late Duke in 1677; the Building constitutes three Sides of a Quadrangle, is composed of fine Brick, and some Stone Rustick-Work; the Roof cover'd with Slate; and there is an Acroteria of four Figures in the Front, being the four Cardinal Virtues; the inside is richly furnish'd and beautifully finished; the Floors of most Rooms finnier'd; there are great Variety of noble Paintings, the Stair-Case and Cupola-Room particularly curious, being Architecture done in Perspective: On the South Side of the Court, opposite to the Mansion-House, is a spacious Piazza, adorned with Columns of the *Ionick* Order; as is the Portal in the middle of a regular and large Frontispiece towards the Street. From the House the Gardens are Northward, where is a Fountain, a noble Terras, a Gladiator, and several other Statues.

This great City is in Lat. 51 Degrees, 32 Minutes, the Long. not reckon'd, because the other Places have it from hence.

Having been for some Time in the Hundred of *Ossulston*, which is divided into five Parts, *viz.* the *Tower-Hamlets*, *Finsbury*, *Holborn*, *Westminster*, and *Hamersmith* Divisions; it gives the Title of a Baron to the noble Family of the *Bennets*; of whom Sir *John Bennet*, Knight of the *Bath*, was on the 24th of *November* 1682, created Baron *Ossulston* of *Ossulston*; but his Son in the present Reign has been advanced to the higher Dignity of Earl of *Tankerville* in *Normandy*, as already mention'd.

If we pass from *Bloomsbury*, which Manor belonged to the Lady *Russel*, Widow of the noble *William* Lord *Russel*, beheaded in the Reign of King *Charles* II. but now to her Grandson the Duke of *Bedford*, we move by *Port-Pool* to *Clerkenwell*; it was formerly a Priory of *Benedictines*, founded by *Jordan Briset*, who died in 1110; he endow'd it with some Lands, near the Well called *Clerks-Well*, and freed it from all Challenge or Claim of the Hospitallers of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, whose Priory, now call'd St. *John's-Court*, is in this Parish; and the Prior in those times was reputed the first Baron of *England*; the first was made a Priory of Black Nuns, and ran the same Fate with the rest at the general Dissolution.

In the neighbouring Parish of *Isledon*, now *Islington*, from the Word *Gisel*, *obses*, and *Dune*, a *Tumulus* or Town, because perhaps Hostages of old were kept there, you have the Manor of *Canonbury*, now *Canbury*, upon which there is a stately House and Gardens, in a very good Air; it belonged to the Canons of the Priory of St. *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*: The Mansion House was built by Prior *Bolton*, who liv'd in the Time of *Henry* VIII. and his whimsical Devise of the Bolt and Tun, was cut in Free-Stone, and fix'd in several Places of the Garden-Wall; the Manor after the Dissolution was given to the Lord *Cromwell*; *John Dudley* Earl of *Warwick* had it afterwards, and upon his Attainder it went from the Crown to Sir *John Spencer*, with whose Daughter and Heir it passed to the *Comptons*, Earls of *Northampton*, where it now remains, Part of it being in *Clerkenwell* Parish.

In travelling from *Canonbury-House* thro' *Newington-Green*, *Newington*, and so to *Tottenham*, you may see several good Houses and Gardens. The Roads, as they are now every where about *London*, are excellently well repair'd and kept; and in *Tottenham* Parish are three memorable Things, 1. the High Cross, perhaps erected, or at least raised higher, in Memory of Queen *Eleanor*. 2. St. *Loy's-Well*, always brim full, but never overflowing. 3. And a Wallnut-Tree that never grows higher nor bigger. The Town is likewise famous for three Proverbs; 1. Tottenham *Wood is turn'd* French, *i. e.* Tottenham *is grown as foolish as other Places, in leaving*

ving the good Cuſtoms of their Country for foreign Faſhions.

2. Tottenham *Wood is all on Fire,*
Then Tottenham-Street *is nothing but Mire.*

alluding to a foggy thick Miſt ariſing out of the great Wood, hanging over the Town, generally a Prognoſtick of rainy foul Weather; and laſtly, *you ſhall as eaſily remove* Tottenham *Wood*, which becauſe of its Largeneſs, was thought impoſſible, or not likely, to be effected. *Tottenham* ſtands in a good Soil, both for common Graſs and Corn, and in a wholſome and temperate Air, having no Bogs nor Fens to infeſt it, and is therefore become the Retreat of many Gentlemen and Citizens: The Living is in the Donation of the Dean and Chapter of St. *Paul*'s.

Paſſing on through *Edmonton* or *Edelmerton*, formerly the Eſtate of the *Mandeviles*, and afterwards of the *Says*, you may ſee ſome pleaſant Houſes, and *Buſh-Hill*, the Seat of Sir *Jeremy Sambrook*, Baronet, to which adjoins a charming Garden of ten Acres of Ground, with a Grove in it. The New River runs all along one Side of it, and is moſt beautifully banked.

Enfield is in this Neighbourhood; it's in ſome Records called *Enfen* or *Infen*, from its fenny Situation. It has a Market on *Saturdays*, and three yearly Fairs. Dr. *Fuller* obſerves of this Town, that as *London* is the Staple Place for the Slaughter of Beaſts, ſo *Enfield* in his Time was for the tanning their Hides. There is a noble Chaſe in this Neighbourhood, belonging now to the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*. *Frederick de Naſſau*, Lord of *Zuleſtein* in *Holland*, at the ſame Time that he was created Viſcount *Tunbridge* and Earl of *Rochford*, by King *William* III. was made Baron of *Enfield*; ſome Regard, it's likely, being had herein to his Marriage with *Jane*, Daughter of Sir *Henry Wroth*, of *Durans*, near this Place, which Seat and Eſtate came to the *Wroth* Family with the ſole Daughter of *Thomas Durand*. *William Ferdinand Carey*, Lord *Hunſdon*, has a Seat at *Forty-Hill*, near *Enfield*, by Vertue of his Marriage with the Widow and Relict of Sir *Nicholas Wolſtenholm*, Baronet.

As there is nothing memorable to detain us in theſe Parts, unleſs the once moſt ſtately *Waltham-Croſs*, we turn Southwards, and paſſing down the River *Lee*, the next Place we ſhall viſit is *Hackney*, grown large, much beyond what could have been believ'd ſome time in the laſt Century; for it may now for Bigneſs and Beauty of Houſes compare with a great City; and indeed it's incredible, how all the Villages about *London* have of late Years increaſed. The Manor formerly belonged to the Biſhop of *London*, but being parted with to the Crown, in the Time of *Edward* VI. he gave it to *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*; and in our Time it came into the Hands of Sir *Thomas Cook*, Sheriff of *London* in 1692. *London-Field*, within the Pariſh of *Hackney*, was a Field formerly belonging to St. *Mary's-Hoſpital* without *Biſhopſgate*, which at the Suppreſſion was by *Henry* VIII. given in *Exchange* to Sir *Thomas Darcy*. *Hackney* is noted for Turneps, as *Windſor* is for Beans. We have a Proverb, *Pay me, and buy your Milk at* Hackney; importing, it ſeems, the Goodneſs and Cheapneſs of it there: But why thoſe Coaches and Horſes, plying for Fares in *London*, are called *Hackney Coaches*, and *Hackney Horſes*, we cannot take upon us to ſolve, but would be very glad to know the Reaſon of it.

We are once more approaching the Skirts of *London*; *Bednal Green* produces nothing to us that is memorable, and as for *Spittle-Fields*, now vaſtly increaſed in Buildings, ſeveral ſepulchral Coffins and Urns were dug up there ſome Years paſt, in which Urns, beſides Aſhes, were found ſome of the Coins of *Claudius*, *Nero*, *Veſpaſian*, *Antoninus Pius*, and other *Roman* Emperors, in whoſe times the Perſons, whoſe Reliques they were, died. This Place was heretofore called *Loleſworth*, i. e. *Lolius-Court*, perhaps from *Lolius Urbicus*, *Antoninus Pius*'s Lieutenant, who fenced the Highway, or raiſed ſome other Work in the Neighbourhood.

If from hence we take a Step to St. *Catherine*'s Eaſtward of the *Tower*, it is an Hoſpital founded by *Matilda*, King *Stephen*'s Queen, about 1140, and re-founded by Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to *Edward* I. who appointed here a Maſter, three Brethren, three Siſters, ten poor Women, and ſix poor Clerks; ſhe gave them the Manor of *Charlton* in *Wiltſhire*, *Upchurch* in *Kent*, &c. And Queen *Philippa*, the Wife of *Edward* III. founded a Chauntry here: It's a Collegiate Church, and ſeems very ancient. Several Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction have been Maſters of St. *Catherine*, the ſame being a Place of Profit. *Wapping*, hard by, is now built into divers Streets and Alleys, full of ſmall Tenements, inhabited by Sailors, Victuallers, *&c.* whereas there were no Houſes here at all in the fifteenth Century. *Wapping-Dock* is the uſual Place for the Executing of Pirates and Sea-Rovers, at *Low-Water Mark*.

Coffins, like thoſe in *Spittle-Fields*, have been dug up in *Ratcliff-Fields*, and one of Stone, and another of Lead, wherein a Woman's Body was depoſited, at whoſe Breaſt ſtood a Cupid of a white Stone, two Ivory Scepters in her right and left Hands, and two large Urns, with other ſmaller ones, at her Head and Feet. Here were alſo ſeveral large Glaſs Veſſels, all of them full of whitiſh Liquor.

Shadwell, anciently an Hamlet of *Stepney*, in the laſt Century was made a diſtinct Pariſh. We have nothing to ſay of *Black-Wall*, but that there is a good Dock there for the Building of large Merchants Ships,

 and

and that the *Lee*, a little to the East of it, discharges itself into the *Thames*. *Poplar* anciently belonged to the Abbey of *Graces* on *Tower-Hill*, and after the Dissolution was given by *Edward* VI. to *John Dudley*, then Earl of *Warwick*.

Stepney, in ancient Records called *Stebonhyth*, *Stybonhyth*, and *Stebonheath*, is a vast large Parish, containing seven Hamlets, *viz.* *Ratcliff* above-mention'd, *Mile-End*, *Limehurst*, *Poplar*, *Spittle-Fields*, *Bednal-Green*, and *Wapping*, besides the Hamlets of *Stratford* and *Oldford*, which are still reckon'd as belonging to this Parish, though they have a Chapel of their own at *Stratford le Bow*. The Manor formerly was in the Bishops of *London*, but granted by Bishop *Ridley* to *Edward* VI. as also the Manor of *Hackney*, and made over by that Prince to *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth*, between whom and the Copyholders there was a Suit in *Chancery*, and a Decree made in 1617, to establish and confirm all their free Customs, Orders, and Immunities; there are a great many Monuments in this Church and Church-yard, and some of them odd enough.

Some Disputes have been of late on Foot about a Right to the Lordship of this Manor, more particularly in *Michaelmas* Term 1722, there was a Trial before the Lord Chancellor, between *Windsor Sandys*, Esq; Plaintiff, and four substantial Inhabitants of *White-Chapel*, Defendants; on Account of the latter's refusing to acknowledge the Plaintiff Lord of the Manor, who being not able to make out a legal Right thereunto, was cast and order'd to pay Costs of Suit; in Consequence of which Trial, it seems, the Right to a considerable Estate is like to be clear'd up, which has been in the Dark for above thirty Years last past.

We have nothing particular to say of *Bromley*, but that the Name in *Saxon* signifies *a Field of Broom*, wherewith formerly it abounded. And as for *Stratford le Bow*, in the Beginning of the sixteenth Century, most of the Bread which was spent in the Out-Parts, and nearest Streets of the City of *London*, was baked here, and carry'd daily thither in Carts, call'd *Bread-Carts*. The Bridge of this Town, which from the Arches of Stone gave Name to it, was built by Queen *Matilda*, Wife to *Henry* I. This Hamlet, with *Oldford*, in 1211, obtain'd Leave of the then Bishop of *London*, to build 'em a Chapel for Divine Service, and was granted under certain Limitations, which were not observed; for a new Composition was made near two hundred Years after, that they should acknowledge themselves Parishioners of *Stepney*, under certain Limitations.

This County, which is eighty one Miles in Circumference, contains about two hundred and forty seven thousand Acres, and above a hundred thousand Houses, the Number increasing every Day, especially in *London* and *Westminster*; it has seventy three Parishes, besides those contain'd in the said Cities, and four Towns.

Having thus traversed this County, we may further observe, that though it is not so large as others, yet it is far more remarkable for sumptuous Houses, well built Villages, a fertil Soil, and temperate Air; and which adds most to it, for the great Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, which are seated in it, and for the constant Residence of the Court, the Receptacle and Abode of our Kings, who have made this County happy above others, with their Royal Mansions, *White-Hall*, and *Hampton-Court*, *Somerset-House*, and St. *James*'s, still in the Possession of the Crown. *Enfield* and *Hanworth*, alienated now, have either been the chief Abode, or retiring Places of our Kings and Princes; in which Regard the Kings of *England*, anciently vouchsafed the Title of *Middlesex* to none, neither Duke, Marquess, Earl, nor Baron; though, we know not by what popular Error, the Citizens of *London* reckon'd the Lord Mayor Elect for Earl of *Middlesex*; which, whatever Ground it had, has now none to stand on, the Title being long since confer'd on,

1622, *Lionel*, Lord *Cranfield*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, created Earl of *Middlesex* 20 *Jac.* I.

1645, *James Cranfield* succeeded his Father, and died without Issue.

1651, *Lionel Cranfield*, Brother and Heir of *James*, who likewise dying without Issue in 1674, the Honour became extinct in this Family. But in

1675, *Charles Sackvil*, Lord *Buckhurst*, in consideration of his Descent from a Daughter of the first Earl, was created Earl of *Middlesex*; and upon his Father's Death in 1677, succeeded in the Earldom of *Dorset*. He was Lord Chamberlain of the Household to King *William* III.

1705, *Lionel Cranfield Sackvil*, succeded his Father in both the Titles, and is now Duke of *Dorset*.

ESSEX.

THIS County is ſo bounded with Waters, that by the help of the Ocean on the one Side, and Rivers on others, it makes a ſort of a Peninſula; for on the Eaſt it has the *German* Ocean, the River *Stour* to the North, by which it is ſeparated from the Counties of *Suffolk* and *Cambridge*; the River *Stort*, to the Weſt, by which it is ſeparated from *Hertfordſhire*; and 'tis parted by the *Lea* or *Ley*, from the County of *Middleſex*; and the *Thames* runs on the South Side of it, which ſeparates it from *Kent*. It's a large and populous County, reaching from *Hertey Iſland* in the Eaſt to *Heydon* in the Weſt, a Matter of forty Miles; and from *Weſt Ham* in the South to *Haveril* in the North, five and thirty Miles; ſo that the whole Circumference of this County comes to about a hundred and forty ſix Miles.

The County of *Eſſex*, with all *Middleſex*, and Part of *Hertford*, now within the Dioceſs of *London*, made up the Country inhabited by the *Britons* call'd *Trinobantes*, and by *Ptolomy Trinoantes*; who, upon the firſt coming in of the *Romans*, were found under the Government of *Immanuenſius*, but they ſoon fell into the Hands of *Caſſibelan*, by the *Britons* call'd *Kaſwalhaun*, the moſt powerful and valiant of the Kings in *Britain*, whom they unanimouſly pitched upon to be their Generaliſſimo againſt the invading Enemy; and ſo he became King of the *Trinobantes*; but how long he continued ſo cannot exactly be determin'd.

When the Civil War between *Cæſar* and *Pompey* broke out, *Britain* enjoy'd a profound Tranquility for ſome Time; and *Cunobeline*, called by the Natives *Kynvelyn*, obtain'd the ſupream Power in theſe Parts of the Iſland. They tell us, he was the Son of *Lud*, and that having been brought up at *Rome*, he took Care to pay the Tribute, and ſo kept the *Britons* in Peace, under the Protection of their own Laws, of which we have ſcarce any Account at all; and that he was the firſt that ſtamped the *Britiſh* Coin, after the *Roman* Manner.

Now *Cunobeline* being ſome how or other provoked to Diſpleaſure againſt his eldeſt Son *Adminius*, and having baniſhed him, he fled into *Italy*, and put himſelf and the Kingdom, which he pretended to be his own, under the Protection of *Caligula*, who valued himſelf much upon his imaginary Augmentation of his Power and Empire. *Caratacus* or *Catacratus*, in *Britiſh Caradoc*, became *Cunobeline*'s Succeſſor, in whoſe Time the *Trinobantes* growing weary of the *Roman* Yoke, refuſed to pay their Tribute, ſo that the Emperor *Claudius* ſent over *A. Plautius* to reduce them: *Caratacus*, to defend the Freedom of his Subjects, bravely encounter'd him in ſeveral Battels; but the *Romans* proving victorious at laſt, *Caratacus* was carry'd Priſoner to *Rome*, to *Plautius*'s great Honour. Nevertheleſs the *Britons* Spirits were ſo far from being broke with this Loſs, that they continued reſolute in the Protection of their Country's Quarrel, under the Conduct of *Togodumnus*, *Cunobeline*'s third Son, againſt the *Romans* led by *Veſpaſian*, who alſo proving victorious at laſt, and having ſlain *Togodumnus*, and many others in Battel, this encouraged *Claudius* himſelf to come over in Perſon, with a more numerous Force, and reduced them into the Form of a Province. The *Trinobantes* from henceforward till the Reign of *Nero*, continued in Peace; but then leaguing with the *Iceni*, under the Conduct of *Boadicea*, they underwent the ſame Fate with them, and were put out of Condition to recover their priſtine Liberty, and ſo continued till their Maſters were obliged to leave them to ſhift for themſelves, and to fall under ſeverer ones, the *Saxons*; who, upon the Diviſion of the Iſland amongſt their Generals, allotted the *Trinobantes* to be the Portion of *Uffa*, or as others ſay of *Erkenwin*, who here fixed his Dominions, and it was called the Kingdom of the *Eaſt Saxons*; and in their own Language this Part of it they called *Eaſt Seaxa*, or *Eaſt Sex-Scire*, which was altered by the *Normans* no farther than to *Exſſeſa*, from which by Contraction it comes to be *Eſſex*, as being ſituate Eaſt of *Middleſex*. It was the leaſt, and ſo the weakeſt of all the *Saxon* Kingdoms, and generally a Feudatory one to the Kingdom of *Kent*, and that of *Mercia*; till ſubdu'd by *Egbert*, and made a Province of the *Weſt Saxon* Kings, who at laſt ſwallowed up the whole Heptarchy. However, it bore the Face of a Kingdom for eighty two Years, and upwards, and was one of the firſt of the *Saxons* that receiv'd the Chriſtian Faith; and as to the Viſcountile Juriſdiction of it, it ſhould ſeem as if it had formerly been annext to *Hertfordſhire*.

We begin with thoſe Parts of it next *Middleſex*, upon the River *Ley*, the *Ligean* of the *Saxons*,



Near Tilbury are several Artificial spacious Caverns built with Stone in a Chalky cliff to ye hight of 10 Fathom as here represented.



P. OF CAMBRIDGESH.

PART OF SUFFOLK

PART OF HERTFORDSHIRE

PART OF KENT

Thames River.

Sudbury

Colchester

Maldon

Harwich

Greenwich

Gravesend

Dartford

Shoobury Ness

The Elbow

Sherenes

Landguard Fort

English Miles

1 Degree East from London

The Hundreds

A. Uttisford	L. Harlow
B. Freshwel	M. Clavering
C. Kinckford	N. Waltham
D. Lexden	O. Ongar
E. Tendring	P. Becontree
F. Wenstead	Q. Havering
G. Thurstable	R. Chaford
H. Witham	S. Barstable
I. Chelmsford	T. Rochford
K. Dunmow	V. Dengy

ESSEX.

By

H. Moll Geographer.





These two Coins are supposed to be British.



A Plan of ye Late Breach of Dagenham.

a. The Dam whereby ye Breach is now Stopp'd.
b. Mr Barwells works.
c. Where divers Attempts were made by the Land Owners.



Saxons, near unto which you have a Chaſe of a vaſt Extent, and formerly called the *Foreſt of Eſſex*, by way of Eminence, becauſe it reached through the County to the Sea, and was very wide too; but it's now reſtrain'd to the Name of *Waltham-Foreſt*; and the Town of *Waltham*, on the ſaid River, is not ancienter than the later Times of the *Saxons*; which, after *Tovius* that built it, and his profuſe Son *Athelſtan*, was given by the Confeſſor to *Harold*, Earl *Godwin*'s Son, who erected a Monaſtery here; where, after he was ſlain by the Conqueror in the Battel of *Haſtings*, his Friends bury'd him. This Place in the ſecond Year of King *James* I. was honour'd with the Title of Baron, conferr'd on Sir *Edward Denny* by Summons to Parliament; but it expired with him for want of Male Iſſue. *Copt-Hall*, ſituate on a riſing Hill, and to be ſeen at a great Diſtance, ſtands above *Waltham*, the Seat formerly of the *Fitz-Auchers*, afterwards of Sir *Thomas Heneage*, Kt. and in our Time of the Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*.

The *Durolitum* of *Antoninus* was without doubt ſeated upon this River, and ſeems to be now *Leiton*, *Durolitum* in *Britiſh* ſignifying the Water of *Ley*. It's a ſcattering Village about five Miles from *London*; and a Ward in *Leighton* Pariſh is now call'd *Leighton-Stone*, which ſuits with the *Roman* Way of expreſſing Miles, the Itinerary ſetting down fifteen miſtakingly for five. The *Roman* Antiquities found here confirm the Conjecture, particularly a large Urn ſome Years ago taken up in the Church-yard; and indeed abundance more Urns of ſeveral Sizes, Forms, and Moulds, within two or three Foot of the Superficies of the Earth, have been dug up between this Town and *Stratford-Langton*, near *Rockols*, or *Ruckhold-Hall*, ſome time the Seat of Sir *William Hicks*, but now gone out of that Family, on the South Side of *Blind Lane*, which was the ancient Highway that lead out of *Eſſex* through *Old-ford* to *London*. They have likewiſe found here the Remains of burnt Bodies, Coffins, Bones, and a Chin Bone of a vaſt bigneſs; and they have in the ſame Place dug up a ſmall Braſs Figure, reſembling a Man. There was formerly a Paſſage over the River at *Old-ford*, but *Maud*, *Henry* I.'s Queen, erected a Bridge upon it a little lower at *Stratford*; where the *Ley* dividing into three Streams, and waſhing fine Meadows, where there was once a little Monaſtery of the *Montfitchets*, it unites again, and falls into the *Thames* at *Leymouth*.

The firſt remarkable Place, near the *Thames*, which we come at, is *Berking*, where *Erkenwald*, Biſhop of *London*, founded a Nunnery. This Manor, ſome time in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Thomas Fanſhaw*, was in our Time ſold, by a Female Deſcendant of his, to Sir *William Humphreys*, Kt. and Baronet and Alderman of *Cheap-Ward*. Here the *Thames* receives a Rivulet call'd *Rodyng*, that gives Names to ſeveral Villages about it; and before it joins the *Thames*, runs by *Wanſted*, where Sir *Richard Child*, now Lord *Caſtlemain* in *Ireland*, is carrying on a moſt magnificent Structure. The *Thames* keeps its Courſe through a low and unhealthy Country, to *Tilbury*; but before it reaches that Place, we muſt obſerve, that ſome Years ago the Tide made a Breach in the Banks of it, near a Place called *Dagenham*, by which a great Quantity of Land has been drowned: After ſeveral vain Attempts to make it up, at the Charge of the Inhabitants, an Act of Parliament was obtain'd, and a ſmall additional Duty laid upon Coals, the uſual Firing of this County, towards the Repair of it; and Commiſſioners were appointed to contract with Perſons to make it up; the firſt of whom proving unſucceſsful, it was undertaken by Captain *Perry*, a ſkilful Engineer, who had been ſome Years in the Service of the Czar of *Ruſſia*, by whom it was finiſhed; but breaking again, he went on a ſecond Time, and has compleated it, to the Satisfaction of the whole Nation, and particularly the Port of *London*, ſeeing the Navigation of the *Thames* is preſerved by it.

There are ſeveral ſpacious Caverns in a chalky Cliff near *Tilbury* or *Tillaburg*, built artificially of Stone, to the Height of ten Fathoms, and ſomewhat ſtreight at the top. *Tilbury* about the Year 630, was a Biſhop's See; the moſt conſiderable thing here now, is the ſtrong Fort built by King *Charles* II. for the Defence of the River: It's alſo famous for the Camp form'd here in 1588, againſt the *Spaniſh* Invaſion; neither muſt it be forgot, that *Tilbury* gave the Title of a Baron to the famous Sir *Horatio Vere*, created by King *James* I. Lord *Vere* of *Tilbury*; which Place is in *Barſtable Hundred*, as is alſo *Shenfield*, which gave the Title of a Baron to Sir *John Lucas*, Kt. King *Charles* I. in conſideration of his Loyalty, and great Services in the Time of the Civil War, in the twentieth Year of his Reign, having advanced him to that Dignity by the Title of Lord *Lucas* of *Shenfield*, with a Limitation of the Honour, for want of Male Iſſue, to Sir *Charles Lucas*, his younger Brother, and his Heirs Male; and the Title accordingly devolv'd upon his Son *Charles Lucas*, Eſq; who leaving no Heir Male, his Brother *Robert* ſucceeded in the Honour; he was made Governor of the *Tower* of *London* at the Time of the Revolution, and dying unmarry'd, the Dignity expir'd with him.

The Tide in ſome time ſeparates the Iſland *Convennos*, the *Counos* of *Ptolomy*, and the now *Canvey* from the Continent: It runs along the *Eſſex* Shore for five Miles together, and feeds abundance of Sheep. Over againſt it you have *Beamfleet*, that had once a Caſtle, then *Hadleigh* Caſtle, long ſince in Ruines; and laſtly *Leegh*, well-ſtock'd with Sailors; *Prittlewell* ſtands over againſt it, that had formerly a Cell of Monks: And here the Land juts out into a Nook, call'd *Black-Tail-Point*,

and *Shobbery-Neſs*, from *Shobbery* Village, and then the River forſaking its Banks on both Sides, empties itſelf out of a vaſt Mouth into the Sea.

Rochford lies further into the Land; it gave Name to the Poſſeſſors; in Time it came to *Butler* Earl of *Ormond* and *Wiltſhire*; then to *Bollen*, made Viſcount *Rochford* and Earl of *Wiltſhire*; and afterwards to the *Rich's* Earls of *Warwick*. The *Careys* Earls of *Dover*, were Viſcounts *Rochford* for two Deſcents in the laſt Century. In our Time King *William* III. made *William Henry*, Lord of *Zuleſtein* in *Holland*, Earl of *Rochford*, which Honour is now in his Son.

Within Sight of the *Thames* going from Eaſt to Weſt, and at ſome Diſtance from the Shore you have *Havering*; an ancient retiring Place of our Kings. You may thence paſs to *Horn-Church* or *Horn Monaſtery*, of which Manor the Warden and Fellows of *New College* are not only Lords, and Impropriators of the Parſonage, but Ordinaries of the Place, ſo that whoſoever ſupplies the Cure, holds it by Leaſe from them, and is called Vicar; but has no Inſtitution, nor Induction from the Biſhop, nor is charg'd with Firſt-Fruits or Tenths, Procurations, or Synodals; and ſo to *Rumford*, a large Thorough-fare, in the Liberty of *Havering*, and of chief Note for its great Swine Market on *Tueſdays*; but it has one on *Wedneſdays* for Corn and Proviſions, to be had in great Plenty. *Giddy-Hall* is in the Neighbourhood of it.

The next Place we may viſit is *Brentwood* or *Burntwood*, on a Hill, and on the high Road, a Place of good Antiquity, where the Counteſs of *Bedford*, *Edward* III.'s Daughter, built a Chapel in Honour of St. *Thomas* of *Canterbury*. It's a Place well inhabited, and has a plentiful Market on *Thurſdays*; ſome are of Opinion, that the ancient *Cæſaromagus* ſtood nigh *Brentwood*; but if it ſhould have been ſo, it's long worn out, not leaving ſo much as any of its Ruines to teſtify the ſame; others take it to have been at *Chenſford*, but there are thoſe who with more probability of Truth, place it at *Dunmow*, *Dunmaw*, or *Dunmage*, whoſe very Name carries great Antiquity; for *Dunum* both in *Gauliſh* and *Britiſh* ſignifies a dry, gravelly Hill, and *Magus* a Town; there is no Manner of Difficulty in the Change of *Maw*, *Mauge*, or *Mage*, into *Mow*; and as for the ſubſtituting of *Dun* for *Cæſaro*, nothing was more common with the *Saxons* than to take Part of the *Roman* Name, and out of it to frame another, by the Addition of *Burgh*, *Cheſter*, *Dun*, &c. The Diſtance alſo between this and *Colonia*, or *Colcheſter*, the next Station, is four and twenty Miles, which may agree well enough with the common Computation of Twenty, or Reckoning conſiſting of fifteen hundred Paces, and the *Italick* only a thouſand; it may further be evinced by the *Roman* Road ſtill to be ſeen in ſome Places, and called the *Street*, and *Strata* in *Bede* ſignifies a *Roman* Road: It may be further obſerved, that there are two ancient Fortifications, defended by deep Ditches, near little *Canfield*, one of which is now call'd *Caſtle-yard*; and theſe two together with the Name and Diſtance induced Dr. *Gale* to ſettle the *Canonium* of *Antoninus*, at little *Canfield* in the Neighbourhood of *Dunmow*.

Having nothing particularly to ſay concerning *Engerſton*; *South Okindon* below *Brentwood*, was anciently the Seat and Eſtate of the *Bruins*, and *Thorndon* of the *Fitz-Williams*, and *Cogeſhales*, then of the *Fitz-Lewis*'s and *Mordaunts*, and laſtly of the Lords *Petres*. And as for *Burſted*, whatever it might have been formerly, it's now a ſmall Village, near *Billirica*, that has a good Market on *Tueſdays* for Corn and Proviſions; in the Neighbourhood you have *Aſhdow* or *Aſſandim*, i. e. *the Mount of Aſſes*, famous for a Battle, in which *Edmond Ironſide* had at firſt the better of the *Danes*, but afterwards loſt the Day, and many of his Nobility, through Treachery; four great Barrows are ſtill to be ſeen near this Place.

Raleigh is not far from hence, where one *Sueno* built a Caſtle, and from whom the *Eſſex's* of this County were deſcended, ſome time Standard Bearers of *England*, and from whom 'tis not improbable but that *Charles Eſſex*, who was Colonel at *Edghill* Fight on the Parliament Side, and there loſt his Life, was deſcended. *Raleigh* was for ſome time the Inheritance of the Lords *Hunſdon*, by the Gift of Queen *Elizabeth*, from whom it went to the Earls of *Warwick*, and ſo to the Female Heirs of that Family. Further to the North you have two Bays, *viz. Crouch* and *Black-Water*, in the firſt of which lie the Iſlands of *Wallot* and *Foulneſs*, or the Promontory of Birds; and between theſe Bays you have *Dengy*, formerly *Dauncing Hundred*. *Cambden* commends it for its excellent Graſs and Cheeſe made here; ſome think *Dengy* had its Name from the *Danes*. *Tillingham* is near here, which was given by *Ethelbert*, the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Saxons*, to St. *Paul*'s Monaſtery in *London*. Higher up the Northern Shore, ſtood once a flouriſhing City, call'd *Ithanceſter* by our Anceſtors: Some think it was ſeated in the utmoſt Point of *Dengy Hundred*, now St. *Peter's on the Wall*, ſo nam'd from the Embankings or wallings here. *Cambden* is of Opinion *Ithanceſter* is the ſame as *Othena*, the Station of the Band of the *Fortenſes*, with their Provoſt, in the Declenſion of the *Roman* Empire, placed here under the Count of the *Saxon* Shore. The Confeſſor granted here the Cuſtody of this Hundred to *Ranulph Piperking*, by a ſhort Charter, Beginning thus:

Iche Edward *Koning*,
Have given of my Foreſt the Keeping, &c.

But certainly the *Engliſh* muſt in a great Meaſure

Measure have been alter'd; and if we may rely on the Authority of *Ingulphus*, neither this nor any other Indentures had any Seals to them, before the coming of the *Normans*; and he is the rather to be credited, becauſe he liv'd at that very Time.

Black-Water Bay affords the beſt Oyſters, call'd *Wallfleet*, now corruptly *Wilfleet Oyſters*, from the Earthen Wall here, for a Fence againſt the Sea; the *Chelmer* and *Froſhwel*, which waſh the greateſt Part of the County, flow into this Bay; the firſt coming from the inner Parts paſſes through *Thraxted*, a Mayor Town, with a ſmall Market on *Fridays*, and pleaſantly ſeated; and *Tiltey*, where there was formerly a ſmall Monaſtery; and to *Eſtannes* by the *Tower*, now *Eſton*, the Seat of the Lords of *Lovain*, who were Barons here to the ſixth Generation, and the Honour afterwards paſſed by Marriage to the *Bourchiers*, for a ſhort Time Earls of *Eſſex*. King *Charles* I. in the third Year of his Reign was pleaſed to create Sir *John Maynard*, who was before Baron of *Wicklow* in *Ireland*, a Peer of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Maynard* of *Eſtaines*; he was ſucceeded in his Honours by his Son *William*, the Father of *Banaſter*, late Lord *Maynard*, who dying about the End of 1717, *Henry* his eldeſt ſurviving Son is now Lord *Maynard*.

Then the *Chelmer* runs to *Dunmow*, already mention'd, pleaſantly ſituated, where *Juga* in 1111, founded a Priory; it has a good Market on *Saturdays*. *Robert Fitz-Walter* in the Time of *Henry* III. inſtituted a Cuſtom in this Priory, that whoever did not repent of his Marriage, nor quarrell'd with his Wife within a Year and a Day, ſhould go to *Dunmow*, and have a Gamon of Bacon; but the Party was to ſwear to the Truth of it, kneeling upon two hard pointed Stones, before the Prior and Convent.

But to retire a little further from the River on both Sides, on the one not far off, ſtands *Hatfield Broadoak*, in which Church the firſt Earl of *Oxford* lies croſs-leg'd; this Town has a Market on *Saturdays*. *Plaiſy*, formerly call'd *Eſtre*, is at a ſmall Diſtance from the River: It was from hence, thro' the Wickedneſs of the Times, that *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, Duke of *Gloceſter*, was hurry'd to *Calais*, and barbarouſly ſtrangled; and here *John Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, was for Rebellion beheaded in the Time of *Henry* IV. The *Chelmer* runs from hence near *Lees*, formerly a little Monaſtery, ſince a Seat of the *Rich*'s, Earls of *Warwick*, and now of the Duke of *Mancheſter*. *Hatfield Peverel* is a little lower; and at a little Diſtance from hence the *Chelmer* viſits *Chelmerford*, vulgarly *Chensford*; ſuppoſed, by *Cambden*, to be the old *Canonium*; though others, partly by Reaſon of the Diſtance from *Cæſaromagus* and *Camalodunum*, chooſe rather to ſettle that Station at *Writtle*; and partly from an Obſervation, that the *Saxon* Kings and Nobles ſeated themſelves upon the forſaken Camps and Stations of the *Romans*, and that this Town had always been in the Poſſeſſion of Kings or Noblemen; though it is own'd at the ſame Time, that it was a Villa belonging to the Biſhops of *London*, and not alienated till *Henry* VIII.'s Time, by *Bonner* to the King: What made this Town moſt conſiderable, was the turning the Road from *Writtle* through it, ſo that it is become a fair, large, and well frequented Place, where the Aſſizes for the County are uſually held; and it has a very great Market on *Fridays*. *Malcolm* King of *Scots* erected a ſmall Religious Houſe here. *Boreham*, a ſmall Village near *Chelmsford*, is famous chiefly for *Beau-lieu*, a ſtately Fabrick of *Henry* VIII. It belonged before to the *Butlers* Earls of *Ormond* and *Wiltſhire*; afterwards to the *Ratcliffs* Earls of *Suſſex*; then to the *Villiers* Dukes of *Buckingham*; and laſtly to the *Monks* Dukes of *Albemarle*, and is ſtill poſſeſſed by the laſt Duke's Widow. *Great Waltham*, a large Pariſh, four Miles North of *Chelmsford*, and anciently a Hamlet to *Pleſey*, was heretofore the Eſtate of the *Mandeviles*, and the ancient Family of the *Everards* had a Seat in it; and ſo a Branch of the *Wiſemans* flouriſhed long at *North-End* Hamlet in it: Over againſt it is *Little Waltham*, on the Eaſt Side of the *Chelmer*; the Manor was once in a Family of the ſame Name, and afterwards in the *Mildmays*, *Luckings*, and *Edwards*'s. *John Alleyn* of *Greys-Inn*, Eſq; gave 500 *l.* to be laid out by Truſtees in putting poor Boys Apprentices, and for want of ſuch, in repairing the Church and Chancel, and the Overplus, if any, to the Poor. As for *Writtle* it's only now of Note for the Largeneſs of the Pariſh, and that it has given the Title of a Baron ever ſince the Acceſſion of King *James* I. to the Throne, to the *Petre* Family; of whom *John* Lord *Petre* of *Writtle*, the firſt Lord, was a very eminent Perſon in his Time, and a great Benefactor to his poor Neighbours at *Ingerſtone*.

The *Froſhwel*, more truly *Pant*, ſpringing near *Radwinter*, after it has run a good Way, reaches *Finchinfield*, and ſo to *Booking*, a rich Living in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. It's one of the largeſt Villages in the County, and famous for the Bay-Trade, call'd *Bocking*, peculiar to itſelf. *Cogſhal* is on the ſame River of *Pant*, otherwiſe call'd *Black-Water*, over which it has a Bridge. It was well known in former Times for a Priory of *Cluniac* Monks, built by King *Stephen*. The Town is large and has a good Market on *Saturdays*: It was formerly a great Cloathing Town, and famous for *Coggeſhal Whites*, that exceeded any Cloth in the Kingdom for Fineneſs. Near this Place in a Grotto with arched Work, was found a Phial with a Lamp in it, cover'd with a *Roman* Tile, fourteen Inches Diameter, as alſo ſome Urns and Crocks with Aſhes and Bones in them, of which one reſembled Coral, with this Inſcription; *Coccillim*, i. e. *Coccilli-Manibus*,

to *Coccillus*'s Ghoſt, and the Town perhaps took its Name from him. Not a Mile off, in *Weſt-Field*, about two hundred and ſeventy Years ago was plow'd up a Brazen Pot, cover'd with a white Paſte or Clay, as hard as Brick, and in it two Earthen Pots, the innermoſt covered with Stuff like Velvet, and tied with a Silk Lace; ſome whole Bones, and many Pieces of ſmall ones, were found therein, wrapt up in fine Silk of a freſh Colour. Sir *Robert Hitcham* in the laſt Century was a great Benefactor to the Poor of this Place, as alſo to *Framlingham* and *Debenham*. Neither muſt we forget *Braintree* in theſe Parts, on the account of its Market for Corn and Proviſions on *Wedneſdays*, and of its Cloathing Trade, brought hither firſt by the *Netherlanders*. It has had alſo many Benefactors, among theſe the Beggarman *Dog Smith*, of whom you may ſee more in *Surrey*, left 2800 *l.* to purchaſe an Eſtate in this County to be diſtributed in ſuch Proportions as he ſaw fit to the Poor of this Pariſh, of *Henham*, *Tarling*, *Toleſhunt*, and *Dovercourt*.

Then the River reaching *Whittam*, or *Witham*, built by *Edward* the Elder in 914, it meets with the *Chelmer*, coming down with its whole Stream from a pretty high Hill not far from *Danbury*, formerly the Seat of the *Darcies*, and ſo it paſſes by *Woodham-Walters*, the ancient Seat of the Lords *Fitz-Walters*, a Title that upon the Death of *Robert Ratcliff*, Lord *Fitz-Walter* and Earl of *Suſſex*, without Iſſue Male in 1629, was claimed by Sir *Henry Mildmay* in Right of his Wife, only Daughter of *Henry Ratcliff*, Couſin and Heir of the half Blood to the ſaid Earl; upon which Claim the unhappy Civil War intervening, no Determination was given till 1669, when the ſaid Title was adjudged in Parliament to *Benjamin*, Son of the ſaid Sir *Henry*, and Father of *Charles* the preſent Lord.

New-Hall, in the Neighbourhood of *Woodham-Walters*, formerly the Seat of the *Ratcliffs* Earls of *Suſſex*, in Proceſs of Time came to the *Monks* Dukes of *Albemarle*; and the Dutcheſs of *Albemarle* and *Montague* is now in Poſſeſſion of it.

Now the *Chelmer*, with the Confluence of other Rivers changing its Name to *Black-Water* or *Pant*, ſalutes *Malden*, the ancient *Camalodunum* in the Time of the *Britons*, the Seat of *Cunobelin* King of the *Trinobantes*, about the Time of our Saviour's Birth, who governed the Eaſt Part of this Iſland. It had its Name from the God *Camulus*, as appears from old Coins and Inſcriptions, particularly one running thus, *Camulo Deo ſancto & fortiſſimo*. The Emperor *Claudius* coming into *Britain* in Perſon, made a Colony of this Place, placing here a Band of Veterans, and coined Money in Memory of his Succeſs, with the Inſcription *Col. Camalodunum*. Another old Inſcription calls it, *Colonia Victricenſis*, from the Veterans of the fourteenth Legion, which had the Name of *Marti Invictrix*, whom *Tacitus* calls the Conquerors of *Britain*. This Town Queen *Boadicea*, in Revenge of her Wrongs, laid level to the Ground, at the Time ſhe ſtirred up the People againſt *Nero*, with a Slaughter of about ſeventy thouſand of the *Romans*; and this Deſtruction was ſaid to be foretold at *Rome* by diverſe Prodigies; for unuſual Noiſes were heard in the Senate-Houſe, Howlings in the Theater; the Image of *Victory*, ſet up in the City, was turned backwards and fallen down; Houſes were ſeen under Water, with other ill Omens: But the *Romans* raiſed it out of its Aſhes; yet during the *Saxon* Government we ſcarce find it named; however the Conqueror, according to *Doomſday*, had in it one hundred and eighty Houſes, held by Burghers, and eighteen Manſions laid waſte. *Maldon* is ſeated on an Arm of the Sea, about ſix or ſeven Miles from the Main, before which lie two ſmall Iſles, called *Northey* and *Oſey*. The Bay *Black-Water* is the *Idumanus* of *Ptolomy*; its Haven is pretty commodious, the Town conſiſting of a Street about a Mile long: It is in old Records called the Burgh of *Maldon*, and among other Immunities ſends Members to Parliament. It's governed by two Bailiffs, ſix Aldermen, eighteen Brethren, *&c.* and has a good Market on *Saturdays* for Fiſh, Fowl, and other Proviſions. Some call it the *Montpelier* of theſe Parts. *Maldon* gives the Title of Viſcount to the *Capels*, Earls of *Eſſex*. *Antoninus* fixes the Place he calls *Ad Anſam*, ſix Miles from *Camalodunum*; *Cambden* ſuppoſes it to be ſome Station or Inn upon the Road with this Sign; but *Burton* imagines it ſhould have been writ *Ad Arcam*, which beſides a Sign, *&c.* was alſo a Monument, ſuch as the *Romans* ſet up in the Borders of Fields, and obſerved for Limits; and as for the Poſition, it muſt not have been far from *Coggeſhal*, for a Grot has been diſcover'd by the Road ſide with arch'd Work, wherein was a Lamp in a Glaſs Phial, covered with a large *Roman* Tile; and, beſides other Antiquities, a large Urn, reſembling rather Coral than red Earth, having the Word *Cocillim* on the Cover. But it is objected, that from *Dunmow* (the old *Cæſaromagus*) to *Colonia* or *Colcheſter*, there is a direct Port-Way which runs through *Coggeſhal*, which if it had been the old *Ad Anſam*, it is difficult to account how the *Itinerary*, which frequently fetches a wide Compaſs to hook in a Town, ſhould paſs by this that lay in his Road, and therefore ſome fix upon *Witham* for the *Ad Anſam*, the direct Road from *Combretonium* or *Breton* in *Suffolk*, the next Station before *Ad Anſam* lying through it, and the ſix Miles Diſtance from *Maldon* exactly agrees with it. Some other Evidences of its Antiquity are urged by Antiquaries. *Edward* the Elder, about 914, built a Caſtle here, and kept his Court at *Maldon*.

The Banks after this give Increaſe to the ſalt Water, in a large and moſt pleaſant Bay,

abounding with the beſt *Walſteet* Oyſters, into which Bay runs the *Coln*, among other Rivers, growing from ſeveral Springs in the North Part of the County; it waſhes *Hengham*, commonly *Heningham*, formerly a Caſtle and the Seat of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*. Oppoſite to it on the other Side of the River is *Sibil-Heningham*, the Native-Place of the famous Sir *John Hawkwood*, ſo much celebrated by the *Italian* Writers for his great Exploits.

The *Coln* keeping on its Courſe from *Heningham*, runs through *Hawſted*, heretofore the Seat of the *Bourchiers*, and ſo through *Earls-Coln*, ſo denominated for being the Burying-Place of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*, and at laſt reaches *Colcheſter*, in *Saxon Coleceaſter*, in *Britiſh Caer Colin*, and the *Colonia* of the *Romans*, and ſome will have it to be a Colony of the *Londoners*: It is evident from the Coins and other Things, that this Town flouriſhed much in the Time of the *Romans*, and ſome Remains there are ſtill of the Buildings of thoſe great People. The *Britons* will have their King *Coel* to have been the Builder of it; and the Inhabitants boaſt that *Helena* his Daughter, and the Mother of *Conſtantine* the Great, was born here.

Colcheſter is a Town no leſs pleaſantly than commodiouſly ſituated, on the South ſide of the *Coln*, about ſix Miles from the Main, and on the Aſcent of a Hill, ſtretching itſelf from Eaſt to Weſt. It has been ſome time valued on the Account of its Wall with ſix Gates and three Poſterns, beſides nine Watch-Towers. It had once no leſs than fifteen Churches in it, but their Number has been reduced. It ſuffered very great Hardſhips in 1648, and was defended with the utmoſt Valour, and even Obſtinacy, by the Royaliſts againſt the Parliament's Army under General *Fairfax*; but being at length forced to yield, Sir *Charles Lucas* and Sir *George Liſle* were ſhot here to Death; and all that the General himſelf ſaid afterwards in his Memoirs for his own Vindication, when he muſt be ſuppoſed to have been of a cooler Temper, was that they were mere Soldiers of Fortune, and falling into his Hands by the Fortune of War, he did nothing therein but according to his Commiſſion and the Truſt repoſed in him. It's a Place of good Trade for Says, Bays, and other the like Draperies made here, and is alſo of Note for its great Quantity of excellent Oyſters. Abundance of *Dutch* ſettled here ever ſince the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and they have a Church for Divine Worſhip. It is governed by two Bailiffs, twelve Aldermen in Scarlet, a Recorder, *&c.* and ſends Members to Parliament. Its Market on *Saturdays* is well ſerved. *Colcheſter* never gave any higher Title of Honour than that of Viſcount to any body, and no earlier than the Reign of King *James* I. who made *Thomas* Lord *Darcy* of *Chich* Viſcount *Colcheſter*; and K. *Charles* I. in the ſecond Year of his Reign advancing him to that of Earl *Rivers*, with Remainder for Want of Iſſue Male to Sir *Thomas Savage* Knight and Baronet, and his Heirs Male by *Elizabeth* his Wife, eldeſt Daughter to the ſaid *Thomas* Earl *Rivers*; *John Savage*, the Son of Sir *Thomas* aforeſaid, in 1639 ſucceeded him in all his Titles, and the Honours ſtill continue in his Deſcendants.

Below *Colcheſter*, at the Mouth of the *Coln*, is *St. Oſyth*, anciently *Chic*, of ancient Note for the Virgin *Oſyth*, who though noble by Birth, wholly addicted herſelf to the Service of God, and was ſtabbed to Death here by the *Daniſh* Pyrates, and in Memory whereof ſhe was honoured for a Saint by our Predeceſſors, who built here a Houſe of Regular Canons. It was made an Honour by Act of Parliament in the thirty ſeventh of *Henry* VIII. and was the Seat of the *Darcys* ſtyled Lords of *Chich*, and made Barons by *Edward* VI. *Lair-Marney*, that had its Name from the Lord *Marney*, to whom it belonged, is at ſome Diſtance from the River.

Merſey Iſland, containing eight Pariſhes, lies on the Sea-Coaſt; it's a Place of exceeding great Strength, for which Reaſon the Parliament in the laſt Century put in a thouſand Men to guard it againſt the *Dutch*, about the Beginning of the *Dutch* War. *Great Clacton* is beyond it to the Eaſtward, and was ſometime a ſtately Houſe of the Biſhops of *London*, where they had alſo a Park, which is now diſparked, and the Houſe in Ruines.

The Shore from *Colcheſter* thruſts itſelf out a vaſt way to *Neſs-Point*, where the monſtrous Teeth of Giants have been found, though ſome chooſe rather to think them to be Elephants Bones, brought over by *Claudius*. From the ſaid Point the Shore draws backwards by degrees to the *Stour*'s Mouth, noted for a naval Fight between the *Saxons* and the *Danes* in 884; and this called *Orwel* Haven might perhaps be the Place thro' which the *Danes* ſailed up in 1016, when they had formed a Deſign upon the Kingdom of *Mercia*.

Arwenton is on the one ſide, and *Harwich* on the other; the *Saxon* Name *Harewic* ſignifies as much as an Haven or Bay where an Army lies. The Walls of this Town are moſtly built, and the Streets generally pitched with a petrified ſort of Clay falling from the Clifts hereabouts, and being waſhed by the Sea at high Water, turns into Stone; though ſome queſtion whether this Hardneſs of the Clay is not really its own natural State. Several Shells, as well of the Turbinate as Bivalve Kind, are imbedded in a Stone *Stratum* at the bottom of the Cliff. *Harwich* is not large, but well inhabited and frequented, eſpecially by thoſe who have relation to Maritime Affairs, and the more, as being the ready Paſſage to *Holland*, where the Station of the Pacquet-Boats is for that Purpoſe. It's a Borough that ſends Members to Parliament, and has a ſmall Market on *Tueſdays*. The King has here a very good Yard for building

building large Men of War, with the Conveniency of Store-Houſes, Cranes, Launches, and all other Neceſſaries for that End, and ſeveral ſtout Ships, even of the ſecond and third Rates, have been built here; and an Act of Parliament paſſed in Queen *Anne*'s Reign, appointing Commiſſioners to treat about purchaſing ſuch Lands as ſhould be judged proper for the better fortifying of this Place, together with *Portſmouth* and *Chatham*, but we do not find any great matter has been done in it. *Harwich* never became a Title of Honour, till *Frederick* Marſhal *de Schomberg* was by *William* III. *Ann.* 1689, created Duke of *Schomberg*, Marqueſs of *Harwich*, &c. wherein he was ſucceeded by his youngeſt Son *Charles*, who dying unmarried, the Honour devolved on his ſecond Son *Meinhart*, Duke of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*; but his only Son *Charles*, ſtyled Marqueſs of *Harwich*, dying before his Father, the Honours are now become extinct. The Mayor of *Harwich* has the Power to keep Admiralty-Courts, which have a Juriſdiction over all Naval Affairs, as alſo for returning all Writs, Fines, Amerciaments, *&c.* and with the preceding Mayor any one of the eleven appointed for that Purpoſe may put them in Execution.

Langer-Fort is over againſt it; it is commonly called *Land-guard-Fort*, which though it may ſeem to be in *Suffolk*, yet it is by the Officers of the Ordnance in the Tower of *London* writ in *Eſſex*, according to former Precedents. Here are the Remains of an ancient Fortification, the Line of it running Southerly from a little without the Town-Gate to the Beacon-Hill-Field; you have a round artificial Hill about the middle of it, thrown up perhaps either to place a Standard on, or for a *Tumulus* for ſome Commander. There is another Work runs Eaſterly acroſs from the firſt, but they are both broke off by the Encroachments of the Sea. *Land-guard-Fort* was built or rebuilt by the Earl of *Warwick* in the laſt Century, and here is ſtill a Governor.

Thorp-Kirkby and *Walton* within the ancient Liberty called the Liberty of *Stoke*, lie South of *Harwich*: No Man can be arreſted in them by any kind of Proceſs, but of the Bailiff of the Liberty; and even not by him without the Conſent of the Lord firſt obtained: The Power of the Sheriff extends not within this Liberty in any Cauſe whatſoever; but as the Bailiff was inveſted with a Viſcountile Authority, he executes all Matters.

It's the *Stour* that parts *Eſſex* and *Suffolk*, to make which River navigable from *Maningtre* (a Market Town in this County) to *Sudbury* in the other, an Act of Parliament paſſed in the fourth of Queen *Anne*.

Bunſted ſtands not far from this River, and *Barklow* lies in that Part of the County oppoſite to *Cambridgeſhire*. It is noted for four great Barrows; the Country People have a Tradition that they were raiſed after a Battel with the *Danes* here; and they call the Wall-wort, or Dwarf-Elder with red Berries, and which grows plentifully hereabouts, by the Name only of *Danes-Blood*, from the Multitude of *Danes* ſlain here.

Lower down you have *Saffron-Walden*, *Waldon*, formerly *Waldenburg*, and afterwards *Choping-Waldon*, a large, fair, well-inhabited and frequented Town, ſeated on an Aſcent, among pleaſant Fields of Saffron, which grows hereabouts very plentifully, from which the Owners reap great Advantage. It was incorporated by *Edward* VI. and is governed by a Treaſurer, two Chamberlains, and the Commonalty. It was famous in ancient Times for a Caſtle of the *Magnavilles*, now in Ruines, and an Abbey adjoining, where that Family the Founders were buried. It had heretofore a Market kept on *Sundays*, by the Grant of *Maud* the Empreſs; they have one now on *Saturdays*, and well provided. Sir *Thomas Audley* was created Baron *Audley* of *Walden* by *Henry* VIII. and his Grandſon by his Daughter, *Thomas Howard*, was ſummon'd to Parliament in 1587, by the Name of Lord *Howard* of *Walden*; and King *James* I. made him Earl of *Suffolk*, in which Family theſe Honours ſtill continue. The ſtately Houſe of *Audley-End*, built by the ſaid Earl, is hard by, and in time came to the Crown; but the Earls of *Suffolk* are ſtill Houſe-keepers of it, and are allowed ſome Property here. *Cheſterford* is near here, of which the two laſt Earls of *Suffolk* were Barons. There was a much more ancient little City hard by *Icaldune*, in the very utmoſt Limits of the County, which the Country People now call *Borough-Bank*, from the old Borough.

Sterbury-Hill ſtands about a Mile to the Weſt of *Walden*, by which the *Cam* ariſing in the Confines of this County paſſes, and to which, by reaſon of its Height, the uſual Termination of *-dunum* does well agree. Dr. *Gale* concludes, from the many Pieces of venerable Antiquity here and hereabouts, that it was the ancient *Camalodunum*, and conſequently *Colonia* or *Colanea*, which makes the ſame with the other; and the more to enforce his Conjecture, he alledges the remarkable Fruitfulneſs, as well as Pleaſantneſs of this Country, as fit in theſe Reſpects for the Reſidence of the Kings of the *Trinobantes*, as *Camalodunum* was.

More to the South lies *Clavering*, the Seat formerly of a Family of that Name.

Here alſo you have *Stanſted-Montfitchet*, the Barony of the *Montfitchets*, which after five Deſcents fell to Daughters; and a little lower is *Haſtinbury*, the Seat of the Lords *Morley*, now extinct: Adjoining to it is an old Military *Vallum*, now *Walberry*; and more to the Eaſt is *Barrington-Hall*, the Seat of the *Barringtons*, who matched with a Daughter deſcended from *George* Duke of *Clarence*, *Edward* IV.'s Brother. Sir *Charles Barrington*

Barrington Baronet, dying ſome Years ago without Iſſue by his Lady the Daughter of the Lord *Fitz-William* of *Lifford* in *Ireland*, was ſucceeded in his Honour by Sir *John Barrington* his firſt Couſin, he being his Father's Brother's Son; but the principal Part of the Eſtate was diſpoſed of by Sir *Charles* by Deed to Mr. *Shales*, who married his Siſter, leaving to Sir *John* only that in the Iſle of *Wight* of about 800 *l. per Ann.*

The Number of Acres in the County of *Eſſex*, is a million two hundred and forty thouſand, and of Houſes thirty four thouſand eight hundred and nineteen; it contains four hundred and fifteen Pariſhes, and one and twenty Towns.

This County had ſome Earls before the Conqueſt, and King *Ethelfred* made *Brithulfe* Earl of it for its Defence againſt the ravaging *Danes*. Some think that *Brithmoth* was likewiſe Earl of *Eſſex*; he was ſlain by the *Danes* at *Malden*.

- - - - *Harold*, Son to Earl *Godwin*, was Earl of *Eſſex*; but the *Weſt-Saxon* Earldom being given him upon the Deceaſe of his Father, in

1053 he quitted this to his Succeſſor *Algar*, who having forfeited it for Treaſon two Years after, and taking up Arms againſt the Confeſſor, Matters were compromiſed, and he was reſtored to the Earldom; and as to the Times after the Conqueſt, the firſt Earl was

1139, *Geofrey de Mandevile*, who came over with the Conqueror, and did him much Service againſt King *Harold*.

1144, *Geofrey de Mandevile* his Son, who ſiding with *Maud* the Empreſs againſt King *Stephen*, was ſlain before *Burwel* Caſtle in *Kent*: He died without Iſſue; and *Dugdale* will have *Geofrey de Mandevile*, ſirnamed the Younger, to be his Succeſſor in the Honour by a new Creation; but according to *Heylin*,

1167, *William de Mandevile*, the ſecond *Geofrey*'s Brother, became the next Earl.

1199, *Geofrey Fitz-Piers*, Lord Chief Juſtice, married *Beatrice*, Daughter and Heir of *William de Mandevile*; and had two Sons, whom at his Wife's Requeſt he named *De Mandevile*; which *Geofrey*, though he had before the Title of Earl, he was girt with the Sword of the Earldom at King *John*'s Coronation.

1213, *Geofrey de Mandevile*, the Son of *Fitz-Piers*; he was ſlain by a *Frenchman* with a Lance.

1216, *William de Mandevile* his Brother.

* * * *

1228, *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, who married *Maud*, Siſter and Heir of *William de Mandevile*.

1234, *Humphry de Bohun*, Lord Conſtable.

- - - *Humphrey de Bohun*, Lord Conſtable.

1298, *Humphrey de Bohun*, Lord Conſtable.

1322, *John de Bohun*, Lord Conſtable.

1339, *Humphry de Bohun*.

1361, *Humphrey de Bohun*, Lord Conſtable, *ob.* 1371.

* * * *

- - - *Thomas Plantagenet*, after Duke of *Gloceſter*, marrying *Eleanor*, eldeſt Daughter and Coheir to *Humphrey de Bohun*, the laſt Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, though omitted by *Heylin*, was nevertheleſs Earl of this County.

* * * *

1461, Henry Viſcount *Bourchier*, Lord Chancellor and Lord Treaſurer.

1483, *Henry* Viſcount *Bourchier*; he was one of the Peers that in the 22d of *Henry* VIII. ſigned the Letter to the Pope about Queen *Katherine*'s Divorce, and the eldeſt Nobleman at that time in *England*, though but fifty ſix Years of Age: He was an Enemy to the Reformation.

* * * *

1539, *Thomas* Lord *Cromwell*, Lord Privy Seal, Vicar General, and Lord Chamberlain of *England*, created Earl of *Eſſex* on the ſeventeenth of *April*, and beheaded on the twenty eighth of *July* 1540. He was as great a Promoter of the Reformation, as his Predeceſſor was an Enemy to it.

1544, *William* Lord *Parr*, Marqueſs of *Northampton*.

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1572, *Walter d'Eureux*, Viſcount *Hereford*, and Lord *Ferrers*, deſcended by the *Bourchiers* from the *Bohuns*, created Earl of *Eſſex* on the fourth of *May*, 14 *Eliz.* He died in the eighteenth of her Reign.

1576, *Robert d'Eureux*, Maſter of the Horſe, Earl Marſhal, and Chancellor of *Cambridge*, Queen *Elizabeth*'s great Favourite, though at laſt beheaded.

1603, His Son *Robert d'Eureux*, reſtored in Blood in the firſt Year of *James* I. He was General of the Parliament's Army againſt King *Charles* I. and died on the thirteenth of *September* 1646. He was divorced for Inſufficiency in Conjugal Duties from his firſt Wife, but had Iſſue by his ſecond, *Robert*, who died an Infant.

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1661, *Arthur Capel*, Baron of *Hadham*, created Earl of *Eſſex* and Viſcount *Malden*, and made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* in 1672. He died on the

the thirteenth of *July* 1683, in the Tower of *London*, but *how* remains a Myſtery to this Day.

1683, *Algernoon Capel*, Son and Heir to *Arthur*, ſucceeded him in his Honours and Titles, and himſelf was ſucceeded by his only Son.

William, now Earl of *Eſſex*.

SUFFOLK.

HAVING done with the *Trinobantes*, we proceed to thoſe People called *Iceni*, in ſome Copies corruptly called *Tigeni*, and by *Ptolomy* more corruptly *Simeni*. They inhabited the Counties of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridge*, and *Huntington*, ſince called *Eaſt-Anglia*; and ſome are of Opinion, that they were the very ſame People named *Cenimagni* by *Cæſar*; and they are the more induced to a Belief of it, as well from the cloſe Affinity of the Words *Iceni* and *Cenimagni*, as by comparing *Cæſar* and *Tacitus* together; for *Cæſar* tells us, that the *Cenimagni* ſurrendered themſelves to the *Romans*, and that the *Iceni* did the ſame. *Cambden* ſays, as a thing of the greateſt Moment on this Occaſion, that a certain Manuſcript divides the Word *Cenimagni*, and reads it *Ceni Agni*, for which he would willingly put *Iceni*, *Regni*; and this is certain, that you will never find the *Cenimagni* in any other Part of *Britain*, if you make them a diſtinct People from the *Regni* and the *Iceni*. We ſhall not make an Enquiry in this Place, whether the *Iceni* had another People of their own Name about *Worceſterſhire* and *Staffordſhire*, as Dr. *Plott* has endeavoured to prove: It muſt be own'd, that the Action of the Proprætor *Oſſorius* undertaken againſt the *Iceni*, ſeems to have been farther Weſtward than their Bounds reached; for the next News we hear of the *Roman* Army, after they had ſettled things here, is among the *Cangi*, the Inhabitants of *Cheſhire* and *Derbyſhire*: But however that Matter was, it is univerſally agreed, that this Tract was inhabited by the *Iceni*; but upon what Grounds *Cambden* includes the Counties of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridge*, and *Huntington*, under that Denomination does not appear; nor indeed is it poſſible nicely to determine it, all ancient Authors having only delivered at large whereabouts ſuch and ſuch were ſeated, without ever deſcending to a particular Diſquiſition of their Boundaries; beſides, moſt of the barbarous Nations ſeem, according to their Strength at different Times, to have had their Dominions larger or more contracted; and it may upon the whole be ſafely concluded, that there is ſcarce a Poſſibility that the *Britiſh* Dominions ſhould exactly include ſo many Counties, ſince the Bounds of the Shires were fixed long after their Time, and for another Race of People by King *Alfred*, who undoubtedly had a much greater Regard to the Conveniency of the Kingdom, than the exact Limits of the *Britons*.

Some Remains of the Name *Iceni* ſeem indeed to ſubſiſt in theſe Parts to this Day, in the Words *Ikenſworth*, *Ikenthorp*, *Ikborrow*, *Iken*, *Ikſuing*, *Ichlingham*, *Eike*; and that Conſular Way which led from thence, and conſtantly by the Chorographers in the paſt Ages called *Ikenild-Streat*, or the Street of the *Iceni*, is a farther Confirmation of it; but what the Original Name of the *Iceni* ſhould be, is beyond human Penetration to aſcertain; however, we'll take the Liberty for once to ſuppoſe their Country to have been called *Iſoed Lowneſs*, from its Southerly Situation, in reſpect to *Norfolk* and other Counties; *Is* and *Wch*, *High* and *Low*, being ſometimes uſed among the *Britons* for *North* and *South*; as *Iſairon* and *Wch Airon* import no more than the Tract of Land South and North of that River in the County of *Cardigan*.

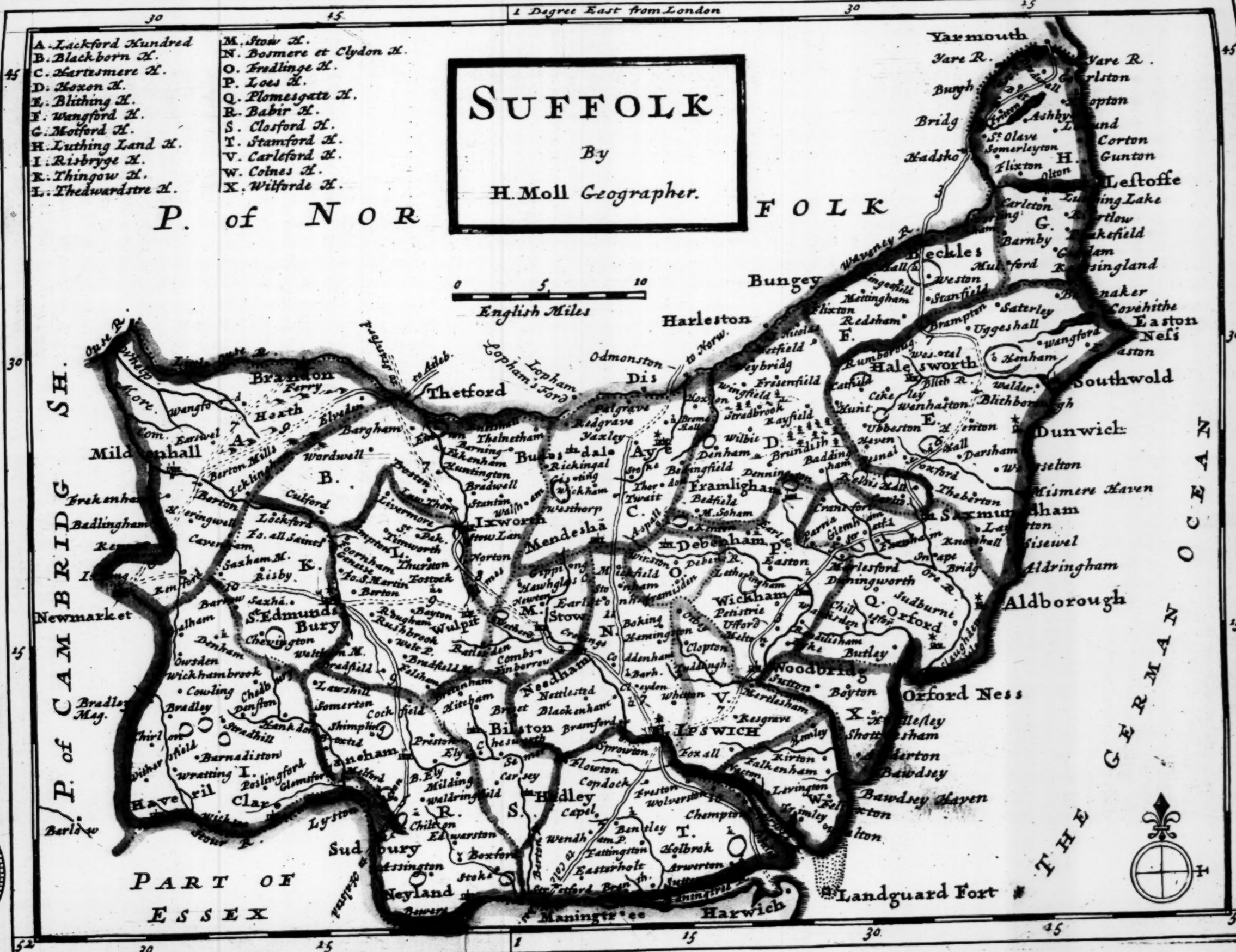
We cannot enter here upon the Particulars of the Wars of the *Iceni*, and great Actions of their Queen *Boadicea* againſt the *Romans*; but no Valour being able at laſt to repel the Arms of thoſe Conquerors of the World, and *Britain* being made a Branch of their Empire, they divided it into five Parts; but it is not certain under which Branch the *Iceni* were comprehended: *Cambden* is pleaſed to place them under *Flavia Cæſarienſis*, which ſeems agreeable enough to that Diviſion; but the *Notices of the Weſtern Empire* place them in *Britannia Secunda*, where *Ptolomy* reckons up the *Trinobantes* and *Simeni*, which laſt are no doubt the ſame with the *Iceni*.

But after the *Saxons* had ſettled their Heptarchy in *Britain*, this Province fell to the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Angles*, which from its Eaſterly Situation they in their Language called *Eaſtangle-Ric*, i. e. *the Kingdom of Eaſt-England*, whoſe firſt King was *Uffa*, and his Succeſſors from him were a long time termed *Uff-Kines*, who ſeem to have held ſometimes under the *Mercian* Kings, and at other

times

Saxon Coins


CNVTE HARDV
EADRED REX
EADGAR REX ANGLORVM
EDELRED REX ANGLORVM
EDMVND REX
EDWARD REX ANGLORVM
CNVT REX ANGLORVM


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45
1 Degree East from London
30
45
A. Lackford Hundred
B. Blackborn H.
C. Hartesmere H.
D. Hoxon H.
E. Blything H.
F. Wangford H.
G. Motford H.
H. Luthing Land H.
I. Risbryge H.
K. Thingow H.
L. Thedwardstre H.
M. Stow H.
N. Bosmere et Clydon H.
O. Fredlinge H.
P. Loes H.
Q. Plomesgate H.
R. Babir H.
S. Closford H.
T. Stamford H.
V. Carleford H.
W. Colnes H.
X. Wilforde H.
SUFFOLK
By
H. Moll Geographer.
P. of NORFOLK
0 5 10
English Miles
Yarmouth
Yare R.
Bungey
Harleston
Beckles
Lestoffe
Easton
Nesse
Southwold
Dunwich
Aldborough
Orford Ness
Thetford
Brandon
Mildenhall
Newmarket
St Edmunds Bury
Sudbury
Hadley
Ipswich
Framlingham
Debenham
Mendesham
Ixworth
Needham
Bilston
Woodbridge
Orford
Hales worth
Landguard Fort
Harwich
Manningtree
Neyland
P. of CAMBRIDG
PART OF ESSEX
THE GERMAN OCEAN
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EADRED REX ANGLORVM
EDGAR REX ANGLORVM
EDWARD REX ANGLORVM
EDMVND REX
HEREMOD

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times under thoſe of *Kent*; but that Line failing in St. *Edmund*, the *Danes* for fifty Years together harraſs'd it with all the Cruelties of War, till *Edward* the Elder, by his victorious Arms added it to his own Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons*. From thenceforward it had Deputy-Governors, and ſo continued till about the *Norman* Invaſion.

Suffolk, that is, *South-Folk*, in reſpect to *Norfolk*, is a County of a large Extent, having the *German* Ocean for its Eaſtern Bounds, the River *Stour* for its Southern, which ſeparates it from *Eſſex*; for its Weſtern *Cambridgeſhire*, and for its Northern Limits the *Waveney* and the *Little Ouſe*, which ſeparates it from *Norfolk*. Its Length, from *Dunwick* in the Eaſt to *New-Market* in the Weſt, is about forty Miles; and its Breadth in moſt Places about twenty, except that Part towards the Sea, which is above thirty; whence its Circumference is computed at an hundred and forty Miles. It is bleſt with an Air ſo ſweet and wholſome, that *London* Phyſicians have recommended it for the Cure of their conſumptive Patients. It's well ſtored with Parks, well watered, and ſo furniſhed with Accommodations for Pleaſure, that it is much inhabited and frequented by Gentry. Its Soil is various; the Eaſtern Parts all along the Coaſt for five or ſix Miles inland, are generally heathy, ſandy, full of little Hills and Springs, and bleak, though heretofore it ſhould ſeem to have been very woody, by the old *Saxon* Names given to the Towns and Places hereabouts. The manuring of the Ground is generally for Rye, Peaſe, Brank, Hemp, Sheep-Walks, *&c.* The more inland Parts, commonly called *High Suffolk*, or the *Wood-Lands*, are pretty level, cloſe and dirty, being clayey Ground, and chiefly employed for the Dairy. The Southern Parts along the Borders of *Eſſex*, and abutting on Part of *Cambridgeſhire*, are much of the ſame Nature for Paſture-Ground: Thoſe about *Bury*, and from thence Northweſterly, are Champaign, abounding with excellent Corn of all ſorts, except ſome Parts near *New-Market*, which is moſtly green Heath. Great Improvements have of late Years been made in this County, by ſowing of Turneps to fatten Sheep with, though it is generally allowed that Mutton is not ſo good as others are. They have a great Trade for their Cheeſe, though poor and lean to a Proverb; but for Butter, it carries the Name, and not undeſervedly, before that of other Counties. Some Trade they likewiſe have in home-ſpun Linen, and making Sail-Cloth, as alſo in Wool, and White-Work for *Norwich* Worſteds. The Coaſt has been eminent for the fiſhing Trade, but now much decayed to what it was, which is owing, beſides other Cauſes, chiefly to that of *New-Caſtle*.

As to its relative Condition, *High Suffolk* is chiefly the Seat of the Yeomantry; the Gentry are commonly ſeated in great Towns, the mixed Soil, the Fielding by *Bury*, and the Sand-Lands; and if *Norfolk* exceeds *Suffolk* in the Number of its Churches, *Suffolk* generally excels in the Handſomneſs of them. As to the preſent Diviſion of the County, it is the Franchiſe or Liberty of St. *Edmund*, and the *Geldable*, the firſt containing the Weſtern Part of it, and the ſecond the Eaſtern; and theſe Diviſions are the more remarkable, becauſe each of them at the Aſſizes furniſhes a diſtinct Jury.

If we begin in the Weſt Part adjoining to *Cambridgeſhire*, we ſhall find *Mildenhall* at ſome Diſtance on a Branch of the *Ouſe*, being a large Market-Town, having Streets called *Rows*, as *Beck-Row*, *How-Row*, &c. to the Fenward belonging to it, as big as ſome little Towns. It has a plentiful Market on *Fridays*, and a fair Church with a tall Steeple. Their Timber has been a good Commodity.

From hence we move to *Ixning* in the very Limits, formerly eminent for being the Native-Place of the Virgin *Ethelred*, Daughter of King *Anna*, who was canonized; for the Conſpiracy of *Ralph* Earl of the *Eaſt-Angles* againſt the Conqueror, and for Biſhop *Harvey*'s Cauſeway from hence to *Ely*; but the Neighbourhood of *New-Market* has brought it to Decay. This Town ſtands in a Plain, that has a Proſpect three quarters of the Compaſs. It conſiſts of two Pariſhes, one in *Suffolk*, the other in *Cambridgeſhire*; but their Market-Place and whole Street is in the former, which occaſions thoſe that live on the South ſide, ſays our Author, to hang all their Sign-Poſts on Hinges, ſo that when the Fancy takes them they may draw them to the Sides of the Wall, and conſequently into their own County. They have a Market on *Tueſdays*, well ſupplied with Fiſh, Wild Fowl, Pigeons, *&c.* and the Women have ſome ſpinning White-Work here; tho' the Growth of the Town is not owing to any Manufacture or particular Commodity, but to the Conveniency of Paſſengers, and the Advantage of the Court, which has been often drawn hither for the Diverſions of Hunting and Horſe-Racing; and there is an Houſe built on purpoſe for the Reception of our Kings on *Cambridge* ſide. The *Devil's Dyke* runs all along *New-Market* Heath.

More inward is the famous *St. Edmond's Bury*, which ſhould ſeem in the *Britiſh* to be *Villa Fauſtini*; it had its *Engliſh* Name from King *Edmund* the Martyr's being buried here; he was ſhot to Death with Arrows by the *Danes* at *Hoxton*, after they had tied him to a Tree, for not renouncing the Chriſtian Faith. This Town was famous for its Abbey, which for Beauty and Prerogatives exceeded all others in *England*. It had three leſs Churches in the ſame Church-yard, of all which there remain now but two, *viz.* St. *Mary* and St. *James*, fair Structures, but ſcarce ſufficient for the Inhabitants. The Abbey flouriſh'd exceedingly, but moſt of all after it was new built of curious Work-

manſhip by King *Canutus*, to expiate the Sacrilege of his Father *Sueno* againſt the former Abbey, and Impiety to the Perſon of King *Edmund*, offering his Crown upon his Tomb, bringing in Monks with their Abbot, giving it fair Manors, and ample Juriſdictions and Privileges, together with the Town itſelf full and whole. The Situation of the Town is extremely pleaſant, on a falling Ground towards a ſmall River on the Eaſt, and in an Air as much famed as any in *England*, which draws the Gentry from diſtant Parts thither. It is furniſhed with a good Grammar-School, is a Town Corporate, and has an Alderman for its chief Magiſtrate, and ſends Members to Parliament. The Aſſizes are uſually kept here, as alſo the Quarter Seſſions for St. *Edmund*'s Liberty. Its *Market-Hill*, *Fairſted*, and *Corn-Croſs*, are ſpacious and handſome; its Market on *Wedneſdays* has extraordinary Quantities of Corn brought to it, for which it is uſually the Standard of the County; it's likewiſe plentifully furniſhed with all Sorts of Proviſions. An Act of Parliament paſſed in the Reign of King *William* III. to make the *Lark* navigable as far as this Place. King *Charles* I. created *Henry Jermin* Eſq; Baron of *St. Edmond's-Bury*; he was afterwards Earl of *St. Albans*, and dying without Iſſue, the Barony devolved upon his Nephew *Thomas Jermin* Eſq; and after his Deceaſe without Children on his Brother *Henry*, before created Lord *Dover*, and it extinguiſhed with him in 1708.

A little to the Weſt of *Bury* you have *Saxham*, where the Knightly Family of the *Crofts* flouriſhed long, and of whom *William Crofts* Eſq; having been brought up in the Court from his Youth, became Maſter of the Horſe to the Duke of *York*, next to be Captain of the Guard to the Queen-Mother, and laſtly Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King *Charles* II. who ſent him Ambaſſador to *Poland*, in Conſideration of which Services, he was, at *Bruſſels*, on the eighteenth of *May*, in the tenth of that King's Reign, created Lord *Crofts* of *Saxham*; but having had no Children by either of his two Wives, the Honour died with him: He had a Brother, who in a Duel was killed by little *Jeffrey* the Dwarf, in *France*.

Great Welnetham, where many *Roman* Antiquities were found ſome Years ago, is near *Bury*; and ſo is *Ruſbrook*, the Seat of the *Jermins* above-mentioned, but now of Sir *Robert Davers* Baronet.

At a little Diſtance you have *Ikſworth*, that has a Market on *Fridays*, and affords the Remains of an ancient Priory, founded by *Blunt* its Lord. The other *Ikeſworth*, or *Ickworth*, North-Eaſt from hence, gives the Title of Baron to *John* Lord *Harvey*, ſince made Earl of *Briſtol*. A large Pot of *Roman* Money was formerly found here.

Fernham St. Genovef is more to the North, memorable for a bloody Battel fought by *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, with an Army of *Flemings*, againſt *Henry* II. wherein he was defeated by *Richard Lucy* Chief Juſticiary, and taken Priſoner.

The *Stour* to the South, immediately after its Riſe, enlarges itſelf into a great Fen, called *Stour-Mere*. *Haveril* ſtands at the Head of this River, adjoining to the Saffron-Grounds, and has a ſmall Market on *Wedneſdays*: It had a pretty good Trade in making Fuſtians; but its Church and a great Part of the Town ſuffered much by Fire in the laſt Century. The River ſoon contracts its Water within Banks, and viſits *Stoke-Clare*, of more Antiquity than Beauty, having nothing to boaſt of but the Ruines of a Caſtle, and of a Collegiate Church. It has a thin Market on *Fridays*. Say-Weaving is a Trade here. It gave anciently both Name and Title to that noble Family ſirnamed *De Clare*, who in their Time were Earls of *Hertford*, *Clare*, and *Gloceſter*; but *Gilbert*, the fourth and laſt Earl of this Family dying, *Lionel* the third Son of King *Edward* III. having married the ſole Daughter and Heir of *William de Burg* Earl of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, and of *Elizabeth*, one of the Siſters and Coheirs of *Gilbert de Clare*, was made Duke of *Clarence* in 1362, the Termination of the Title being only changed, and not the Place denominating; but dying without Male Iſſue, *Henry* the Fourth created his ſecond Son *Thomas*, Duke of *Clarence* in 1411, who being ſlain in *France*, and leaving no Children, the Title lay dormant till revived in 1461 by *Edward* the Fourth, in the Perſon of his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*; but he being attainted, his Son the Earl of *Warwick* never had it: However, *James* I. made *John Holles* Earl of *Clare* in 1624; and his Son and Succeſſor in the Honour, *John Holles* was the Father of *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, and he of *John*, created Marqueſs of *Clare* and Duke of *Newcaſtle*, which Honours of Earl and Marqueſs of *Clare* have been ſince by King *George* conferred on his Nephew the preſent Duke of *Newcaſtle*, lately Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and now Secretary of State. From the Change above-mention'd we may note by the way, that the ſecond King of Arms is ſirnamed *Clarencieux*, as appertaining formerly to the Dukes of *Clarence*.

The *Stour* runs from *Clare* by *Long Melford*, and ſo to *Sudbury*, i. e. *Southern Borough*, over which it has a fair Bridge leading to *Eſſex*. It was probably ſome time the chief Shire-Town, and ſeems ſo ſtill for Epiſcopal Juriſdiction, the County being divided into two Archdeaconries, and this is the firſt in Place. It's a good large Town, containing three Pariſh Churches, and well frequented by reaſon of its Cloathing Trade. It's a Mayor Town, and ſends Members to Parliament. It has a good Market on *Saturdays*. It had a Priory called St. *Bartholomew*'s, for Black Monks of *Weſtminſter*, founded by

Archbiſhop

Archbiſhop *Sudbury* and *John Chertſey* in the Time of *Richard* II. An Act of Parliament paſſed in the fourth Year of Queen *Anne*, to make the River navigable from the Town of *Maningtre* to this Place. The Duke of *Grafton* is Baron of *Sudbury*.

Lower down upon the ſame River you have *Neyland* in a rich Bottom, a large Country Town, accommodated for Cloathing, chiefly for Bays and Says, for which they have ſome Commerce with *London*. It has a mean Market on *Fridays*. The *Weſtons*, Earls of *Portland*, in the laſt Age were Barons of *Neyland*, but the Honour failed in the fourth Earl, for Want of Iſſue.

Not far from hence is *Edward's-Town*, noted anciently for its Lords the *Montchenſys*; and upon the *Stour* at ſome Diſtance is *Buers*, the Place where King *Edmund* was crown'd.

The *Stour* being encreaſed a few Miles from hence by the Rivulet *Breton*, it has *Bretenham* at the Head of it, now an inconſiderable Place, but it is agreed on to be the *Combretonium* of *Antoninus*, which in *Britiſh* ſignifies a *Vale*, or *low Place* on the *Breton*. A little way hence to the Eaſt is *Nettleſted*, noted for the Barons *Wentworth* of this Place; and in its Neighbourhood is *Offton*, or *Offa's Town*, below which you have *Hadley*, noted formerly for its Cloathing, and being the Place where *Gormo* the *Dane*, baptized by *Elfred*, was buried. It is yet a pretty large Town, governed by a Mayor, *&c.* has a very good Market on *Mondays*, and a ſmaller one on *Saturdays*. Its Church, a Peculiar of *Canterbury*, is its greateſt Ornament. It is ever to be remembred on the account of its Miniſter Dr. *Taylor*'s being martyr'd here in Queen *Mary*'s Days.

The *Breton* runs from hence into the *Stour*, and ſo not far from *Bentley*, and then near *Arwerton*, and being joined by the *Orwel* or *Gipping* near the Mouth, falls into the Ocean. This laſt River ariſes from two Springs in the very midſt of the County, the one at *Gipping* Village, and the other near *Wulpet*, where Dr. *Gale* places the ancient *Sitomagus*, rather than at *Thetford*; and between *Gipping* and *Wulpet*, on a high Hill, are the Remains of a Caſtle called *Hawghlee*, about two Acres in Compaſs; and ſome will have it to have been called *Hagoneth*-Caſtle, taken and demoliſhed in 1173 by *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*.

On the ſame River is *Stow*, or *Stow-Market*, on a riſing Ground in the Center of the County, having a fair Proſpect down the River Eaſtward. Its Market is on *Thurſdays*. It is a large and beautiful Town, and entertains the Beholder with a ſpacious Church bearing St. *Peter*'s Name, on whoſe Feſtival is alſo their Fair, which is wont to be much reſorted to by Perſons of Rank, by reaſon of a famous Cherry-Yard near, ſo well then ſtored with Fruit, and reckon'd the beſt in their Kind vendible in *England*. They have a pleaſant diverting Ring of Bells in the Steeple, adorned with a huge and lofty Pinnacle, not eaſy to be paralleled. A good Grammar-School they have near the Church-Yard. The Town ſhews an old Manſion-Houſe, anciently belonging to the Abbey of St. *Oſith* in *Eſſex*, called *Abbots-Hall*, to which Manor the Town anciently belonged. Tameys and other *Norwich* Stuffs are made here in good Quantities.

Needham, on the Southern Bank of the *Orwel* ſtands low, being a wide, long, and poor Street, and a Hamlet or Chapelry belonging to *Barking*. It has a ſmall Market on *Wedneſdays*. The Work of the poorer ſort of Women here is ſpinning Wool for Clothiers, and making Bone-Lace.

Nearer the Mouth of the *Gipping*, or *Orwel*, ſtands *Ipſwich*, the County-Town. It is ſituate on the North ſide of the River; it was at leaſt in the *Saxon* Times called *Gippewich*; it's ſituated upon the Foot of a ſteep Hill in ſomewhat low Ground; *Cambden* ſays, it had a pretty good commodious Harbour in his Time, had been fortified with a Ditch and Rampire, had a great Trade, was very populous, and was adorned with fourteen Churches, and large, ſtately private Buildings; but the Pariſh Churches now are but twelve, though beſides theſe there is St. *George*'s Chapel and a Pariſh Church, now decayed. It ſhews likewiſe the Ruines of ſix or ſeven Religious Houſes, one of which, call'd *Chriſt-Church*, is converted into a Manſion-Houſe; another is imployed for a Place of Judicature, with a Goal, where the Quarter-Seſſions are held for *Ipſwich* Diviſion; and another is made a Free School, with an Hoſpital, having alſo the Conveniency of a very good Library. *Cambden* was informed the Body Politick of it conſiſted of twelve Burgeſſes, called *Portmen*, and out of them two Bailiffs were annually choſen for their chief Magiſtrates, and as many Juſtices out of twenty four more. As to its Antiquity, we find no Mention made of its Name before the *Daniſh* Invaſion, which it ſufficiently felt; for in the Year 991 the *Danes* plundered this Place, and all the Sea-Coaſts, with ſo much Cruelty and Barbarity, that *Siricius* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Nobility of *England* thought it moſt adviſable to purchaſe a Peace of them for 10000 *l.* We find by *Doomſday-Book*, that in the Confeſſor's Reign Queen *Edeva* had two Parts of this Town, and Earl *Guert* a third, and that there were eight hundred Burgeſſes in it that paid to the King. The *Normans* having got Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom, they built a Caſtle here, which *Hugh Bigod* held for ſome time againſt King *Stephen*, but at laſt ſurrendered it; but ſince it has been ſo entirely decay'd, that there are no manner of Remains of it. It's ſuppoſed to have been demoliſhed when *Henry* II. levelled *Waleton*, a neighbouring Caſtle with the Ground, and the rather, becauſe this was a Harbour for the Rebels; and it was here that the three thouſand *Flemings* landed, who were invited over by the Ba-

rons to aſſiſt them againſt him, when he had unluckily fell upon the Deſign of making his Son *Henry* his Collegue in the Government. But though theſe Caſtles are now quite gone, yet the Shore is well guarded by a vaſt Ridge they call *Langerſtone*, which for about two Miles lies all along out of the Sea, not without great Danger and Terror to Sailors; 'tis however of Uſe to the Fiſhermen for drying their Nets, and does in a manner fence the ſpacious Harbour *Orwel*. This Town, which ſtood clear of moſt of thoſe Calamities which attended the laſt Civil War, and overſpread the Nation, has its Streets kept clean and well paved; and in the midſt of the Market-Place, which is ſurrounded with good Shops, ſtands a curious Croſs, with the Effigies of the great and impartial Goddeſs *Aſtræa*, bearing a Pair of Scales in the one Hand, and a Sword in the other. The Store-Houſes which are kept here, ſays a modern Author, for the King's Ships, do much promote the Trade of this Town; and there is no ſmall Advantage redounds to it by the continual Supply of Stores, which upon Occaſion are made for the Royal Navy; though in truth its Trade is exceedingly decayed from what it has been, ſo that of about an hundred and forty Sail within the Memory of our Fathers, they were reduced forty Years ago to about ſixty; and 'tis feared they are not ſince encreaſed, but diminiſhed: They had likewiſe ſome Cloathing Trade for Watſhets, Plunkets, *&c.* for *Ruſſia*, the *Sound*, and the Southward, but it's gone long ago. The Market-Days at *Ipſwich* are every *Wedneſday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday*, and the Fairs are kept on the twenty third of *April*, the twenty fifth of *July*, and on *Good Friday*.

Cardinal *Wolſey* founded, but did not live to finiſh, a College here, it being his Native-Place. From the Market-Place there is a noble Butchery, built by the ſame Cardinal. *Ipſwich* has for a long time had the Privilege of having two Members to repreſent it in Parliament. It never became a Title of Honour to any body, till K. *Charles* II. on *Aug.* 15, 1672, created his ſecond natural Son *Henry Fitz-Roy* by the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, Viſcount *Ipſwich*; he was afterwards Duke of *Grafton*, and ſlain at the Siege of *Cork* in *Ireland*, *An.* 1690, and his Son *Charles* now enjoys this and all his other Honours. There is a Mineral Water found out of late Years at *Sprowton* near *Ipſwich*, much reſorted to: It adjoins to the Houſe of the ingenious and learned Dr. *Coward*, who has the Benefit of it.

A crooked Shore running Northward from hence, preſently opens itſelf to the Rivulet *Deben*, called by ſome *Thredling*; it ſprings near *Rendleſham*, where ſome Years ago in digging, an ancient Silver Crown was found, weighing above ſixty Ounces, which was thought to have belonged to *Redwald*, or ſome other of the *Eaſt-Angles* Kings.

On the Weſt ſide of the *Deben* ſtands *Mendelſham*, in the midſt of the Dirt of the Wood-Lands, a ſmall Borough, but as to its Outſhifts, of large Bounds; having a fair Church and a ſmall Market on *Tueſdays*; all the Roads leading to it are full of Sloughs, ſo that it is little reſorted to, eſpecially in Winter.

The *Deben* continuing on its Courſe, gives Name to *Debenham*, on the Side of a Hill, and in the deep Roads, a middling Town, with an indifferent Market on *Fridays*.

The River paſſes next to *Letheringham*, and ſo to *Wickham*, formerly a Market Town, in which the Spiritual Courts are held for the Archdeaconry of *Suffolk*.

The next Place it viſits is *Woodbridge*, ſeated on the Eaſt ſide of a ſandy Hill, watered with ſeveral freſh Springs, having a pleaſant Proſpect down the Channel, with the Clay-Grounds on the Weſt and Sand-Lands on the Eaſt. It's a Place of pretty good Trade, and has a fair Church, in which are ſeveral Monuments. It retains the Memory of St. *Mary*'s Priory, more by a new Building of that Name upon the Place, than by any remarkable Ruines of the old Fabrick. In the midſt of its Market is alſo a fair Pile of Brick, wherein the Quarter Seſſions are held for the Liberty of St. *Ethelred* and *Audry*. They have beſides a good Grammar-School here. The Market is on *Wedneſdays*, and much reſorted to. They have a pretty deal of Shipping and Sea-Traffick, and Hoys for the Paſſage Trade to *London*, with Butter, Cheeſe, Pouldavis, Sack-Cloth, Plank, *&c.* The River now after a Courſe of few Miles is received by the Sea at *Bawdſey-Haven*.

The Shore now gradually going more Eaſterly to the Mouth of the *Ore*, that River runs by *Framlingham*, a good large Town upon a Clay-Hill, having formerly a ſpacious and high Caſtle of *Saxon* Work, well walled and double ditched on one Part, with a large Meer on the other. It had thirteen high Towers. Its Inworks are now defaced, here being only a large Dwelling-Houſe, a Grammar School-Houſe, *&c.* but its Outſide looks ſtill more like a Caſtle than the Ruines of one. Here *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, with his Rabble of *Flemings*, joined *Henry* II.'s Son, took up his Quarters, and much infeſted theſe Parts. *Edward* II. gave this Caſtle to *Thomas de Brotherton* his Brother, from whom it came to the *Mowbrays*, and ſo to the *Howards*, Dukes of *Norfolk*; but King *James* I. gave it to the Earl of *Suffolk*, whoſe Son *Theophilus* ſelling it to Sir *Robert Hitcham*, he deviſed it with a conſiderable Eſtate at *Framlingham* to the Maſter and Fellows of *Pembroke*-Hall in *Cambridge* for charitable Uſes. The Market here is on *Saturdays*, and the principal Ornament of the Town is the Church, where there are ſeveral Monuments.

The River runs next to *Parham*, which gives the Title of a Baron to the Lord *Willoughby*, and from thence by *Glenham* to *Orford*, in former Times a Town of good Ac-

count for fiſhing, but now can hardly find itſelf; however it is a Mayor Town, ſends Members to Parliament, and has a ſmall Market on *Mondays*. Here are the Decays of an old Caſtle hard by, which together with the Church-Steeple is a good Direction for Sailors. You have alſo here the Ruines of an *Auguſtine* Priory, St. *George*'s Chapel, and an old Hall in *Gedgrave*, called *Holy Houſe*, where the Seamens Wives uſed to go to pray for the Safety of their Huſbands. A Fiſherman, if we credit *Ralph Coggeſhal*, caught a Fiſh here in all Parts reſembling a Man, hairy on the Head, with a large Beard, which he kept ſix Months in the Caſtle, and then made its Eſcape into the Sea. *Orford* in 1697 was honoured with giving the Title of an Earl to *Edward Ruſſel* Eſq; who for his ſignal Services as Admiral, particularly in 1692, when the *Engliſh* Fleet under his Command gave a fatal Overthrow to that of *France*, was created Baron of *Shingey*, Viſcount *Barfleur*, and Earl of *Orford:* He will be for ever valued by the Sea-Officers, for procuring an Augmentation of their Pay, while the Memory of another Admiral, who afterwards got it reduced, will always be deteſted by them.

Oppoſite to *Orford*, on the Weſt ſide of a ſmall River, is *Butley*, formerly a Priory; and not much higher, within *Slouden-Vale*, you have *Aldborough*, pleaſantly ſituated. It is a large, long, and plain-built Town. A quarter of a Mile Southwards ſtands *Slaughden*, having a commodious Key, with Fiſh-Houſes; and more Southerly ſtill along the Beach towards *Orford* they have Conveniences for drying of Fiſh; and their chief Employment is in Fiſhing, eſpecially for Herrings, and at Midwinter for Sprats; and it is ſaid to be the only Place in *England* for drying or redding of Sprats; they have alſo in the Seaſon a Fiſhing-Fair for Mackrel and freſh Fiſh. *Aldborough* is governed by two Bailiffs, ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, and has an ordinary Market on *Saturdays*. Madam *de Schulembourg*, Niece to the Dutcheſs of *Kendal*, was in *April* 1722 created Baroneſs of *Aldborough*, and Counteſs of *Walſingham*. Hard by, when in the Year 1555 there was a great Dearth in the Kingdom, the Inhabitants ſay, that in the Beginning of *Auguſt* ſuch a Quantity of Peaſe grew among the Rocks, that the People gathered there above an hundred Quarters, which both abated the Price of Corn, and preſerved ſome hundreds from famiſhing. But ſome affirm the Pulſe caſt on the Shore by Shipwreck uſed to grow there now and then; if ſo, the Miracle is loſt. A later Writer ſays, that at the South Part of the *Meer-Shingle* there ſtill came up yearly certain coarſe grey Peaſe, and very good Coleworts, out of the ſtony Heaps.

The Shore keeping along from hence, we meet at ten Miles Diſtance with *Dunwick*, in *Saxon Dunmock*, of moſt early Note of any Town in this County. Some affirm it to have been a Station of the *Romans*; be that as it will, we read, that *Fælix* the *Burgundian*, who brought the *Eaſt-Angles* to the Chriſtian Faith, fixed an Epiſcopal See here *Ann.* 640. It was ſaid in the Reign of the Conqueror to contain two hundred and thirty ſix Burgeſſes; it was of good Account in the Time of *Henry* II. Some have reported, that it contained fifty Churches, of which none now remain but *All-Saints*; but by the Removal of the Epiſcopal See, the Encroachment of the Sea, and the ſecret Fate that attends the beſt Cities, it is now rather the Remains of a Town, than a Town properly ſo called; nevertheleſs, it is a Corporation governed by two Bailiffs, *&c.* has a ſmall Market on *Saturdays*, and ſends Repreſentatives to Parliament; and the little Trade it has is a Home-Fiſhery for Sprats in Winter, and for Herrings, Mackrel, Soles, and the like in their Seaſons.

The *Blith* a little higher diſcharges itſelf into the Sea, on which ſtands *Blithborough*, where ſome *Roman* Urns have been dug up. It is a poor decayed Town; its only Ornament is a handſome Church; it had once a Priory of Black Canons, and a Market. Here is ſtill the Goal for the Diviſion of *Bettles*, an Evidence that the Seſſions have been formerly kept here.

Near *Blithborough*, and on the South ſide of the River is *Valderſwick*, where they build ſome ſmall Veſſels, and with a very few Ships have ſome Trade of their own. It has a ſumptuous Church, and a Spire-Steeple, which ſomewhat anſwers for its former Greatneſs, in Compariſon to what now it is.

The Promontory *Eaſtoneſs* ſhoots a great way here into the Sea Eaſtward, and is by ſome reckoned the fartheſt Eaſt of any in *Britain*, though others will have *Loweſtof* to be ſo. On the South Part of it lies *Southwold*, having the Sea on the Eaſt, its Harbour on the South, the River *Blith* with a Draw-bridge on the Weſt, and a ſmall Neck of Land on the North. It is governed by two Bailiffs, has a fair Church and Steeple, and an ordinary Market on *Thurſdays*. It traded formerly to *Ireland*, deals ſomewhat in the Coal-Trade, has a great Paſſage-Trade to *London* with Cheeſe and Butter. Here is a good Bay for Ships to ride in. *Southwold*-Bay is memorable for a great Sea-Fight here in 1672, between the *Engliſh* and *French* on one ſide, and the *Dutch* on the other, where the latter had the Advantage, and in which the famous Earl of *Sandwich*, then Admiral of the Blue, periſhed with his Ship.

You have more inward *Wingfield* and *Dunnington*, and not far from hence *Huntingfield* and *Heveningham*, that gave Name to an ancient Family, from whom the Eſtate is now gone; and at a little Diſtance you may ſee *Haleſworth*, that has a pretty good Market on *Tueſdays*, thrives well, and deals in Linen Yarn for Houſewives Cloth and Sail-Cloth.

Cloth. It was the Eſtate of the *Alingtons*, from whom it is gone.

The *Ouſe* (the leſs) and the *Wavenny*, which divide this County from *Norfolk* on the North Part, riſe very near one another out of a marſhy Ground near *Lophamford*, and run quite contrary Ways, of which the *Ouſe* paſſes Weſtward, and on this Side of it you have *Euſton*, pleaſantly ſituated, where the Earl of *Arlington* erected a noble Structure called *Euſton-Hall*, adorned with a large Nurſery, containing many Sorts of Fruit-Trees, with artificial Fountains, a Canal, pleaſant Groves, large Warren, *&c.* The late Duke of *Grafton* was Earl of *Euſton*, who was ſucceeded in all his Honours by his only Son the preſent Duke, who lately by the Death of his Mother is become Poſſeſſor of this Seat and Eſtate.

You have another Town on the *Ouſe* called *Downham*, which ſuffered much by Sands being blown and reſting here; and it is *Brandon* which has a Bridge over the *Ouſe*, and a Ferry at a Mile's Diſtance. It was once a Market Town; it gave the Title of a Baron and Viſcount to the *Gerrards*, Earls of *Macclesfield*; and Queen *Anne* was pleaſed to confer the Title of Duke of *Brandon* upon the late Duke of *Hamilton*, but the Houſe of Peers would not allow him a Right to ſit amongſt them by virtue of it, alledging it was contrary to the Union of the two Kingdoms.

Having thus had Occaſion to mention the Duke of *Hamilton*, and not meeting with a more proper Opportunity, we ſhall make a ſhort Excurſion concerning the Title of the *Hamilton* Family to the Dutchy of *Chaſtel-Herault* in *France*, and the rather, becauſe we can touch upon ſomething relating thereto, generally unknown even to the moſt intelligent Perſons both at Home and Abroad. *James Hamilton* Earl of *Arran*, who in the Minority of *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was Regent of *Scotland*, was by *Henry* II. of *France* in 1548 created Duke of *Chaſtel-Herault*, which was worth about 1000 *l.* a Year. His Succeſſor in his Honours was his Son *John*, made Marqueſs of *Hamilton* in 1599, and the firſt that enjoy'd that Dignity in *Scotland*. *James* his Son was the Father of another *James*, afterwards created Duke of *Hamilton*, in which Honour he was ſucceeded by his Brother *William*, but both of them dying without Male Iſſue, the Lady *Anne*, eldeſt Daughter to Duke *James*, inherited the Honour and Eſtate, and had 1000 *l.* paid her yearly by *France* on the Account of the Dutchy of *Chaſtel-Herault*, till the late Wars broke out between us and that Kingdom: She was the Mother of *James* Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon* abovementioned, to whom reſigning her Pretenſions to *Chaſtel-Herault*, there was an Article inſerted in the Peace of *Utrecht*, *Ann.* 1713, by which the *French* King ſhould cauſe Juſtice to be done to the *Hamilton* Family concerning it; and as the Duke was appointed to go Ambaſſador to *France*, he was like to have the better Opportunity to proſecute his Right; but being unhappily ſlain in a Duel againſt my Lord *Mohun*, his Brother the Earl of *Selkirk* went over to adjuſt the Affair. The Dutchy, it ſeems, was in the Poſſeſſion of one of the Princes of the Blood; ſo that it was agreed a Rent-Charge of 1600 *l. per Annum* on the Town-Houſe of *Paris* ſhould be paid in lieu of it: And becauſe the Duke, by reaſon of the Narrowneſs of his Fortune, his Mother ſurviving him, owed upwards of 20000 *l.* it was farther agreed by the Family, that this Rent-Charge ſhould be ſold for the Payment of his Creditors: This Affair was left to the Management of two Perſons, whom we do not at preſent care to name, who having made the Bargain and received the Money, they put it into the *Miſſiſippi* Project, without the Conſent of the Creditors, and loſt it, ſo that the Creditors remain unpaid to this Day.

Upon the *Wavenny*, which runs Eaſtward, we meet with *Hexom*, formerly *Hegilſon*, famous for the Martyrdom of the *Saxon* King *Edmund*, where afterwards the Biſhops of *Norwich* had a beautiful Palace, till exchanged for the Monaſtery of Saint *Benedict*. *Brome*, the Seat of the *Cornwallis's*, is in the Neighbourhood.

Buddleſdale is more to the Weſt of *Brome*, taking into its Street and Name a good Part of *Rickindale*, which makes up a little Town with a pretty good Market on *Thurſdays*. It is but a Hamlet, having a ſmall Chapel and a Grammar-School endowed, having three Scholarſhips aſſigned to *Bennet* or *Corpus Chriſti* in *Cambridge*, by the Gift of Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper, whoſe Seat *Redgrave* was juſt by, and his Deſcendants are premier Baronets of *England*; but my Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt* in our time bought this Eſtate, now in the Poſſeſſion of his Nephew *John Holt* Eſq;

Below *Brome* you have *Eye*, ſeated in a watery Place, and a pretty large Market Town. It's an ancient Corporation, having been a Borough before the Reign of King *John*. It is chiefly governed by two Bailiffs, ſends Members to Parliament, and has a ſmall Market on *Saturdays*. Some Bone-Lace is made here. It ſhews a fair Church, the Ruines of a Caſtle, and of an ancient *Benedictine* Abbey, called St. *Peter's*. It has given the Title of a Baron to the Lords *Cornwallis* ever ſince 1661. We muſt not paſs by *Bedingfield* in theſe Parts, becauſe it gives Name to a very ancient Family.

Now the *Wavenny* running by *Flixton*, reaches *Bungey*, where *Hugh Bigod* and the Barons fortified a Caſtle, to the Strength whereof Nature ſo very much contributed, that he was wont to boaſt, as if it were impregnable;

Were I in my Caſtle of Bungey,
Upon the River of Wavenney,
I would ne care for the King of Cockeney.

Never

Nevertheleſs, *Henry* II. brought him to his own Terms.

The next Place we meet with not far from the Banks of the River is *Mettingham*, where Sir *John de Norwich* built a quadrangular Caſtle on a green Level moated round, and a College in it.

The *Wavenney* drawing nigher the Sea, endeavours in vain to force a double Paſſage into it, one with the *Yare*, the other thro' *Luthin* Lake, and forms a Peninſula called *Luthinland*, corruptly *Lovingland*, which beginning at the Sea-ſide, empties itſelf into the *Yare:* You have *Leſtoff* at the Entrance into it, an indifferent Town, whoſe Church is about a Mile from it. It has a Market on *Wedneſdays*. The Inhabitants fiſh in the North Sea for Cod, and at Home for Herrings, the Town lying over-againſt the chief Herring-Beds. They have a Mackrel and a Sprat-Fair at the Seaſons. They had in the laſt Century a Law-Suit with *Yarmouth* about Herring-Fiſhing to the Northward of *Yarmouth* Bounds, and not bringing their Fiſh into *Yarmouth* Port, wherein they had the better. They have alſo ſome Trade to *Newcaſtle* for Coal, which they either unlade by Boat over-againſt their Town in fair Weather, or in foul Weather put into *Yarmouth* Road, as having no Harbour of their own.

Somerley is more inward upon the *Yare*; and higher up, where the *Yare* and *Wavenney* join, ſtood *Cnobberſburg*, or *Burrough-Caſtle*. Here was a moſt pleaſant Caſtle, where, by reaſon of the Woods and Sea adjoining, *Turſey* a devout *Scot* built a Monaſtery, and by whoſe Perſuaſion *Sigebert* King of the *Eaſt-Angles* became a Monk, and reſigned his Kingdom; but being afterwards forced out of the Monaſtery to encourage his People in Battel againſt the *Mercians*, loſt his Life. Nought remains of this Caſtle ſave the Ruines of its Walls, where *Roman* Coins have been often dug up; ſo that it ſeems to be one of the Forts built by thoſe People on the River *Garienis* againſt the *Saxon* Pyrates, or indeed the very *Garianonum*, where the *Sableſian* Horſe had their Station, if the Rivers and marſhy Grounds round it may be ſuppoſed ſo fit to fix a Station in. *Henry* III. gave this Caſtle and all its Appurtenances to the Monaſtery of *Bromholms*.

This County has an hundred and ſeventy five Pariſhes within its Circumference of an hundred and ſixty five (though others ſay an hundred and twenty) Miles only. Its Number of Acres is about nine hundred and ninety five thouſand, and of Houſes thirty four thouſand four hundred and twenty two.

We do not find that this County became a Title of Honour to any Family till towards the Middle of the fourteenth Century, and the firſt Earl of it was in

1335, *Robert de Ufford*, alias *Clifford*, who after ſome Exploits in the *Scotch* and *French* Wars, died in the forty ſixth of *Edward* III.

1369, *William de Ufford* his Son, who died in 1381, and leaving no Iſſue Male, the Honour died with him in this Name and Family.

* * * *

1385, The Title having lain dormant for about four Years, was revived by *Richard* II. in the ninth Year of his Reign in the Perſon of *Michael de la Pole*, Lord Chancellor, who being charged with Male Adminiſtration in Parliament, died in Exile at *Paris* in the twelfth of the ſame Reign.

1389, *Michael de la Pole* his Son ſucceeded, and the Judgment againſt his Father was reverſed in the twenty firſt of *Richard* II. He died of a Flux at the Siege of *Harfleur* on the fourteenth of *September*, in the third of *Henry* V.

1415, *Michael de la Pole* ſucceeded his Father, and had not his Honours above a Month, being ſlain at the Battel of *Agincourt* on the twenty fifth of *October* the ſame Year.

1445, *William de la Pole* his Brother ſucceeded, firſt Earl, after Marqueſs, and at laſt Duke of *Suffolk*; who having done great Services in the Wars of *France*, but making a diſadvantageous Peace with the *French* King, this and other things brought him under the Diſpleaſure of the Parliament, and being at length baniſhed, he was taken at Sea, and had his Head cut off on the Side of a Cock-Boat in *Dover* Road, and it does not appear any body was ever queſtioned for it.

1455, *John de la Pole* was reſtored to his Father's Titles in the third of *Edward* IV.

1491, *Edmond de la Pole*, Earl, was on the thirteenth of *April*, 1513, beheaded on *Tower-Hill*; and thus the Male Line of the *de la Poles* ended.

* * * *

1513, *Charles Brandon*, Viſcount *Liſle*, Duke of *Suffolk*, the Huſband of *Mary* the *French* Queen, *Henry* VIII.'s Siſter, and a Man very famous in his Time for Acts of Chivalry.

1545, *Henry Brandon* his Son, who died of the Sweating Sickneſs in 1551.

1551, *Charles Brandon* his Brother dying of the ſame Diſtemper, enjoyed the Honours but a few Hours.

* * * *

1551, *Henry Grey*, Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, married *Frances* Daughter of *Charles Brandon*, and was Duke of *Suffolk*, beheaded in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, *Ann.* 1553.

* * * *

1603,

1603, *Thomas* Lord *Howard* of *Walden*, created Earl of *Suffolk*, Lord Treaſurer, died *May* 28, 1626.
1626, *Theophilus Howard*, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, *ob.* 3 *Jun.* 1640.
1640, *James* Lord *Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk*, Son and Heir, died without Iſſue Male.
1688, *George Howard*, Brother of *James*, died without Iſſue.
1691, *Henry Howard*, Brother and Heir to *George*.
1709, *Henry Howard*, his Son, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*.
Charles Howard, his Son, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, died on the eighth of *February* 1721-2, without Iſſue; and all his three Brothers dying before him unmarry'd,
1721-2, *Charles*, his Father's Brother, became Heir, and is now Earl of *Suffolk*.

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, another Part of the Country of the ancient *Iceni*, and afterwards of the Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Angles*, has its Name from its Northern Situation, with Regard to the reſt of the *Eaſt Angles*, and is a County that may not improperly be term'd an Iſland, as being encircled with Waters; for it is bounded on the North and Eaſt with the *German* Ocean, which liberally ſupplies its Inhabitants with Fiſh, and beats violently upon the Shore; on the Weſt by the *Ouſe*, and its Branches, which ſevers it from *Lincoln* and *Cambridge* Shires; and on the South with the leſſer *Ouſe*, and the *Wavenny*, which ſeparates it from *Suffolk*. It is of a large Extent, being from *Yarmouth* in the Eaſt to *Wiſbich* in *Cambridgeſhire* Weſtwards, above fifty Miles; and from *Thetford* in the South to *Wells* in the North, about thirty; ſo that its Circumference makes about two hundred and forty Miles. It's generally well inhabited by Gentry, very populous, numbring about ſix hundred and ſixty Pariſh-Churches, being more than in any County in *England*; and beſides twenty ſeven Market Towns, it has ſix hundred twenty five Country Towns and Villages; or, according to the Book of Rates, thirty two Markets, and ſeven hundred and eleven Villages. It is well water'd with ſeveral commodious Rivers.

As to the Diverſity of the Soil, it may be compriſed under two Heads, *viz.* the Champaign and Woodland; yet it is commonly about the Towns of a clayey, chalky, and fat Earth, and not deſtitute of Wood: The Parts from *Thetford* to *Burnham*, and ſo Weſtward, as alſo along the Sea-Coaſt, are eſteem'd Champaign, affording plenty of Corn; on the Heaths likewiſe great Flocks of Sheep are fed, beſides thoſe of late Years on Turneps; and abundance of Conies have their Habitations here. The Woodland Parts, as being better cloathed with Wood, take up the reſt of the County, and they are chiefly employ'd for the grazing of Cattle; of which, beſides their own Breed, very great Numbers of *Scotch* Cattle are brought hither, and bought up ſince the incorporating Union of the two Kingdoms; however, they are not without Corn-Ground. The Air of this County is ſharp and piercing, eſpecially near the Sea, and in the Champaign Part, which occaſions a later Spring and Harveſt. Beſides the great Herring Fiſhery, *&c.* on the Coaſt, *Norfolk* ſhares plentifully in *Engliſh* Commodities, and chiefly in Worſteds, Stockings, and *Norwich* Stuffs. It was in *Cambden*'s Time reputed the moſt fruitful Nurſery of Lawyers, and the People have not been able to eſcape the Cenſure of Litigiouſneſs; to prevent which a Statute was made, ſo early as the Reign of *Henry* VI. to reſtrain the Number of Attornies in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Norwich*.

At the Influx of the Rivulet *Thet* out of *Suffolk* into the leſſer *Ouſe*, ſtands *Thetford*, ſuppoſed to be the *Sitomagus* of *Antoninus*, and the Capital of the *Iceni*, which ſome Antiquaries endeavour to prove from the Similitude of the Names, wherein, nevertheleſs, there is little or no great Matter, no more than in their aſſerting that *Sitomagus* ſignifies in *Britiſh*, a City on the River *Sit*, now *Thet*. *Thetford* indeed implies plainly enough a Ford of the *Thet*; but if the true *Saxon* reading be *Theodford*, it muſt be interpreted a Ford of the People. This Town, beſides other Marks of Antiquity, has a great high Mount, raiſed and fenced with a double Rampire, and ſuppoſed to have been formerly ſtrengthened with Walls, and by ſome to have been a *Roman* Work; but imputed by others to be that of the *Danes*, who in 1004, ſet it on Fire, and ſix Years after plunder'd it; to reſtore which, *Arfaſt* remov'd his Epiſcopal See from *Elmham* hither; and his Succeſſor

NORFOLK
By
H. Moll Geographer.

THE GERMAN OCEAN

English Miles 0 5 10

P. of LINCOLN S. Salt Hills

St Edmonds Pt

Wash Sands

HOLLAND

MERSLAND

CAMBRIDG

P. OF

SUFFOLK

PART OF

Thetford

Norwich

Lynn Regis

Castle Rising

Swaffham

Downham

Litcham

Fakenham

Walsham

Wursted

Hickling

Winterton Ness

Yarmouth

Lodden

Beckles

Bungey

Harleston

Blow Norton

Gerboldh

Brandon Ferry

The Ferry

Inglesthorp

Wulereton

Wotton

Burnham

Wells

Weyborn

Sheringham

Beeston

Cromer

Holt

Clay

Reepham

Walsham

Aylsham

Wroxham Priory

Horsey

Fishley

Beccles

Bungey

Harleston

A. Smethden Hundred
B. Brothercross H.
C. Holt H.
D. N. Erpingham H.
E. Tunsted H.
F. Harping H.
G. Frebridge H.
H. Gallow H.
I. Launditch H.
K. Eynford H.
L. Erpingham H.
M. S. Walsham H.
N. W. Flag H.
O. Frebridge H.
P. Clackclose H.
Q. Greenhoe H.
R. Mitford H.
S. Forehoe H.
T. Tavernham H.
V. Humbleyard H.
W. Blofield H.
X. Henstad H.
Y. Lodden H.
Z. Clavering H.
a. Grimshoe H.
b. Wayland H.
c. Shropeham H.
d. Depwade H.
e. P. of Clavering H.
f. Gilcross H.
g. Dis H.

45 30 15 — 1 Degree East from London — 30 15



ceſſor *William* ſpar'd no Coſt to adorn and beautify it; ſo that it had nine hundred forty ſeven Burgeſſes in the Confeſſor's Time, and ſeven hundred and twenty Manſions in that of the Conqueror; and the chief Magiſtrate was call'd Conſul: But the See ſoon after being tranſlated to *Norwich*, it relapſed to its former Meanneſs, that had been the Seat of the Kings of the *Eaſt-Angles*, and the ſeveral Monaſteries here were not able to recover it; ſo that we find it was neither City nor Borough in the ninth of *Edward* I. This Town had enjoy'd Time immemorial, even till the Reign of *Henry* VIII. that no Inhabitant of it could be brought into any Eccleſiaſtical Court, but before the Dean of the Town; but the old, blind, and vicious Biſhop of *Norwich*, *Nix*, who came to the See in 1500, cited the Mayor before him, and charged him, under the Pain of Excommunication, not to admit of that Cuſtom: Upon which, Judgment was given in the Temporal Courts againſt the Biſhop, and he was condemn'd in a *Præmunire*, and put out of the King's Protection, for breaking thro' that Cuſtom; though he was afterwards receiv'd into the King's Protection, and in the Pardon mention is made of his being convicted upon the Statute of Proviſors. An Act paſſed in the ſeventh of King *James* I. for the Foundation of an Hoſpital, a Grammar School, and Maintenance of a Preacher in this Town for ever, according to the Will of Sir *Richard Fulmarſton*. *Thetford* ſends Members to Parliament, and Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, Secretary of State in the Reign of King *Charles* II. and one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of *Ryſwick* in 1697, who was wont to be one of the Repreſentatives of it, built a new Council-Houſe here, and by his Will bequeathed 2000 *l.* to the Town; whoſe Market is on *Saturdays*, and well furniſhed with Corn and other Proviſions. *Thetford* gave the Title of a Viſcount to *Henry Bennet*, Earl of *Arlington*, both which Titles being to deſcend to the Heirs of his Body, his only Daughter *Iſabella*, Dutcheſs of *Grafton*, ſucceeded him in thoſe Honours, as upon her Deceaſe, her Son the Duke of *Grafton* did. It may not be amiſs alſo in this Place to take Notice, that Dr. *George Hickes*, Dean of *Worceſter* before the Revolution, was ſome Years after conſecrated Suffragan Biſhop of *Thetford*, by Dr. *Turner*, Dr. *White*, and Dr. *Lloyd*, the deprived Biſhops of *Ely*, *Peterborough*, and *Norwich*; an Act looked upon to be very audacious and preſumptuous by the juring Biſhops and Clergy; but we do not find that the Government ever took any Notice of it: However, this was made a Secret, even to thoſe who had a Right to know it, and had not Mr. *Howel*'s Teſt of Orders been brought unexpectedly to Light, it's probable we ſhould never have known it.

Keninnghal is not far from the Head of the *Wavenny*, which runs Eaſtward, the Seat of the moſt noble Family of the *Howards*, but long ſince demoliſh'd; and *Buckenham*, which probably had its Name from the Store of Bucks in the neighbouring Woods, is not far off; it was a very beautiful and ſtrong Caſtle of the *Albenys* Earls of *Arundel*, and it came afterwards by the *Totſals*, *Calys*, and *Cliftons*, to the *Knevets*, a wide ſpreading Family. *Buckenham* was held upon Condition, that its Lords ſhould be Butlers at the Coronation of the Kings of *England*. *New Buckenham* has a Market on *Saturdays*. *Aſhwelthorp* is in this Neighbourhood, heretofore the Eſtate of the *Thorps*, then of the *Tilneys*, and Lords *Bourchiers* of *Berners*, from whom it came by Inheritance to the *Knevets*; of whom *Catherine Knevet* firſt marry'd to *Richard Bokenham*, of *Weſton-Mercate* in *Suffolk*, Eſq; has lately put in her Claim to the Barony of *Berners*, from *Jane*, ſole Daughter and Heir of *Berners*, marrying into the Family of the *Bourchiers*, and from *Jane*, the ſole Daughter and Heir of *Bourchier*, marrying into the Family of the *Knevets* of *Aſhwelthorp*; Mrs. *Bokenham* having the Poſſeſſion of *Aſhwelthorp*, as her chief Seat, from the ſaid *Jane* her Anceſtrix; ſhe has had this Title allow'd her, and is to be ſucceeded by her Grandſon. *Carlton*, a neighbouring Village, was held by the Tenure of carrying the King a hundred Herrings in Pies, when they came firſt in Seaſon, to what Part of *England* ſoever he ſhould be then in, and *Yarmouth* was bound to find the Herrings, and to ſend them baked in twenty four Pies to the Lord of this Manor; and it is duly obſerved to this Day. At *Depeham*, North of *Carlton*, grows a huge *Linden* Tree, having a Spring at the Foot of it, which petrifies Sticks, Leaves, or any thing elſe that falls into it.

The *Wavenny* having water'd the *Diſs*, a pretty well known Market Town, on the Side of a Hill, and whoſe Market is on *Fridays*, for Yarn, Linen Cloth, Corn and Proviſions, runs at ſome Diſtance from *Shelton*, that gave Name to an ancient Family, and before it reaches the Sea, joins the *Garienis* or *Yare*, in *Britiſh Guern*, and ſo named doubtleſs from the Alder-Trees wherewith it is ſhaded. This River ſprings at *Garveſton* in the middle of the County, and has *Hengham* near it, of which a Branch of the *Mareſchals* were heretofore Barons; from whom it paſſed to the *Morleys*, and from them by *Lovel*, to the *Parkers* Lords *Morley*; it was afterwards bought by Sir *Philip Woodhouſe*, and went with the Widow of Sir *Thomas* to the Lord *Crew*. *Skulton* is at a little Diſtance, and near it *Woodriſing*, ſome time the Seat of the *Southwells*, now of *Kings-Weſton*, in *Gloceſterſhire*.

Windham, more to the Eaſt, and ſeated in a dirty Bottom, is of Note for being the Burying-Place of the *Albenys*, Earls of *Arundel*, ſome of whom erected here a Priory, afterwards advanced to an Abbey; and on its Steeple, which is very high, *Kett* the Rebel

Tanner was hang'd up in 1549. This Town has a pretty good Market on *Fridays* for Corn and other Proviſions, but chiefly for Stockings, Wooden Spoons, Taps, and Spindles made here, and ſold in great Plenty. It was the Eſtate of the *Knevets*, and ſold to the *Hobarts*. *Attleborough* is at about five Miles Diſtance, and the Seat anciently of the *Mortimers*, and afterwards of the *Ratcliffs*, Earls of *Suſſex*. Here the *Norfolk* Rebellion began in the Reign of *Edward* VI. In the laſt Century a Market was erected here on *Thurſdays*, well ſupply'd with fat Bullocks and Sheep, of good Advantage to the Town.

But to return to the *Yare*, as it runs Eaſtward it receives the *Wentſum* from the South, near whoſe Spring-Head there is a ſquare Intrenchment, which ſeems to be a *Roman* Incampment. Higher up was the once moſt flouriſhing *Venta Icenorum*, now called *Caſter*; ſome Tracts of the Buildings may ſtill be ſeen, where *Roman* Coins have been dug up; ſo may alſo the Places of its four Gates, and ſome Ruins of a Tower; the Walls encloſing the Camp were of Flint, and very large Bricks. Near the Confluence of the *Yare* and *Bariden*, and not far from the Head of the laſt, ſtands *Raynham*, heretofore the Eſtate of *John Howard* the firſt Duke of *Norfolk*, and now the Seat of the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, Secretary of State, whoſe Father was created Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* of *Raynham* in 1682.

We are now come to *Norwich*, the County Town, that has its Name from its Northern Station or Caſtle; it's call'd *Caer Guntum* in *Britiſh*, corruptly without doubt for *Gwent*. As for the Name of *Norwich* it does not appear in any of our Writers before the Time of the *Daniſh* Wars. This City has ſufficiently withſtood the Shocks of ill Fortune, for in the Days of the Confeſſor, they were conſum'd to about five or ſix hundred, before they yielded, by Famine and Sword, in defending the Cauſe of Earl *Radulph* againſt the Conqueror. It was in 1174 ſack'd and ſpoil'd by the Earl of *Flanders*, and *Hugh Bigod*. It was ruined in 1216, by yielding to *Lewis* the *French* Prince, againſt their Sovereign King *John:* In 1266 by the diſinherited Barons: The Plague was ſo raging in 1348, that there died from *July* to *January* following, according to common Fame, fifty ſeven thouſand a hundred and four Perſons. It was diſmantled by a mercileſs Fire in 1580; and laſtly, it ſuffered much by the notorious Rebel *Kett* the Tanner, who pitch'd his Camp at *Muſſel-Hill* adjoining, and with a Rabble of many thouſands under his Command, committed his Outrages againſt this City; till at length he was defeated and hang'd. But notwithſtanding all theſe heavy Calamities, it's at this Day a very fair, large, populous, and well frequented City, enjoying a great Trade, and the Proſperity of it is partly owing to the *Netherlanders*, who fled over to avoid the Cruelties of the Duke of *Alva*, and the Inquiſition, and brought in the Manufacture of ſlight Stuffs, which have been wonderfully improved by the Ingenuity of the Weavers of late Years, in the making of Damaſks, Camblets, Druggets, black and white Crapes, and other things; inſomuch that it is computed Stuffs to the Value of 700000 *l.* have ſometimes been manufactured here in one Year.

This City is commodiouſly ſeated on the *Yare*, which ſevers it, but is join'd together by ſeveral Bridges, as alſo in a pleaſant Valley, and on an eaſy Aſcent, being about a Mile and a half in Length, almoſt of the like Breadth, and encompaſſed with a Wall, except where ſeated on the River, on which are many Turrets, and it has twelve Gates. The Citizens in 1583, by the Help of an Engine, convey'd Water through Pipes into the higheſt Part. Biſhop *Herbert* tranſlated the Epiſcopal See from *Thetford* hither, and built a very beautiful Cathedral in the Eaſt and lower Part of the City, in the Year 1096. It's ſaid to contain formerly fifty Parochial Churches, and now about thirty. Its other chief Structures, beſides the Cathedral, are the Biſhop's Palace, the Croſs, Houſe of Correction, made of Free-Stone, and ſo curiouſly cemented, that no Mortar is viſibly ſeen; there is alſo a large Hoſpital. A certain Author ſays, that *Norwich* may not improperly be call'd an Orchard in a City, or a City in an Orchard, by reaſon of the pleaſant Intermixture of the Houſes with Trees, ſo that the Populouſneſs of a City, and the Pleaſantneſs of the Country meet together. Two of the Churches here belong to the *Dutch* and *French* Refugees. The Duke of *Norfolk*'s Palace was a noble and magnificent Structure, when in its Glory; *Henry*, the laſt Duke of *Norfolk* but one, began to erect it anew, but not living to finiſh it, the preſent Duke has given Orders to pull it down.

Norwich was at firſt govern'd by four Bailiffs, but *Henry* IV. in 1403, incorporated it into a Mayoralty, and made it a County, whoſe Limits extend to *Eaton-Bridge*. It ſends Members to Parliament, and has Markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*; thoſe on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays* being very great, and afford plenty of Corn, live Cattle, Hogs, and all ſorts of Proviſions; together with Quantities of Leather, Yarn, Worſteds, *&c.* The Dioceſs of *Norwich* contains in it, the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, wherein are numbred one thouſand a hundred twenty one Pariſhes; and it has four Archdeacons, *viz.* thoſe of *Norwich*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Sudbury*. This City makes one of the many Titles of the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Father of the laſt Duke being created by King *Charles* II. Earl of *Norwich*.

Duſſendale is a Valley in the Neighbourhood of *Norwich*, where the *Norfolk* Rebels under *Kett* the Tanner, in the Reign of *Ed-*

ward VI. *An.* 1549, intrench'd themſelves, after they were diſlodg'd out of *Norwich*, and quitted their Camp at *Monſhold*; being mov'd thereto upon a Propheſy, that they ſhould fill it with ſlaughter'd Bodies. The Lines were theſe;

The Country Knuffs, Hob, Dick *and* Hick,
with Clubs and clouted Shoon,
Shall fill up Duſſendale,
with ſlaughter'd Bodies ſoon.

So it happen'd, for the Earl of *Warwick* ſoon after defeated them here, with a great Slaughter. That which they call'd *The Oak of Reformation*, ſtood hereabouts; a Tree, under which *Kett* pretended to adminiſter Juſtice to the People.

Within three Miles Northwards of this City, you have the Manor of *Coſſey*, or *Coſſeſly*; which, it's ſaid, extends itſelf to two and twenty Towns, which was granted by Queen *Mary* to Sir *Henry Jernegan*, in conſideration of his great and early Services to that Princeſs, and to his Heirs for ever, by Right of her Privy Seal, and by Authority of Parliament; on which Sir *Henry* built a fair Houſe, called *Coſſey-Hall*, and is now the Seat of his Deſcendant Sir *Francis Jernegan*, Baronet. This was that Sir *Henry Jernegan*, who took Sir *Thomas Wyat* Priſoner; and who, beſides the honorary Places of being a Privy Counſellor, and Lieutenant of the County of *Kent*, was Maſter of the Horſe, Captain of the Guards, and Vice-Chamberlain to that Queen. We may add in this Place, that they have a Tradition in this Family, which is very ancient, and which is made to be of *Daniſh* Extract before the Conqueſt; that one of them commanding a Party in the Emperor's Service, and a Diſpute ariſing what Signal ſhould be given for the two Armies to join and engage the Infidels, the ſaid Gentleman being a Sportſman, propoſed to whiſtle off one of his Hawks; by which Stratagem, and his gallant Behaviour, the Emperor gave him for his Creſt, *a Faulcon iſſuing out of an Imperial Crown.*

But to return; *Higham* is a pretty large Town, near *Norwich*; the Place is chiefly inhabited by Tanners, who have their Houſes by the Side of the River on which it is ſeated.

The *Yare*, which is increaſed with other Waters, and abounds with the Fiſh call'd *Ruffe*, having paſſed by *Claxton*, reaches *Redeham*, a Village that has its Name from the *Reeds* growing thereabouts. *Lothbrock*, the *Dane*, while he was Hawking, being driven by a ſudden Storm from his own Coaſt, landed here, and was kindly entertained at King *Edmond*'s Court at *Caſtor*, till murdered by the King's Falconer; his Sons, upon the News, though the Murderer was puniſh'd according to his Deſerts, landed with twenty thouſand Men, to revenge their Father's Death, ravag'd the whole Kingdom of the *Eaſt-Angles*, and in 870, barbarouſly murder'd the King.

The *Yare* being now come near the Sea, turns to the South and forms a Languet of Land, waſhed by the Sea on one Side, and by itſelf on the other, in which Slip *Yarmouth* ſtands, upon an even Shore. It's in *Saxon* call'd *Garmuth*, and *Jiermuth*, i. e. *the Mouth of the Garienis*, over which it has a Draw-Bridge; and though almoſt ſurrounded with Water, except to the North, where it is joined to the Continent, yet it is begirt with a ſtrong Wall, upon which, beſides its Towers towards the Eaſt, which face the Sea, it has a Mount, upon which Cannon Shot command the Sea. It ſeems to have had its Riſe from the Ruins of old *Garianonum*, now *Burgh-Caſtle* in *Suffolk*, ſcarce two Miles diſtant from the oppoſite Bank of *Garienis*, from which it had its Name; and that its neighbouring Village *Caſtor*, heretofore the Seat of the famous Sir *John Falſtaff*, was one of the *Roman* Caſtles at the Mouth of the *Yare*. When the old *Garianonum* fell to decay, the *Saxon Cerdic* landed here, from him called *Cirdic Sand*, or *Cerdic Shore*, and after many Ravages ſailed away, and eſtabliſhed the Weſt *Saxon* Kingdom. The *Saxons* not long after built *Yarmouth*, on the Weſt Side of the River, but diſliking the Situation, fixed it where it is; and the Townſmen having walled it, about the Year 1340, it grew ſo powerful, that they had often Sea Fights with *Leſtoff* and the *Cinque Ports*, perhaps becauſe debarr'd of their Privileges; but being curb'd by the Royal Authority, and viſited by a deſtructive Plague, they were brought low, and took up with the Herring Fiſhery. They were incorporated by *Henry* IV. under two Bailiffs, enjoying ſeveral Privileges, as ſending Burgeſſes to Parliament, *&c.* and having a Market on *Saturdays*, affording plenty of Fiſh, Corn, and other Neceſſaries; but their Herring Fiſhery is their main Support, and they cure great Quantities of red Herrings, which are called *Yarmouth Capons*; and they have a conſiderable Fiſhery of Mackrel in the Spring; beſides which, they apply themſelves much to the Coal Trade. Here is only one Pariſh Church, but very fair, beautified with a lofty Spire, and ſo large, that it ſerves for two Miniſters: They have been at a vaſt Charge from Time to Time to keep their Harbour open, from the Violence of the Sea, which to do Juſtice, and make Amends for what it has ſwallow'd up on this Coaſt, has here heaped up Sands, and made 'em a little Iſland. This Place never became a Title of Honour, till King *Charles* II. created Sir *Robert Paſton*, Baron *Paſton* and Viſcount *Yarmouth* in 1673, and finally Earl of *Yarmouth*, on the thirtieth of *July* 1679; in which Honour he was ſucceeded by his Son *William* the preſent Earl in 1682.

The *Thyrn* which empties itſelf at this Mouth with the *Yare*, whoſe Spring-Head is near *Holt*, a well frequented Market Town on *Saturdays*, but ſome Years paſt miſerably conſum'd

ſam'd by Fire; and running, as it were, in a parallel Line with the *Yare*, at about five Miles Diſtance, paſſes by *Blickling*, ſometime the Seat of the *Bullens*, and the native Place of Queen *Anne Bollen*; it afterwards paſſed to the *Cleres*, and then to the *Hobarts*, who now enjoy it. It next viſits *Aileſham*, inhabited by Knitters, both Men, Women, and Children, and it has a pretty good Market on *Saturdays*. *Faſham*, *Foulſham*, or *Fulcham*, to the Weſt of *Ailſham*, ſeated on a Common, is a pretty conſiderable Town, that has a ſmall Market on *Tueſdays*. The Manor has paſſed through ſeveral Hands to the Lords *Morley*, the *Hunts*, *Aſhleys*, &c. There is a Tomb-Stone in the Church-yard, with ſo odd an Inſcription, that we cannot pretend to explain it.

A little to the South Weſt of it lies *Caſton*, that has a well frequented Market on *Tueſdays*. And to the Eaſt of it *Worſted*, in a Flat, and of Note for its Worſteds, firſt made here: It has a ſmall Market on *Saturdays*. A Brazen Hand is carry'd before the Steward of the Demeſne of *Caſton*, for what Reaſon we know not; and there is a Bridge over the *Bure*.

Oxnead is at a ſmall Diſtance to the South of *Aileſham*; there were ſeveral Urns found in *Brampton-Field*, hard by *Oxnead-Park*, in 1667, which were careleſly broke by the Workmen in digging: None of the Pots were above three Quarters of a Yard in the Ground; by which it appear'd that the Earth in all this Time had little vary'd its Surface, though the Ground had been plow'd to the utmoſt Memory of Man; whereby it may be alſo conjectur'd, that this has not been Woodland, as ſome conceive all this Part to have been. Thoſe of the larger ſort, ſuch as had Coverings, were found with their Mouths upwards, but great Numbers of the others with their Mouths downwards; and were probably ſuch as were not to be open'd again, to receive the Aſhes of any other Perſon. Some had Inſcriptions, and thoſe were of the larger Sort, which were upon the reverted Verges of them; NUON being upon very many of them; only upon the Inſide of the Bottom of a ſmall Pan-like Veſſel, were legibly ſet down in emboſſed Letters, CRACUNA. F. which might imply *Cracuna Figuli*, or the Name of the Manufactor. There was a ſilver *Denarius* found in one of them, with the Head of *Diva Fauſtina*, on the Obverſe Side, and on the Reverſe the Figure of the Emperor and Empreſs, joining their Right Hands, with this Inſcription, *Concordia*. There were alſo found ſome Pieces of Glaſs and finer Veſſels, which might contain ſuch Liquors as they often bury'd in, or by, the Urns. Some Perſons digging about three Quarters of a Yard deep, at a little Diſtance from the Urn Places, in hopes of ſome Treaſure, fell upon an obſervable Piece of Work, that was ſquare, about two Yards and a Quarter on each Side; the Wall, or outward Part, a Foot thick, and of a red Colour, ſolid, without any Mortar or Cement, but of a whole Piece; ſo that it ſeem'd to be fram'd and burnt in the ſame Place where it was found. There were in this kind of Brick-Work thirty two Holes, about two Inches and a half Diameter, and two above a Quarter of a Circle in the Eaſt and Weſt Sides; two Pots, with their Mouths downwards, were placed on two of theſe Holes: On the Eaſt Side the Work was found to be hollow below, and much Water below them. The upper Part of the Work being broke and open'd, they found a Floor about two Foot below, and then digging on, three Floors ſucceſſively under one another, at the Diſtance of a Foot and a half; the Stones being of a ſlaty Subſtance. In theſe Partitions they found ſome Pots, which the Workmen could not avoid breaking; and in the laſt but one, a large one was found of a very narrow Mouth, ſhort Ears, of the Capacity of fourteen Pints, which lay in an inclining Poſture, cloſe by, and ſomewhat under a kind of Arch in the ſolid Wall, and with much Care taken up whole, almoſt full of Water, clean, and without Smell, and inſipid; which being pour'd out, there ſtill remain'd in the Pot a great Lump of a heavy, cruſty Subſtance: What Work this was is hard to conjecture; we find indeed in *Gruter*, ſome Monuments of the Dead had divers Holes ſucceſſively, to let in the Aſhes of their Relations; but Holes in ſuch great Numbers to that Intent, have ſcarcely been met with any where. Urns have alſo been found in the laſt Age, at *Buxton*, not a Mile off, that had no ſmall Variety in their Magnitude, Figure, Colour, Poſture, *&c.*

But to keep to the *Thyrn*; it runs next by the ruin'd Monaſtery of St. *Bennet* in the *Holm*, built by *Canutus*, and made ſo ſtrong, that the Conqueror could not get Poſſeſſion of it, till betray'd by a Monk, on Condition he ſhould be made Abbot, which he agreed to, and then ſoon hang'd him for a Traitor. From hence it glides by *Ludham*, heretofore a Seat of the Biſhops of *Norwich*, and *Clipſby*, and ſo ſoon joining the *Yare*, forms a Peninſula called the *Flegg*, in which are about thirteen Villages ending in *By*, a *Saxon* Word, ſignifying a Village or dwelling Place.

The Shore, from the *Yare's* Mouth, running almoſt directly North to *Winterton*, whoſe neighbouring Fields are by many reputed the fatteſt and looſeſt in the Kingdom, preſently turns Weſtward, without any conſiderable juttings out into the Sea, as far as *Eccles*, almoſt ſwallow'd by it. In this Neighbourhood is *Hickling*, ſeated in a marſhy Ground, and is to be mention'd as it is a Market Town, though not conſiderable: Then the Shore mounts higher, and paſſes by *Bronholm* Monaſtery, a little inland from which

which is *Northwalſham*, in a Level, a fine Market Town, whoſe Market is kept on *Thurſdays*, well ſupply'd with Corn, Fleſh, and other Commodities. *Waxham*, a little to the North East of *Hickling*, and the Seat of the *Woodhouſes*, is to be remember'd, becauſe Sir *William Woodhouſe*, the Founder of the Family, and Jeſter to King *James* I. was the firſt Perſon that erected Duck-Decoys among 'em. He, from a large Pond, encompaſſed with Reeds on one Side, drew a long Canal, very narrow at the further end, and keeping certain Ducks therein, taught them to draw in others; theſe fly up and down the Country, and joining with Flocks of their own Kind, bring 'em into the Pond, and by Degrees lead 'em into the Canal, ſpread over with Nets; and when they have ſwam a little Way therein, a train'd Dog drives 'em up to the end of the Net, where the Tame driving behind the Wild, and the Wild riſing, are taken in the Nets. Then the Shore proceeds not far from *Gimmingham*, where they ſtill retain the ancient Tenure in *Socage*, paying no Rent, but ſo many Days Labour; and then along by *Cromere*, a maritime Town, well frequented by Fiſhermen and Hoymen, and has a ſmall Market, but the Place is much decay'd, and eat up by the ſalt Waves, there having been formerly two Churches, one of which, with ſeveral Houſes, lie bury'd in the Sea. *Greſham* is not far from hence; and Weſt of it, at a ſmall Diſtance from the Main, you have *Mundeſley*, where monſtrous Bones have been found petrify'd ſome Years ago.

The Shore from *Cromer* runs to *Wauburn-Hope*, once a Market Town; and ſo was *Clay* near it, almoſt encompaſſed with Waters, and memorable in the Year 1406, for the intercepting of the Prince of *Scotland*, in his Paſſage for *France*, by the Seamen of the Place, who ſent him to *Henry* IV. *Blakeney*, over againſt it, on the other Bank of the Rivulet, had in Times paſt a famous College of *Carmelites*. The Coaſt lies lower from *Wauburne* to the little Promontory of St. *Edmond*, being interſected by many Rivulets, and with much Difficulty ſecured from the Sea by Sand-heaps called Meales.

Walſingham, about four Miles off, and more inward, was in former times much renowned for its College of *Canons*, and as much frequented by Pilgrims, to our Lady's Chapel, where there were two Wells of continual ſpringing Water, call'd *the Virgin* Mary's *Wells*, which now are had in ſmall Eſteem. It was formerly of Note for its good Saffron. It has a Market on *Fridays*, indifferently well furniſh'd with Proviſions. His preſent Majeſty, in *April* 1722, was pleaſed to create *Madam de Schulenburgh*, Niece to the Dutcheſs of *Kendal*, Baroneſs of *Aldborough*, and Counteſs of *Walſingham*. We might have obſerv'd before, that the ſo much ador'd Image of our Lady of *Walſingham*, in the thirtieth of *Henry* VIII. was carry'd by *Cromwel* to *Chelſey*, where he took Care to have it burnt. Near to *Walſingham*, on the Sea Shore, ſtands *Brancaſter*, a ſmall Country Town, raiſed out of the Ruins of the ancient *Brannodunum*, a Place of good Account in the *Roman* Times, where they had a Garriſon of *Dalmatian* Horſe, under the Count of the *Saxon* Shore; their Coins have been found here, and you have ſtill the plain Remains of a *Roman* Camp: The Place was proper for a Garriſon, for the Shore at the neighbouring Chapel of St. *Edmond*, and at *Hunſtanton*, begins now to turn in to the Southward, and forms a large Bay, much expoſed to Pirates, and receives ſeveral Rivers. St. *Edmond* the King reſided near a whole Year at *Hunſtanton*, endeavouring to learn *David*'s Pſalms by Heart, and the Book was preſerv'd by the Monks of *Bury*, till the general Diſſolution; the Place is likewiſe to be remember'd for having been the Seat of the famous Family of *le Strange*. *Burnham Market* is ſomewhat to the Eaſtward of *Hunſtanton*, its Market being kept on *Saturdays*; and in its Neighbourhood is *Holkham*, the Seat and Eſtate of the famous chief Juſtice *Coke*, and his Deſcendants. *Wells* near *Holkham* is now a ſmall Village, but a Century or two ago a no mean Market Town, yet has ſome Accommodations for Travellers, eſpecially of Fiſh, as ſtanding on the Sea Shore. Further ſouthward on the Sea Coaſt, is *Ingleſthorp*, which has its Name probably from the Rivulet *Ingol*, that falls there into the Sea, and not from one *Ingulph*, we know not whom. *Snetſham* on this Coaſt, and a ſmall Inlet of the Sea, has a very conſiderable Market on *Fridays*; and *Sharnburn* in this Neighbourhood is noted for being the Place where *Felix* the *Burgundian* brought theſe *Eaſt-Angles* to the Chriſtian Faith, and erected a Church for Divine Worſhip. It is alſo remarkable, that *Edwin* the *Dane*, who marry'd the Heireſs of *Thoke*, and was Lord of this Place at the coming in of the *Normans*, had upon a fair hearing Sentence given in his Favour by the Conqueror himſelf, againſt *Warren*, on whom he had beſtow'd it; *Edwin*'s Plea being, that he had not been in Arms againſt the King.

The Bay hereabouts is called the *Waſhes*, and *Lynn*, called by *Spelman*, *Len*, from *Len*, in *Saxon*, a Farm or Tenure in Fee, is ſeated upon it, where the greater *Ouſe* enters the Ocean. The Townſmen affirm, that King *John* granted them a Mayor, with a Sword to be carry'd before him, with a Silver gilt Cup, which they have to this Day. Others aſſert, he only granted them a Provoſt, and that they had their Mayor from *Henry* III. for their good Service againſt the Barons in the Iſle of *Ely*; and that the Sword might probably be given them by *Henry* VIII. but others contend ſtiffly that they had the Sword from King *John*, and that the Mayors

them-

themſelves have carry'd it before *Henry* VI. *Edward* IV. and *Henry* VII. This Town which aroſe from the Ruins of a more ancient one, called ſtill *Old Lynn*, in *Marſhland* over againſt it, belonged to the Biſhops of *Norwich*, and was called *Biſhops Lynne*, but came into the King's Hands by Exchange, who granted them ſeveral Privileges in changing their Burgeſſes into Aldermen; and their Charter expreſly ſays, he granted them a Sword to be carry'd before the Mayor. This Town has a very large Church, with a high Spire; has no freſh Water Springs, but is ſupply'd by a River from *Greywood*, by the Help of Engines and Conduits, and partly by Water in leaden Pipes from *Middleton* and *Mintlin*. It is well inhabited by Merchants and Tradeſmen, and enjoys a good Trade, being very commodiouſly ſituated for Traffick and Commerce, having ſeveral navigable Rivers falling into its Harbour from eight ſeveral Counties, by which divers capital Cities and Towns are ſerv'd with all ſorts of heavy Commodities, imported from beyond Sea hither; and from theſe Parts great Quantities of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Coal, Seed, *&c.* are brought down theſe Rivers, whereby a great foreign and inland Trade is maintain'd, the Breed of Seamen increaſed, and the Cuſtoms and Revenues much advanced; though it muſt at the ſame Time be own'd, that the Port is liable to ſome Dangers and Inconveniences from the Sands, *&c.* The Town-Houſe, commonly called *Trinity-Hall*, is a good auguſt and ancient Building; and of the two Market Places, one of them is exceedingly ſpacious, and moſt beautifully built. They had a great many Religious Houſes heretofore in this Town, and the *Jews* in 1190, on the Account of a Convert, ſuffer'd much here by the Sailors. The Inhabitants in 1643, maintain'd a Siege for three Weeks againſt the Parliament's Army, under the Earl of *Mancheſter*, and then for want of Relief, ſurrender'd on the beſt Terms they could. Its Markets are kept on *Tueſdays* and *Saturdays*; it ſends Members to Parliament, and has been call'd *Lyn-Regis* ever ſince it came into the Poſſeſſion of *Henry* VIII. of which the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* is Baron, and his eldeſt Son, in *May* 1723, was called to the Houſe of Lords, by the Title of Lord *Lynn*.

Merſhland, a Peninſula, over againſt *Lynn*, on the other Side of the River, as being almoſt ſurrounded with navigable Rivers, and an Arm of the Sea, is a low, marſhy Tract, ſo cut with Dykes, *&c.* that they have no leſs than a hundred and eleven Bridges, the whole in the wideſt Part being but ten Miles over, conſiſting of thirty thouſand Acres. It is an exceeding fat Soil, fitter for Paſture than Corn, breeding abundance of Cattle; ſo that at *Tilney-ſmith*, not above two Miles over, there feed many thouſand Sheep, beſide the Paſture of larger Cattle, belonging to the ſeven Villages there. The Land indeed ſeems to have been recover'd from the Sea, and the Sea has not been wanting in Attempts to get it again, and has done the Inhabitants prodigious Damages, till within a few Years they have, in the moſt dangerous and weakeſt Parts, built a ſubſtantial Brick Wall, with Earth to reſiſt the Tides. The Towns of chiefeſt Note here are *Walpole*, *Walſoken*, and *Tilney*, all of them furniſh'd with fair Churches. *Walpole* in *May* 1723, was erected into a Title of Honour, his Majeſty having been pleaſed to create *Robert Walpole*, Junior, Eſq; eldeſt Son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and then Secretary of State, Baron *Walpole* of *Walpole*; though *Walpole* is the Eſtate of —— *Coney*, Eſq;

We move now ſomewhat to the more inward Parts of the County, and viſit *Seching*, ſeated on a River navigable for ſmall Veſſels, and among rich Paſture for Cattle: It has a Market every *Tueſday* Fortnight, very conſiderable for fat Bullocks, and much reſorted to by Butchers from ſeveral Counties, to buy them. *Stow Bardolph* is more Southerly, ſometime the Seat of the *Hares*; and *Downham* ſtands low on the *Ouſe*, over which it has a Bridge, and has a Market on *Saturdays*, of a very ancient Date, for it is confirm'd by *Edward* the Confeſſor.

About three Miles to the North of *Lynn*, is *Caſtleriſing*, on a high Hill, vying with that of *Norwich*; it was formerly the Seat of the *Albenys*, afterwards of *Monthault*, ſuppoſed to have been fortified by the *Normans*. The *Romans* ſeem to have had ſomething of a Fortification here, the Shore being much expoſed to Pyracies; and a Coin of *Conſtantine* has been dug up near. The Caſtle is gone to Ruin; yet the Town is a Corporation; and though its Market is diſuſed, yet it ſends Members to Parliament, and is governed by a Mayor and twelve Aldermen. *Henry Howard*, Brother to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, was in the twenty firſt of *Charles* II. created Baron of *Caſtleriſing*, and about three Years after, Earl of *Norwich*, and the Title is now in his Grandſon *Thomas*, the preſent Duke of *Norfolk*; which noble Family has built a very fair Alms-Houſe here, for the Relief of four and twenty poor Widows, and a Governeſs, with a large Allowance for their Maintenance. *North* and *South Wotton*, in the Neighbourhood of *Caſtleriſing*, are memorable for that the ancient *Norman* Uſage, that all Teſtaments ſhould paſs before the Curate or Vicar of every Pariſh, is kept up in them to this Time; for the Parſons here have the Probate of all Teſtaments in their ſeveral Pariſhes, as have alſo the Parſons of *Caſtleriſing* and *Ryden* in this County. *Fahenham*, ſeated on a Hill, and to the Eaſt of *Caſtleriſing*, hath nothing memorable, but that it has a good Market on *Thurſdays*. *Caſtle-Acre*, to the South of *Caſleriſing*, formerly belonged to the Earls of *War-*

Warren, but is now in Ruins. *East-Dereham*, to the Eastward of *Gastle-Acre*, is well seated, and is a considerable large Town, having many Hamlets belonging to it, and its Market on *Fridays* is well served with Provisions, and abounds in Woollen Yarn. *Market-Dereham*, for so it is also call'd, has not long since been almost burnt down to the Ground, but is now rebuilt to a fair Town; and *Hingham*, another Market Town not far from it, has had both the same Fate and the same Remedy. *Elmham* is about four Miles North from *East-Dereham*; about this Place, some Years ago, were taken up out of the Ground, having been bury'd near a Foot and a half Deep, almost two hundred *Roman* Urns, with Bones therein: It's very probable this was a *Roman* Station, and that those Urns contain'd the Ashes of some eminent Persons, taken off by some contagious Distemper. *Narford* is in the Neighbourhood of *Castle-Acre*, the Seat and Estate of Sir *Andrew Fountain*, Vice Chamberlain to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, so famous for his great Knowledge in Medals and other Curiosities. *Neirborough* is hard by, and of Note for a strong and ancient military Entrenchment upon a high Hill, very conveniently situated for the Defence of the neighbouring Country; there has been a military Fosse from hence to *Oxburgh*, though now levelled in some Places; Men's Bones have been dug up here in great Abundance, and some Pieces of old Armour. *Swafham*, a little Eastward on a Hill, is a large and well built Town, full of Inns and Shops, and drives a good Trade; its Market on *Saturdays* is well supply'd with Corn, and other Provisions, and is esteem'd one of the chiefest in the County. *Bradenham* is in this Quarter, from which *Thomas Windsor*, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. had the Title of Lord *Windsor* of *Bradenham*; and *Icborough* which *Talbot* takes to be the *Iciani* of *Antoninus*. *Watton*, a long Town, having an indifferent Market on *Wednesdays*, and stored with Inns, stands somewhat South West of *Swafham*; and some four Miles from *Icborough*, above-mention'd, lies *Weeting* near *Brandon Ferry*, wherein is an old wasted Castle, moated round; and there is a Hill at a Mile Distance to the East, with certain small Trenches, or ancient Fortifications, called *Gimes-Graves*, concerning which there is even no Tradition left. A Bank or Ditch arises on the West Side of it, from the Edge of the Fen, which passing on for some Miles parts the Bounds of *Weeting* from *Wilton* and *Feltwell*, and is nam'd the *Foss*. You have a fine green Way in *Weeting* Fields, call'd *Walsingham* Way, which was that of the Pilgrims to the Lady of *Walsingham*. And about a Mile to the North of the Town, you have another like it, from *Hockland Wilton*, upon which are two stump Stone Crosses, supposed to be placed there for the Direction of Pilgrims.

The Circumference of *Norfolk*, which is two hundred and forty Miles, as aforesaid, has about one Million and a hundred and forty eight thousand Acres; and Houses, forty seven thousand one hundred and eighty; the Towns are one and thirty, and the Parishes six hundred and sixty.

This County has given Titles of Honour to both Sexes; though it does not appear that any had it before the Conquest, nor till some few Years after.

1075, *Ralph de Wayer*, or *Waer*, was made Earl of *Norfolk*; he was a *French Briton*, and conspiring with others to dethrone the Conqueror, he fled to *Denmark*, and at last taking the Cross upon him, with *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, against the *Turks*, died there.

* * * *

1135, *Hugh Bigod*, or *Bigot*, the Son of a *Norman*, a great Instrument to advance King *Stephen* to the Throne, and afterwards a Stickler for young *Henry* against *Henry* II. his Father, but dying in the Holy Land, that Prince seiz'd upon all his Treasure.

1177, *Roger Bigot*, who siding with the Barons against King *John*, was excommunicated by the Pope, and died 5 *Hen.* III

1221, *Hugh Bigot* his Son.

1225, *Roger Bigot*; he was with *Henry* III. in *Gascoigne*, and apologizing for *Ros* a Baron, and the King calling him a Traitor, he answered with a stern Aspect, he ly'd, and that he never was nor would be so; adding, *if you do nothing but what the Law warrants, you can do no harm: Yes*, quoth the King, *I can thresh your Corn, sell it, and so humble you.* To which the Earl reply'd, *If you do it, I'll send you the Heads of the Threshers.* But this Heat being pacify'd, he died in the thirty fourth of that King, without Issue.

1270, *Roger Bigot*, Nephew to the last, who first sided with and afterwards against the Barons, he died in 1305.

1305, *Roger Bigot*, succeeded his Father; he opposed a Levy demanded for *Flanders* by *Edward* I. and was more than once at ill Terms with the King.

1312, *Thomas de Brotherton*, eldest Son of *Edward* I. by his second Wife, Earl of *Norfolk*.

1398, *Margaret*, the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas de Brotherton*; she was in the twenty first of *Richard* II. created Dutchess of *Norfolk*.

1399, *Thomas*, Lord *Mowbray*, Son of the Lady *Margaret*, Duke of *Norfolk*;

Coke

Coke ſays, he was the firſt Earl Marſhal; but having a Quarrel with *Henry* of *Bolingbroke*, afterwards King, he died in Exile in 1400, and his eldeſt Son *Thomas* had only the Title of Earl of *Nottingham*; but his younger Brother in

1427, *John Mowbray*, was reſtored Duke of *Norfolk*, in the firſt of *Henry* VI.

1434, *John Mowbray* ſucceeded his Father, a great Pilgrim and Devotee.

1461, *John Mowbray* his Son; he died without Male Iſſue in the fifteenth of *Edward* IV.

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1475, *Richard Plantagenet*, ſecond Son of *Edward* IV. marrying *Anne*, ſole Daughter and Heir of the laſt Duke, was Duke of *York* and *Norfolk*; but being murder'd by his Uncle *Richard*, and dying iſſueleſs, the Inheritance of the *Mowbrays* went to the *Howards* and *Berkleys*, in reſpect of *Margaret* and *Iſabel*, Daughters to *Thomas Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*.

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1483, *John*, Lord *Howard*, Duke, and ſo created by *Richard* III. with whom he loſt his Life at *Boſworth Field*, in 1485.

1513, *Thomas Howard*, Lord Treaſurer and Admiral; this was he who routed the *Scots* Army at the famous Battel of *Floddenfield*, where *James* IV. was ſlain; he being then Earl of *Surrey*.

1524, *Thomas Howard*, who after many ſignal Services, performed for his King and Country, was, upon ſome Jealouſies more than real Facts, attainted in Parliament; and though his Son the Earl of *Surrey* was beheaded, the Duke, by Reaſon of the Death of *Henry* VIII. eſcaped, however, he remain'd a Priſoner till Queen *Mary*'s Days, who releaſed and reſtored him.

554, *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, his Grandſon, who for endeavouring to marry *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, was beheaded in the fifteenth of Queen *Elizabeth*. He was, on the Account of his large Fortune, reputed at that Time to be the greateſt Subject in *Europe*.

1604, *Thomas Howard*, Grandſon to *Thomas* aforeſaid, Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, to prevent the Alienation of his Honour from his Family, obtain'd to be created Earl of *Norfolk*; it being unuſual at that Time, as we have ſeen it ſince, to make the ſame Place or Country, a Title of Nobility to two different Perſons. This Lord was a great Vertuoſo.

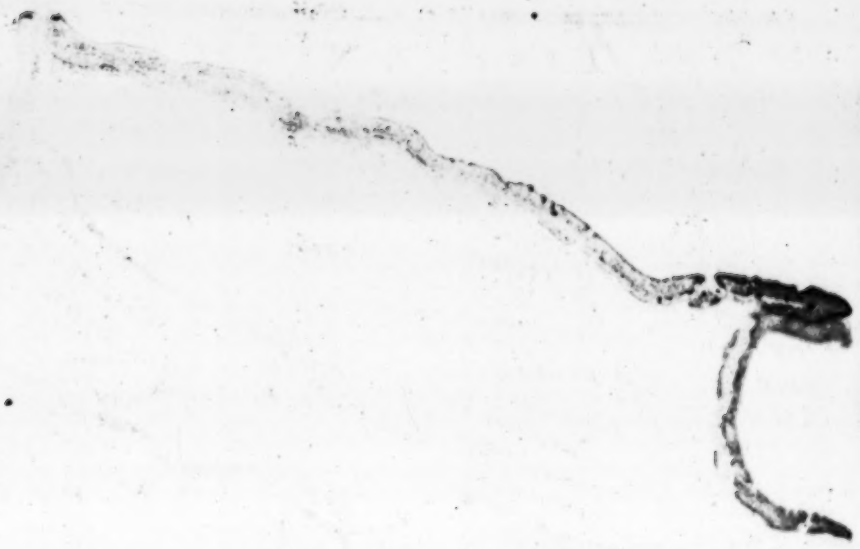
1646, *Henry Howard*, Son and Heir of *Thomas*.

1652, *Thomas Howard*, Son and Heir of *Henry*, reſtored to the Dutchy of *Norfolk* in the thirteenth of *Charles* II. by Act of Parliament. He died unmarry'd at *Padua*.

1678, *Henry Howard*, Brother and Heir of *Thomas*, Earl Marſhal of *England*.

1683, *Henry Howard*, Son and Heir of *Henry*, ſucceeded his Father, and died without Iſſue.

1701, *Thomas Howard*, eldeſt Son of the Lord *Thomas Howard*, younger Brother of the laſt mention'd *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*, ſucceeded his Uncle in his Honouts; who being the firſt in our Liſt of Peers, and next to the Royal Blood, his Titles run thus: The moſt high, puiſſant, and noble Prince, *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marſhal, and Hereditary Earl Marſhal of *England*; Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, *Norfolk*, and *Norwich*; Baron *Howard* of *Mowbray*, *Segrave*, *Brewſe* of *Gower*, *Fitz-Allen*, *Warren*, *Clun*, *Oſwaldſtry*, *Maltravers*, *Greyſtock*, *Furnival*, *Verdon*, *Lovetot*, *Strange* of *Blackmere*, and *Howard* of *Caſtle-Riſing*.



Saxon Coins




First Meridian from Lond.
15
30
45
P. OF LINCOLN SH.
HOLLAND.
Holbeach Ch.
Crowland
Newton
Lexington
Wisbeach
St Mary's
High Fenn
Thorney Fenn A.
Blakirk Drain
Thorney Ab.
Walderse Fenn
Coldham
Popham
Eau
Old Ouse
MERSHLAND.
PART OF
Downham
Hellgay
Stoke Ferry
P. OF NORTHAMPTON SH.
Peterborough
Elderneal
Wittlesey Dyke
Wittlesey Meer
Ramsey
Chatteres
Erith
St. Ives
HUNTINGDON
HUNTINGDON S.
P. of Ouse R.
Fenny Stanton
Conington
Elsworth
Papworth A.
Papworth Madingley
S. Neots
Caxton
Longstow
Bourne
Toyse
Kingston
Harlston
Walton
Shelford
Wilbraham
Balsham
Abington
Horse Heath
Lynton
Haveril
Stour R.
P. OF ESSEX.
P. of Suffolk
NORFOLK.
Southery
Reads Fenn
Moore
Meypole
Thetford
Upware
Streatham
Audrey
Soham
Comon
Mildenhall
Berton
Ely
Old Bedford R.
Thurlow Dr.
Moneden
Chatteris
Downham
Quant R.
Isleham
Fordham
Burnwell
Landwade
Badlingham
to Bury
Rennet
Kenford
Catlidge
Burrough
Carlton
Westley
Willingham
Weston Colvill
Sturbridge
CAMBRIDG
University
Cottenham
Bourne
Toyse
Caxton
Longstow
Walton
Barley
Royston
Baldock
Barkway
P. OF HERTFORD SH.
P. OF BEDFORD SHIRE
A. Wisbeach Hu.
B. Wichford
C. Papworth
D. N. Stow
E. Chesterton
F. Wether
G. Stow
H. Armingford
I. Triplow
K. Witlesford
L. Chilford
M. Flendish
N. Radfield
O. Stane
P. Cheveley
Q. Staplehoo
0 5 10
English Miles
CAMBRIDG-SHIRE
By H. Moll Geographer.



CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

THE old *Saxons* called this County *Grentbrigscire*, that is, *Grant Bridge* Shire. It ſtretches lengthways to the North, borders upon *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* that are on the Eaſt of it; as *Eſſex* and *Hertfordſhire* lie on the South; *Bedford* and Part of *Huntington* Shires on the Weſt, and *Huntingdon* and *Lincoln* Shires on the North of it. It's about five and thirty Miles in Length, twenty in Breadth, and its Circumference is about an hundred and thirty Miles.

The Soil of this Shire is different, and not reputed over fertile; the lower or Southern Part being Champaign, is pretty fruitful, well manured, furniſhed with fair Meadows and Paſtures, and bears excellent Corn and Barley, of which they make great Store of Malt, which the Inhabitants vend to *London* and other Parts to their great Advantage: They gather good Store of Saffron here, which, it ſeems, is the deareſt Commodity the Kingdom produces. The upper or Northern Part is fenny, by reaſon of the overflowing of ſeveral Rivers, and principally the *Ouſe*, which as it were forms ſo many Iſles, called the *Iſle of Ely*, which Part is not ſo pleaſant and healthful as the Southern; but it makes it up by its Paſtures for the grazing of Cattel; and it is obſerved, that when the Grounds are not overflowed in the Winter Seaſon, the Summer Crops are not ſo good; for the Waters not only fatten the Earth, but kill the Weeds, which theſe Grounds are much ſubject to produce; in which alſo great Store of Willows grow, by which the Inhabitants reap good Profit, in making Baſkets, *&c.* We are here farther to obſerve in general, that this County has of late Years two very conſiderable Improvements of its Soil and Air; the firſt by planting great Quantities of *Saintfoin*, which is brought from foreign Parts, and thrives only in very dry and barren Ground; the ſecond, by draining the Fens in the *Iſle of Ely*, a Work that was indeed carried on at a vaſt Expence, but has at laſt turned to double Account, both by gaining much Ground, and mending the reſt, and alſo in refining and clearing the Air of this Country.

Erming-Street, the *Roman* High-way, runs along the Weſt ſide of the lower Part, and brings you directly to *Huntington* by *Royſton*, lying partly in *Hertfordſhire* and partly in this County, and likewiſe through *Caxton*, that has a ſmall Market on *Tueſdays*: Neither is *Gamlinghay* afar off, a long time the Eſtate of the *St. Georges* who lived at *Hatley*, which from them was called *Hatley St. George*, the laſt of whom, as we take it, was Sir *Henry St. George* Knight, Garter principal King at Arms.

A little River there is more Eaſtward, running through the Middle of this Part from South to North, to mix with the *Ouſe*; it ſprings at *Aſhwel*, and with many Windings paſſes by *Shengay*, which gives the Title of Baron to the illuſtrious *Edward* Earl of *Orford*; it was formerly a Commandery of the Knights Templars, given them in 1130.

Wimple is but a little way off, in the laſt Age the Seat of the *Chicheleys*, after that of the Earl of *Radnor*, and now of the Lord *Harley*, by the Marriage of the Heireſs of *John* late Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and *Burne-Caſtle*, anciently the Barony of the *Picots*, *Peverils* and *Peches*, who gave it to the Crown: It was in the Reign of *Henry* III. during the Barons Wars, burnt down. You have *Trumpington* near the ſame River, where in a Place called *Dam-Hill*, *Roman* Urns, Pateras, and other Antiquities have been diſcovered.

There has been ſome Uncertainty concerning the Name of this River; ſome would have it to be *Grant*, but others more properly *Cam*, which in *Britiſh* ſignifies *crooked*, and the rather, becauſe the old *Camboritum* of *Antoninus* ſtood upon it, which imports a *Ford over* Cam. The *Saxons* called it *Grantceaſter*, and we *Cambridge*. The Air here, by reaſon of the adjoining Fens, is not reckoned the moſt healthful. The Town is ſeparated by the River into two unequal Parts, that are joined by a Bridge. It is a Place of great Antiquity, and ſome write, that in the Year 141 ſeveral Scholars were baptized here, and began to preach the Goſpel amongſt the *Britons*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Adrian*; but when the *Picts*, *Scots*, and *Saxons* had laid all things waſte, this lay deſolate with the reſt, till at length the *Saxons* being civilized, *Sigilbert* the firſt Chriſtian King of the *Eaſt-Saxons* eſtabliſh'd ſeveral Schools here, though they afterwards felt the heavy Hands of the mercileſs *Danes*; but when the *Normans* became Maſters, the Place grew by degrees to a famous Univerſity, to which his preſent Majeſty has been a bountiful Benefactor, in conferring upon it the famous Library of Dr. *Moor*, late Biſhop of *Ely*, which coſt about 6000 *l.*

Cambridge is now beautified and adorned with ſixteen magnificent Colleges and Halls, having learned Profeſſors in all commendable Arts and Sciences; and the Government of it is by a Chancellor, who is the Duke of *Somerſet*, Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, Regiſters, *&c.* It had the Privilege in the Reign of *Charles* II. of ſending two Repreſentatives to Parliament; and as by the Act of Queen *Anne*, every Member elected to Parliament ſhould be obliged to have a real and viſible Eſtate of 300 *l. per Annum*, this, as well as the other Univerſity, was exempted from that Qualification.

As for the Colleges and Halls, *Peter-Houſe* has the Preference for Antiquity; the Foundation of it was laid about the Year 1257, near St. *Peter*'s Church, from which it ſeems to have had its Name, by *Hugh Balſham* then Prior, after Biſhop of *Ely*, and endowed in 1284 for a Maſter, fourteen Fellows, *&c.*

Clare-Hall is the next, founded in 1340 by *Richard Badew*, with the Aſſiſtance of *Elizabeth Clare* Counteſs of *Ulſter*. *Badew* before this had erected *Univerſity-Hall*, wherein the Students bore their own Expence for ſixteen Years, till it was burnt down, and then with the Help of the ſaid noble Lady he rebuilt and endowed it. It has been of late Years new built, and is one of the neateſt and moſt uniform Structures in this Univerſity.

Pembroke-Hall owed its Foundation in 1347 to *Mary de St. Paul*, Counteſs of *Pembroke*, then the Widow of *Andomar de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*. The Revenue of this College in after times was much augmented by other Benefactions.

The Friers of *Corpus Chriſti* founded a College of that Name, otherwiſe known by the Name of *Bennet-College:* After the ceaſing of a long Emulation between the Fraternity of *Corpus Chriſti* and the *Bleſſed Virgin*, they joined their Intereſt to erect this College, wherein there is a moſt valuable Collection of Manuſcripts and ancient printed Books, given by Dr. *Matthew Parker*, ſometime Maſter thereof, and afterwards Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*; they were collected out of the Remains of the old Abbey Libraries, *&c.* and chiefly relate to the Hiſtory of *England*, as may be eaſily ſeen by the frequent References which thoſe who write on that Subject make to it.

Trinity-Hall, erected on a Place once appertaining to the Monks of *Ely*, was a Houſe for Students before the Time of *William Bateman* Biſhop of *Norwich*, who got Poſſeſſion of it by Exchange for the Advowſons of ſome Rectories, and was the Founder of it about the Year 1353. The Maſter, two Fellows, and three Scholars, he appointed at the Foundation, were obliged to follow the Study of the Canon and Civil Law: It has had ſince many Benefactions.

Gonvil-Hall, founded by *Edmond Gonvil* in 1348, ſtood at firſt where *Bennet-College* Orchard and Tennis-Court now are, but was removed in a few Years by Biſhop *Bateman*, where it ſtands at this Time; and not long after *John Caius*, Doctor of Phyſick, erected it into a College, whoſe Name it bears.

King's-College, built by *Henry* VI. in 1441, for a Rector and twelve Scholars, was ſmall at firſt. *Bingham*, who had erected a little *Hôtel* for Grammarians near it, made a Grant of it to that Prince for the enlarging of his College, which he founded upon this Union, for a Provoſt, ſeventy Fellows and Scholars, three Chaplains, *&c.* The Chapel here is accounted, and not without Reaſon, one of the moſt ſumptuous Edifices in the World. We are inform'd, that in digging the Foundation of this College in the Beginning of the Year 1723-4, there were found ſixty two Broad Pieces of Gold of the Coin of *Henry* V. though they might be thought rather the Coins of his Son the Founder, but that it ſeems the contrary appears.

Q. *Margaret*, *Henry* VI.'s Wife, was the Founder of *Queen's-College* in 1448, but the Civil War that enſued, hinder'd her to compleat the Work, which was at length finiſhed by the Application and Induſtry of *Ducket* the firſt Maſter, who beſides the Sums he procured from others, prevailed with *Elizabeth*, *Edward* IV.'s Wife, to finiſh it.

Richard Woodlark, the third Provoſt of *King's-College*, founded *Katherine-Hall* in 1459, over-againſt the *Carmelites* Houſe, for a Maſter and three Fellows; the Number encreaſed with the Revenues, and when it is quite rebuilt, it will be a very beautiful and regular Structure.

The Nuns of the old Nunnery of St. *Radegund* proving notorious for Lewdneſs, it was given by *Henry* VIII. and Pope *Julius* II. to *John Alcock*, Biſhop of *Ely*, to turn it into a College, which he named *Jeſus-College*, and was founded by him in 1497, who fixed a Maſter, ſix Fellows, and as many Scholars therein; their Numbers are ſince augmented by other Benefactions.

Upon the Place where *God's-Houſe* ſtood heretofore, the Counteſs of *Richmond* and *Derby*, *Henry* VII.'s Mother, became the Founder of *Chriſt's-College* about 1506; at firſt a Maſter, twelve Fellows, *&c.* were fixed there; but a Complaint being made in the Reign of *Edward* VI. that they favoured Superſtition, he added thirteen Fellowſhips, with ſome new Scholarſhips: It has been ſince improved with curious new Buildings.

The Hoſpital which in 1134 was founded by *Nigel* the ſecond Biſhop of *Ely* for Canons Regular, and afterwards turned into a Priory dedicated to St. *John*, was alſo founded into a College by the Counteſs of *Richmond* in 1506, or rather by her Executors, that noble Lady departing this Life before it was finiſhed, which for a time retarded the Work. This College Library was chiefly founded by Archbiſhop *Williams*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*,

and then Biſhop of *Lincoln* in the Reign of King *James* I. and a Man of a noble Spirit; the Caſe is very large and beautiful, and the Collection as to printed Books the third or fourth in *Cambridge*. Biſhop *Gunning*'s Library has been a great Augmentation to it.

Magdalen-College is ſeparated from all the reſt, and ſituated on the Northweſt Side of the River; it was founded by the Lord Chancellor *Audley* in 1542, ſince enlarged and endowed by the Lord Chief Juſtice *Wray*, and ſome Years ſince improved and decorated with a handſome piece of Building.

Out of three other Colleges, which were known by the Names of *St. Michael's College*, *King's-Hall*, and *Fiſhwick-Hôtel*, *Trinity-College* was founded by *Henry* VIII. in 1546, and ſo much improved afterwards by *Nevil* its Maſter, that it ſcarcely comes ſhort of any one in Chriſtendom; no more does its Library, begun under the Government of the famous and learned Dr. *Iſaac Barrow*, and is daily more and more furniſhed with Variety of good Books, not to mention the Number of choice Manuſcripts which are here preſerved.

In the Place where heretofore ſtood a *Dominican* Convent, of the Foundation of *Alice* Counteſs of *Oxford*, which after the Suppreſſion came into the Poſſeſſion of one Mr. *Sherwood*, of whom Sir *Walter Mildmay* ſeems to have bought it, this Gentleman founded *Emanuel-College*, which has now a very neat Chapel, built by Archbiſhop *Sancroft*, and to which College he gave a valuable Collection of curious Books at his Deceaſe.

Sidney-Suſſex-College owes its Origin to the Lady *Frances Sidney* Counteſs of *Suſſex*, who by her Will gave a Legacy of 5000 *l.* to found it. Sir *Francis Clerk* has ſince been a bountiful Benefactor to it, by encreaſing the Scholarſhips, and founding four Fellowſhips, with eight Scholarſhips more, not to mention his erecting a Set of new Buildings; and we are not to forget a Legacy of 2000 *l.* left to this College by Sir *John Brereton*.

As for the Town of *Cambridge*, it has ſeveral Privileges, and likewiſe ſends Members to Parliament: It is govern'd by a Mayor, *&c.* who at his Entrance into his Office takes a ſolemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor to obſerve and conſerve the Privileges, Rights, and Liberties of the Univerſity. *Cambridge*, according to *Fuller*, is a Town within an Univerſity, where the Colleges are not ſurrounded with Streets, but for the generality ſeated on the Outſide of the Town, affording the better and more delightful Walks about them, which is not ſo generally at *Oxford*. The Town is well inhabited and frequented, and it has a good and cheap Market on *Saturdays*. The moſt noted Religious Houſe here was *Barnwel-Abbey*. *Cambridge* has been a Title of Honour to Perſons of the firſt Rank; and in 1134 we find *William de Meſchines*, Son to *Randolph* Earl of *Cheſter*, was the firſt Earl of *Cambridge*; and the next, about 1230, was *William* Marqueſs and Duke of *Juliers*; and about ten Years after we find *John de Hainault*, Uncle to Queen *Philippa*, Wife to *Edward* III. whoſe Son *Edmund* of *Langley*, afterwards Duke of *York*, was created Earl of *Cambridge* in 1362, in which Honours he was ſucceeded by his Son *Edward*, who dying without Iſſue, *Richard de Coningſburg* his Brother was with *Edward*'s Conſent, and by the meer Favour of *Henry* V. created Earl of *Cambridge* in 1414; but being beheaded for Treaſon, his Son *Richard* was reſtored to his Title, and all the reſt by *Henry* VI. after whom the Title lay a long time dormant, even to 1619, when King *James* I. created *James* Marqueſs of *Hamilton* Earl of *Cambridge*, wherein he was ſucceeded in 1624 by his eldeſt Son *James*, Marqueſs, and after Duke of *Hamilton*, and he by his Brother *William* in 1648; but dying without Male Iſſue, this Honour extinguiſhed with him, and was not revived till 1661, when *Charles* of *York*, eldeſt Son of *James* Duke of *York*, was called Duke of *Cambridge*; and ſo were his other Sons, *James*, *Edgar*, and *Charles*, who all died young, and the laſt in 1677. *George-Auguſtus*, Electoral Prince of *Brunſwick-Lunenburg*, was created Duke and Marqueſs of *Cambridge* in 1706: He is now Prince of *Wales*.

Arbury, or *Arborough*, a Mile North of *Cambridge*, is in the Territory of *Cheſterton*, and has a large Camp inclining to a Square, where *Roman* Coins have been found, and particularly a Silver one, with the Head of *Rome* on one Side, and the Reverſe *Caſtor* and *Pollux* on Horſeback. *Cheſterton* has probably its Name from this Camp.

Nigh unto *Cambridge* Southwards are *Gogmagog-Hills*, which are of a great Eminency, and retain yet the Remembrance of a *Roman* or *Daniſh* Station, where on the top thereof is to be ſeen a Rampire ſtrengthened with a treble Trench, and was held to be a Place in a manner impregnable; others think it was rather a *Britiſh* Work; It has two Graffs between the three Rampires, being rudely circular, and the Diameter is no leſs than two hundred and forty ſix Paces. A *Roman* Highway runs near the Camp from the Hill Southwards, where ſome *Roman* Coins have been dug up in 1685. This Camp ſeems to have been the Place called *Vandelbiria* by *Gervaſe* of *Tilbury*, but now *Wandleſbury*. *Salſton* lies in a Vale near theſe Hills.

We meet more Eaſtward with *Hilderſham*, and next the Wood *Horſheath*, ſometime belonging to the *Argentons*, and then to the *Allingtons*, of whom *Hellebrand* Lord *Allington*, Baron of *Kellard* in *Ireland*, having lately departed this Life unmarried, we cannot yet be certain to whom his Eſtate is gone; but *Horſheath* has for ſome time been the Seat of Mr. *Bromley* by Purchaſe.

Next to this lies *Caſtle-Camps*, a long time in the Poſſeſſion of the *Veres*, Earls of *Oxford*;

ford, and not far off are thoſe great and long Ditches, which were undoubtedly thrown up by the *Eaſt-Angles*, to repreſs the Incurſions of the *Mercians*.

From a ſmall Brook called *Sture* near *Cambridge*, to the Eaſt, is *Sturbridge*-Fair denominated; the Origin of it is aſcribed to a Clothier of *Kendal*, who having wetted his Cloth in this Brook, expoſed it to Sale, as unfit for his *London* Market; he found he got ſo well by it, that he and ſome others of his Townſmen came hither next Year with more Cloth, for which they had ſo good a Market, that they came hither annually, and brought other Trades to accompany them, till it became ſuch a conſiderable Fair as it is now, and laſts fourteen Days.

Hard by, where the Ways were exceedingly bad, Dr. *Henry Harvey*, Maſter of *Trinity-Hall*, at a vaſt Charge made a fair raiſed Cauſeway, about three Miles long, leading to *Newmarket*. At the End of this Cauſeway, beſides the Ditch that begins at *Hinkeſton*, and runs by *Hilderſham*, and another called *Brent-Ditch*, running from *Melborne* by *Fuller*, there is a third thrown up in ancient times, beginning at the Eaſt ſide of the *Cam*, and running in a ſtrait Line by *Fen-Ditton*, or rather *Ditchton*, between *Great Wilborham* and *Fulburne*, as far as *Balſham*; it is now commonly called *Seven-Mile-Dyke*, formerly *Fleam-Dyke*, or *Flight-Dyke*, from ſome Rout here.

Five Miles more inward to the Eaſt, and a Mile and an half from *Newmarket*, you have the fourth Ditch or Fortification, with a Rampire and the Graff towards *Cambridge*, which is the largeſt of all, and commonly called the *Devils-Dyke*, it being looked upon by the Vulgar as the Work of Devils rather than Men: Others call it *Reeh-Dyke*, from *Reche*, once a little Market Town, where it begins, and croſſes *Newmarket-Heath*, and ends near *Cowlidge*, where the Woods ſtop all Marches. It was then the Bounds of the Kingdom, as well as of the Biſhoprick of the *Eaſt-Angles*, and the Pariſhes on the Eaſt ſide of it ſtill belong to the Biſhoprick of *Norwich*, though placed in *Cambridgeſhire*. Some Writers aſcribe this Work to *Canutus* the *Dane*; later Writers have called it St. *Edmond*'s Liberty, and St. *Edmond*'s Ditch, ſuppoſing *Canutus* made it, who was a devout Adorer of that Saint.

Burwel lies near *Reeh*, which had formerly a ſtrong Caſtle; and *Lanheath*, for many Years the Seat of the *Cottons*, is ſcarce two Miles off; and at a little Diſtance you have *Iſelham*.

Kirtling, or *Catlidge*, ſtands upon the ſame Ditch, remarkable for being the principal Seat of the Lords *North and Grey*, and famous (as ſome would have it) for a Synod held here in 977, though others will have it to be at *Kirtleton* in *Oxfordſhire*.

The upper and North Part of the County is all over divided into River-Iſles, with many Ditches, Channels, Drains, *&c.* very delightful in Summer, but moſtly overflowed in Winter. The People in this extenſive Tract were in the *Saxon* Times called *Girvii*, which ſome interpret *Fen Men*; and the Ground ſo abounds with Graſs, that the Inhabitants having ſufficient for their Uſe, have ſometimes burnt it: Beſides, it affords great Quantities of Turf and Sedge for Firing, and Reeds for Thatching, and Elders alſo and other Water-Shrubs, eſpecially Willows, in great Abundance, and of which they make Baſkets, *&c.* The natural Strength of this Tract, with the great Plenty of Proviſions, has often made it a Retreat for Rebels.

We may here obſerve by the way, that the Fens in theſe upper and North Parts of the Shire were attempted to be drained ſo early as the Reign of *Henry* VI. but Oppoſition was made to it by *Cambridge* itſelf, and otherways; but of late Years the Duke of *Bedford*, Earl of *Orford*, and others, carried the Work on ſo effectually by their joint Stock, that by Banks to keep the Rivers in their proper Currents and Drains, Ditches and Leams, Convey-Floods and Waſte-Waters, they have brought them to be good and profitable Lands. The Owners in the High Lands, whoſe Eſtates are made leſs valuable by it, have often endeavoured to ruin the Banks and Drains, but are moſtly prevented by Officers and neighbouring Magiſtrates hitherto: *Cambridge* has gained by it, the Air being better, and the Commodities become cheaper.

The largeſt and more Southerly Part of that Fenny Country which belongs to this Shire, was by the *Saxons* called *Elig*, now the *Iſle of Ely*, the chief of theſe Iſlands: Some have called it the *Iſle of Eels*; and we read, that *Henry* III. being at *Oxford* in 1221, ſent to the Bailiff of *Cambridge*, as living near *Ely*, the Staple of Fiſh, to ſend him ſuch a Quantity of Eels for his Court, promiſing it ſhould be diſcounted to him in the Exchequer: Others deduce the Name from the *Britiſh* Helig, *Willows*. *Ely* is ſaid to have been held firſt by *Audrey*, Wife to one *Tombret* a Prince of this Province, who had this Place aſſigned her for Part of her Dowry, who having departed from her ſecond Huſband *Egbert* King of *Northumberland*, built a Nunnery here, and was the firſt Abbeſs, which brought no ſmall Fame to the Place, at which time the City was reckoned to contain about ſix hundred Families. This Place felt the ſore Hand of the *Danes*, but was ſoon after rebuilt by *Ethelwold* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who ſettled here a Monaſtery of Monks, which grew exceeding wealthy, and ſo continued till the Diſſolution. It enjoys ample Privileges; for the Biſhop in the *Iſle of Ely* has all the Rights of a County Palatine, and bears chief Sway; for by his own Authority he appoints a Judge, to hear and determine all Cauſes ariſing within the Iſle, he holds Aſſizes, Goal-Delivery, and Quarter

ter Seſſions of the Peace for the ſaid Liberty, and has his Chief Bailiff and Under Bailiffs of the Hundreds for the Execution of Proceſs. *Henry Harvey*, who became the firſt Biſhop of *Ely* in 1109, made it his chief Care to raiſe the Grandeur of his Church, and made the Way from *Exning* to *Ely*; and his Succeſſors brought the Cathedral by degrees to the Magnificence you now ſee it in; here is at preſent a Dean, Prebendaries, and a Free-School, and of late Years a ſtately Palace has been built for the Biſhops. *Ely* at preſent is of no great Splendor or Grandeur, and ſends no Members to Parliament.

Some few Miles from *Ely*, in the Pariſh of *Sutton*, in 1694, ſeveral Pieces of Antiquity were diſcovered by ploughing; the Ploughſhare laid hold of a thin Plate of Lead, and brought up ſeveral ancient Coins along with it; and, upon a farther Search, three Silver Plates were found; the two biggeſt were faſten'd with a round Silver Wire, that ran through the midſt of them, and lock'd them together: On theſe Plates an Inſcription was found ſlightly engraven, the three firſt Words of which ſeem to be magical Terms, the others have been read thus: --- *O Lord, Lord, him always defend who carrieth me about with him: Grant him whatever he deſires.* This ſhews it to have been intended for a Charm, and the Knots and Figures on the other Side are ſuppoſed to be magical. Several large Gold Rings were found with it, ſuppoſed to be the Treaſure of ſome Noble Perſon, who in troubleſome Times had retired into this Fenny Country for Safety.

To the Northweſt was another famous Abbey amidſt the ſame Fens, called *Thorny*, from its Situation among Buſhes and Thorns: It was before called *Ankeridge*, from the Reſidence of the *Anchorites*. Here *Sexulph*, a devout Man, founded a Monaſtery with Hermits; it was afterwards deſtroy'd by the *Danes*, but *Ethelwolph* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* rebuilt it, ſtored it with Monks, and ſet it with Trees: Upon the Diſſolution it fell to the Share of *John* Lord *Ruſſel*, afterwards Earl of *Bedford*, whoſe Deſcendant the Duke of *Bedford* now enjoys it.

We had almoſt forgot to obſerve that *Royſton*, a Market Town, and conſiderable for Malting, is partly in this County, and partly in *Hertfordſhire*, as *Newmarket* is likewiſe partly in it, and the reſt in *Suffolk*.

Wiſbich, the Biſhop of *Ely*'s Caſtle, ſtands about thirteen Miles from *Ely*, among Fens and Rivers. This Town and *Walpole* were both given to *Ely* Monaſtery by the Owner, at the ſame time that he dedicated his young Son *Alwin* to a Monaſtick Life there; it's ſaid, that the Conqueror erected a Caſtle here, when the Outlaws made their Incurſions from theſe fenny Parts; and that in 1236 the tempeſtuous Waves for two Days together broke in upon this Shoar with ſo much Violence, that they drowned both Land and People all round. But the Brick Caſtle, that is ſtill here, was built by *John Morton* Biſhop of *Ely*, who came to the See in 1478; who alſo drew through this fenny Country a ſtrait Ditch called *New Leame*, for better Conveniency of Water-Carriage, and to encreaſe the Trade and Wealth of the Place, though it ſeems it fell out otherwiſe, the Neighbours in *Cambden*'s Time complaining, that this had quite ſtopped the Courſe of the *Avon*, or *Nen* into the Sea, by *Clow-Croſs*. However, *Wiſbich* has a Market on *Saturdays*, which affords Plenty of Proviſions; and ſo has *Merche*, made ſo in the laſt Age, but it is not conſiderable.

Cambridgeſhire has an hundred and ſixty three Pariſhes, and eight Market Towns; it is an hundred and thirty Miles in Circumference, as aforeſaid, contains about five hundred and ſeventy thouſand Acres, and ſeventeen thouſand three hundred and forty ſeven Houſes.



HUNTING-

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

THE inland County of *Huntingdon* is ſurrounded with *Northamptonſhire* on the Weſt and North, with the County of *Bedford* on the South, and *Cambridgeſhire* on the Eaſt. It is not above four and twenty Miles in Length from North to South, and its Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt is about eighteen; ſo that the Circumference muſt be about ſixty ſeven Miles. It was Part of the Country inhabited by the *Iceni* in the Time of the *Romans*, as well as *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and *Cambridgeſhire*; but ſeparated from them by the *Saxons*, and in the Time of the Heptarchy ſubject to the Kings of *Mercia*; whereas the three laſt named Counties made a Kingdom of themſelves, being that of the *Eaſt-Angles*.

It was called *Hunteduſcire* by theſe People, and by later Writers *Huntedunescire*, and *Huntyngdonſchire*, and at laſt by the common People changed into *Huntingdonſhire*.

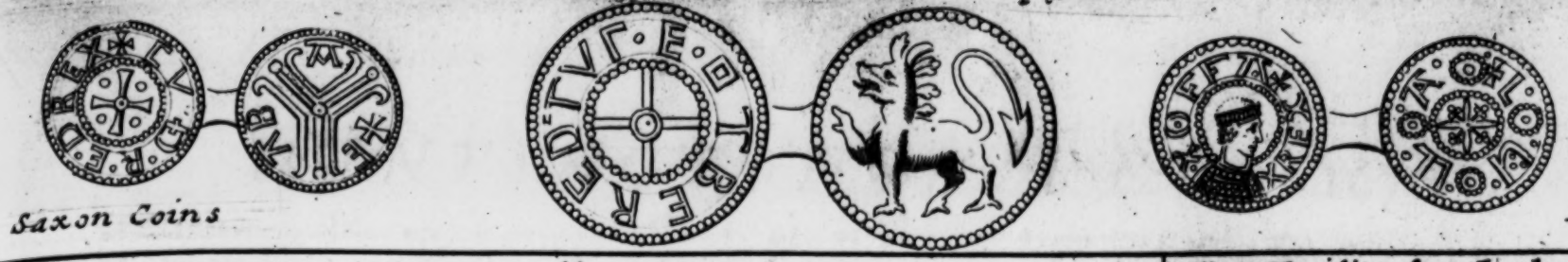
This County is Part of the large Dioceſs of *Lincoln*, and the Eccleſiaſtical Government of it is managed by the Archdeacon of *Huntingdon*.

Much cannot be ſaid of the Pleaſantneſs and Salubrity of the Air of this County, becauſe of the many Meers and Fens found in it; which though they do not ſend forth ſuch noiſom and unwholſome Vapours and Fogs as the ſtagnating Sea-Waters in *Eſſex*, *Suſſex*, *Kent*, and other maritime Counties, yet it muſt be owned that they frequently fill the Air with noxious Damps and Miſts, which, 'tis true, the Natives bear without any viſible Inconvenience, moſt of them being healthy, and many of them long-lived, yet work different Effects upon Strangers: However, this muſt be reſtrained to the loweſt and mooriſh Parts, for the other ſeem to be free from all thoſe Inconveniences; and the Air without doubt is very good, and not reckoned to be worſe, becauſe temper'd with a Coolneſs from the other Parts.

The Fertility of its Soil is ſuch, that it produces great Crops of Corn; and though not ſo plentifully in the hilly Parts, yet they make amends by the Wholſomneſs of the Air, and Paſture for Sheep. The low Lands being full of Rivers and Meers, afford, though not ſo good an Air, yet the greateſt Profit, having excellent Meadows and Paſture-Grounds for Store of Cattle both for the Butcher and Pail, beſides great Plenty of Water-Fowl and Fiſh, and Turf for Firing, Wood being a ſcarce Commodity in theſe Parts.

Cambden found an ancient Survey, wherein this County was a Foreſt till the Reign of *Henry* II. but the Author of the Additions to his *Britannia* ſays, if we may believe Sir *Robert Cotton*, who ſent the Account to *Speed*, and had himſelf deſigned a Hiſtory of this County, this was never fully effected till the Time of *Edward* I. *for tho'* Henry II. *did pretend to enfranchiſe his Subjects of this Shire from Servitude of his Beaſts, except* Wabridge, Saple, *and* Herthy, *his own Demains*; yet ſuch were the Encroachments of the ſucceeding Reign, that the poor Inhabitants were forced to petition for Redreſs; which was granted them by the great Charter of *Henry* III. only his Son *Edward* reſumed the Fruits of his Father's Conceſſions, and held it till the twenty ninth Year of his Reign, when he confirmed the former Charter, and left no more of this Shire Foreſt, than was his own Ground. But if this County, according to our ancient Hiſtory, was once all Foreſt; the Face of it in Courſe of Time has been ſo prodigiouſly altered, that there are leſs Marks of it now, than in moſt other Counties in the Kingdom. Theſe Parts were certainly very much infeſted by the barbarous *Danes*; and it has been an Obſervation of *Speed*, that the Families of this County have been ſo worn out, that though it has been very abounding in Gentry, yet but few Sirnames of any Note are remaining, which can be drawn down from beyond the Reign of *Henry* VIII. and the beſt Reaſon aſſigned for it, is that being a ſmall Shire, and moſt of it once Abbey-Lands, many of them upon the Diſſolution, either by the King's Donation, or by Purchaſe from him, fell into the Hands of Strangers; or perhaps being Church-Revenues, they might have the ſame Fate here as in other Places, where they fell into Lay-Hands. The Improver of *Cambden* ſays very juſtly, that there is ſomething very peculiar in the Government of this County, *Cambridgeſhire* being joined with it in the Civil Adminiſtration; ſo that there is but one High Sheriff for both Shires, who is choſen in this particular Manner, *viz.* one Year out of *Cambridge*, the next out of the Iſle of *Ely*, and a third out of this County; and in the ſecond turn he is one Year choſen out of the North Part, and another Year out of the South Part of that Iſle.

The *Ouſe* waſhes the South Part of this County, and decks it with Flowers after it has left *Bedfordſhire*, and enters into this; you will find upon it, beſides ſome meaner Places, three Towns of Note, and the firſt that occurs to us is *St. Neot's*, commonly *St. Nedes*, and in *Saxon* St. *Neoth*, from *Neotus* a Monk



Saxon Coins

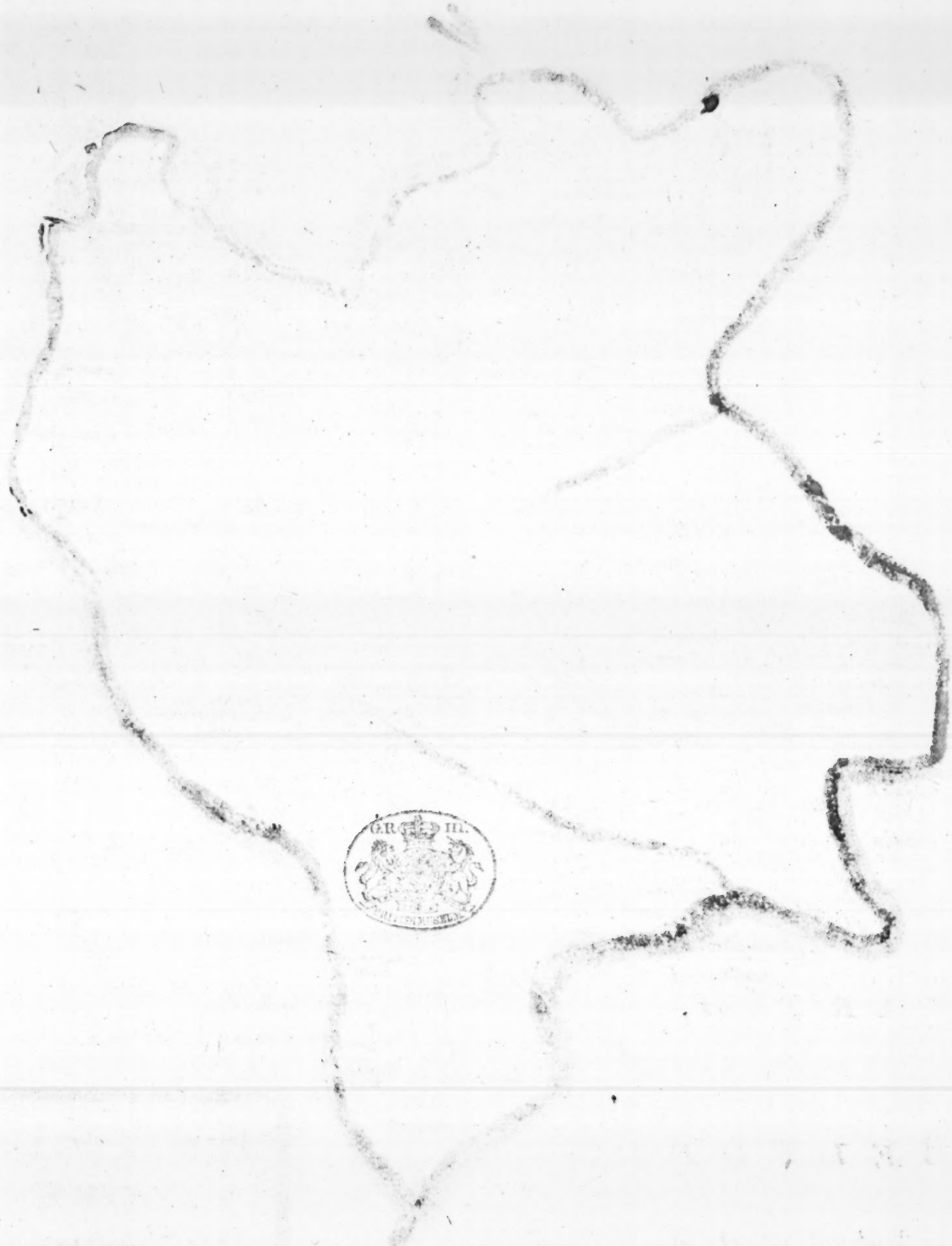
30 15 0 First Meridian from London

A. Norman Cross Hundred
B. Hurstington H.
C. Leighton Stone H.
D. Toseland H.

NORTHAMPTON SH.

P. of NORTH

Wulmesford
Nassington
Oundle
Pilton
Yaxley
Stilton
Caldicot
Denton
Glatton
Saltry Abby
Saltry Grange
Saltry Iudith
Aukenbury Wood
L. Stukley
G. Stukley
Sapley
Kerford
Hemingford Abbots
Hemingford Grey
Hilton
Offord Cluny
Off. Darcy
Papworth Agnes
Toseland
St. Neots
Yelding
Croxton
Caxton
Abbotsleigh
Waresley
Tetworth
Gransden Mag
Paxton M.
L. Paxton
Bodington
Eynesbury
Kailweston
Cambridg
Papworth Everard
Papworth Agnes
Caxton
Ramsey Meer
Ramsey
Berry
Bigen Up. wood
Great Reveley
L. Reveley
Wistow
Ripon Abbots
Kings Ripon
St. Ives
Pidley
Woohurst
Erith
Somersham
High Fenn
Chateres
Chateres Ferry
Duddington
Horsey Bridg
Peterborough
Castor olim Durobrivis
Dornford
Overton Longville
Overton Waterville
Yaxley Common
Holm
Holm Common
Stilton Common
Brick Meer
Cunnington
Brick Castle
Aigney
Walton
Woodwalton
Wennington
Aukenbury Wood
Broughton
Nedingworth
Holywell
Houghton
Wiston
Sandsham
Ouse R.
Ely
Fenn
Stanton
F. Drayton
Goodmanchester or Durosiponte
Hinchinbrook
Crane street
Brampton
Beggers Bush
Ouse R.
Stukeley
Paxton
Toseland
Papworth
Offord
Hardwick
Hall weston
Eynesbury
Kailweston
Abbotsleigh
Croxton
Caxton
Tetworth
Gransden Mag
Waresley
Papworth Agnes
52 D. and m.
Nen R.
Caster olim Durobrivis
Dornford
Stanground
Farcet
Overton Longville
Overton Waterville
Yaxley
Holm
Stilton
Caldicot
Denton
Glatton
Saltry Abby
Saltry Grange
Saltry Iudith
Aukenbury Wood
L. Stukley
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52 D. and m.
Nen R.
Caster olim Durobrivis
Dornford
Stanground
Farcet


G.R. III.

of *Glaſtenbury*, a Man no leſs holy than learned, whoſe Body was tranſlated from *Neotſtock* in *Cornwal* hither; and in Honour of him *Alfric* converted the Palace of Earl *Elfride* into a Monaſtery, which ſoon after the Settlement of the *Normans* was liberally endowed by *Roiſia*, Wife to *Richard* Earl of *Clare*. It is a pretty large and well-built Town, with a neat Church and a fine Steeple, having a fair Stone-Bridge over the *Ouſe*, which leads into *Bedfordſhire*. It has a good Market on *Thurſdays*, and having the Conveniency of the *Ouſe*, the neighbouring Towns are from hence furniſhed with Coals. This Town, almoſt ever ſince the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. has given the Title of Lords *Montagues* of *St. Neot*'s to the Earls of *Sandwich*. The Earl of *Holland* was defeated by the Parliamentarians at *St. Neot*'s *Ann.* 1648. A little beneath *St. Neot*'s, at *Hailweſton*, are two Springs, the one freſh, and the other ſomewhat brackiſh; the one ſaid to be good againſt the Leproſy and Scabs, and the other againſt the Dimneſs of Sight.

The *Ouſe* a little way farther runs by *Bugden*, a handſome Palace of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, beautified by Biſhop *Sanderſon*. The Manor formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Ely*. Thence the River paſſes to *Hinchingbroke*, formerly a Nunnery, and after that the Seat of the *Cromwels*, of whom Sir *Richard Williams*, in Complaiſance to the Lord *Cromwel* his Uncle, changed his Name to *Cromwel*, and was one of the moſt valiant Gentlemen of his Time, and concerning whom, *Fuller* ſays, *Henry* VIII. gave him 20000 *l.* a Year in Abbey Lands, in Reſpect of the Valour and Activity he ſhewed in his Service. It is certain, there was a vaſt Eſtate in the Family, and continued to be poſſeſs'd by his Grandſon Sir *Oliver Cromwel*, who in the Reigns of King *James* I. and *Charles* I. waſted much of it in entertaining the *Scots* Nobility, in their Paſſage to and from *Scotland*, to which alſo his Sequeſtration in the Time of the Civil War might contribute; though we find in *Whitlock*'s Memorials, the Parliament about the Year 1647 ordered it to be taken off, and the Reaſon given for it was, *In Conſideration of the Services of Lieutenant General* Cromwel *his Nephew*. It came afterwards to be the Seat of the Earls of *Sandwich*, who are Viſcounts *Hinchingbroke*. We may farther obſerve in this Place, that Sir *Oliver* having ſold *Warbois*, a fair Manor in this County, to Sir *John Leman*, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1616, Sir *John* ſaid it was the cheapeſt Land he ever bought, though the deareſt that ever Sir *Oliver* ſold.

The *Ouſe* runs from hence to *Huntingdon*, in *Saxon Huntandun*, in the publick Seal *Hunters-Dune*, i. e. *The Down* or *Mountain of Hunters*. It is the chief Town of the County, which is denominated from it: It ſtands on a riſing Aſcent on the North Banks of the *Ouſe*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge leading to *Godmanceſter*. It's a Town of very great Antiquity, and was once very populous and large, numbring no leſs than fifteen Pariſh-Churches, ſince reduced to four, and in the late Civil Wars to two. Here was formerly a Caſtle built anew by *Edward* the Elder *Ann.* 917, or, as others ſay, by the Conqueror; enlarged by *David* King of *Scots*, but demoliſhed by *Henry* the Second as a Refuge to Rebels. The Reaſon of its Decay is aſcribed to the Alteration made in the River, heretofore navigable up to it. It had a Charter from King *John*, but at preſent is governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen and Burgeſſes; and the River is made navigable as high as *Bedford* for ſmaller Veſſels. It had once a Priory of Black Canons, an Hoſpital, and now ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament. It has a Free Grammar-School; the Aſſizes and County-Goal are kept here, and its Market, which is on *Saturdays*, is well ſerv'd with Proviſions. You have a large Proſpect from the Caſtle-Hill of an exceeding large Meadow, encompaſs'd by the *Ouſe*, called *Portſholm*, and a more glorious one the Sun never ſaw.

Having mentioned the Aſſizes here, we ſhall entertain our Readers with a true Liſt of the Jury impannel'd at *Huntingdon* Aſſizes in 1619, before Judge *Dodderidge*.

Maximilian	*King*, of *Tozland*.
Henry	*Prince*, of *Godmancheſter*.
George	*Duke*, of *Somerſham*.
William	*Duke*, of *Weſton*.
William	*Marqueſs*, of *Stukely*.
Edward	*Earle*, of *Hartford*.
Robert	*Lord*, of *Warſley*.
Richard	*Baron*, of *Bythorn*.
Robert	*Baron*, of *Quinwick*.
Edward	*Knight*, of *St. Neot's*.
Peter	*'Squire*, of *Eaſton*.
George	*Gentleman*, of *Spoldock*.
Robert	*Yeoman*, of *Barkham*.
Stephen	*Pope*, of *Queſton*.
Stephen	*Cardinal*, of *Kimbolton*.
Humphry	*Biſhop*, of *Bugden*.
John	*Abbot*, of *Stukeley*.
Stephen	*Archdeacon*, of *Paxton*.
Richard	*Fryer*, of *Ellington*.
Henry	*Monk*, of *Stukeley*.
Edward	*Prieſt*, of *Grafham*.
Richard	*Deacon*, of *Catworth*.

N. B. Judge *Dodderidge* having the Circuit precedent to this found Fault with the Sheriff for impannelling Men not qualified for the Grand Jury, he being a merry Gentleman, reſolved to fit the Judge with Sounds at leaſt, and calling over the aboveſaid Names emphatically, made him begin to think he had indeed a Jury of Quality. The Original, of which this is a Copy, is to be ſeen at the Poſt-Houſe in *Caxton* in *Cambridgeſhire*.

The Earls of *Huntington*, as in other Counties, were at firſt Officiary; among theſe were reckoned *Seward* and *Waltheof*, whoſe Daughter

Daughter *Maud*, *Simon de St. Lis* having married, he became Earl in 1075, and then her ſecond Huſband *David* Prince of *Scotland*, and next to him was his Son *Henry*, King of *Scots*; after him another *Simon de St. Lis*, then *Malcom* King of *Scots*, the Son of *Henry*, in 1152, and his Son King *William* about thirteen Years after; but in 1174 came in another *Simon de St. Lis*, and next the *Scotch* Line once more in the Perſon of *David*, third Son of *Henry*, in 1199, wherein he was ſucceeded by *John le Scot* his Son. The next were Hereditary Earls, and the firſt was *William de Clinton*, ſo created *Ann.* 1337 by *Edward* III. but it ſeems he left no Male Iſſue; ſo that *Richard* II. put in *Guiſcard de Angoleſme* in 1377; then *John Holland* was made Earl of *Huntingdon*, whoſe Sons *John* and *Henry* were Dukes of *Exeter*, the laſt of which, *Philip de Comines* ſays, he ſaw begging bare-foot in the *Low Countries*, though he had married *Edward* IV.'s Siſter, he having adhered to the *Lancaſtrian* Intereſt. The next that became Earl of *Huntingdon* was *Thomas Grey* in 1472, after Marqueſs *Dorſet*; and in 1679 the Lord *Herbert* of *Gower*. The Honour having lain dormant for ſeveral Years, *Henry* VIII. in 1529 created *George* Lord *Haſtings* Earl of *Huntingdon*, in which illuſtrious Family it has ever ſince continued, *Theophilus* the preſent Earl being the ninth of them.

On the other Side of the River you have *Gormancheſter*, by ſome heretofore called *Gumicheſter*, and *Gymicaſtrum*, and now *Goodmancheſter*, made by *Cambden* to be the *Duriliponte* or rather *Duroſiponte* of *Antoninus*, which he ſays in *Britiſh* ſignifies *a Bridge over Ouſe*, an Etymology that ſeems to be far-fetched; but in the *Saxon* Times loſing its old Name, it took that of *Gormonceſter*, from *Gormon* the *Dane*, who by Articles of Peace had theſe Parts granted to him by King *Alfred*. This is a great Country Town, incorporated in the Reign of King *James* I. by the Name of two Bailiffs, twelve Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of the Borough of *Godmanceſter*. It is ſeated in a rich and fertil Soil, yielding great Plenty of Corn, is very well inhabited, among which there are more able Yeomen and Farmers, than in any Town in *England*, inſomuch that they boaſt, they received our Kings, as they have paſſed by in their Progreſs, with an hundred and eighty Teams of good Horſes, bedeck'd with Trappings and other their ruſtick Ornaments, with ſo many Ploughs, to ſhew their Huſbandry.

Beggars-Buſh is not far from *Goodmancheſter*, a Tree ſtanding between *Huntingdon* and *Caxton* in *Cambridgeſhire*, well known to ſuch as paſs this Road to or from *London*. King *James* I. being in his Progreſs in theſe Parts, with Sir *Francis Bacon* Lord Chancellor, and hearing that he had that Morning rewarded a Man laviſhly for a mean Preſent, told him, *My Lord, you will ſoon come to* Beggars-Buſh, *and I may even go along with you, if we both be ſo bountiful.* It's uncertain whether this occaſioned the Proverb; but it became a common one in this County, when they find a Man prodigally waſting his Eſtate, to ſay, *He is in the Way to Beggars-Buſh.*

The *Ouſe* diſpeeding its Courſe from hence, when it comes through *Cambridgeſhire*, glides through pleaſant Meads, where you meet with *St. Ives*, formerly *Slepe*; it had the firſt Name from *Ivo* a *Perſian* Biſhop, who, as 'twas ſaid, came into *England* about the Year 600, and preached the Goſpel with great Sanctity, and dying here, his Body was in a ſhort time removed to *Ramſey* Abbey: Here was an ancient Priory. A great Part of this Town was conſumed by a Fire in the laſt Century, for which there was a Brief granted. It has a Market on *Mondays* well ſerved, but of chief Note for live Cattle. We have in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* a Draught of an old *Saxon* Coin, which is taken to be *Ivy-Money*, or Money coined at *St. Ives*, by which it appears to have been no inconſiderable Place in the ninth Century, becauſe it had then a Mint.

If you turn from hence about three Miles, on one ſide you may ſee *Somerſham*, formerly a Palace of the Biſhop of *Ely*; it afterwards belonged to the *Hamonds:* Colonel *Valentine Walton* had it given him by the Parliament for his Service to them; but at the Reſtoration he was forced to fly beyond Sea, where he died in a very mean Condition. A little higher ſtood the famous rich Abbey of *Ramſey*, in *Saxon Rameſige*, ſeated in the Fens amongſt rich Ground both for Tillage and Paſturage, and near the Meers of *Ramſey* and *Whitleſey*, which with the Rivers that plentifully water it, affords excellent Fiſh; and they have Wild-Fowl in great Plenty, and cheap. It is a good Country Town, having a Market on *Wedneſdays*. The Place in former times was of great Fame for its Abbey, founded in 969 by Earl *Alwyn*, who appears by his Epitaph to have been Kinſman to the famous King *Edgar*, Alderman of all *England*, and the miraculous Founder of this Monaſtery, which was dedicated to God, our Lady, and St. *Benedict: Oſwald* of *York* repleniſhed it with Monks from *Weſtbury*; and being the Shrine of two martyr'd Kings, *Ethelbright* and *Ethelred*, and of St. *Ivo* the *Perſian* Biſhop, it grew ſo wealthy as to have the Name of *Ramſey the Rich:* They encloſed to themſelves a large Circuit of Land and Water, which they called the *Seigniory of Bandy*; and the Abbots had a Seat in Parliament, the Head of their Barony being *Broughton*; and in this Glory the Monaſtery continued till the Diſſolution by *Henry* VIII.

Cambden ſays, that *Canutus* raiſed a paved Cauſeway from *Ramſey* to *Peterborough*, being the Diſtance of about ten Miles, with much Labour and Charge, becauſe the Way was in a manner impaſſable by reaſon of

Brooks and Sloughs: Our Hiſtorians call it *Kingsdelf*; but it is certain it could not be *Canutus*'s Road; for *Kingsdelf*, or *Cineſdelf*, appears on Record in the Reign of King *Edgar*, who makes it one of the Bounds of his Donation to the Church of *Peterborough* in his Charter; beſides the *Saxon Delf* ſeems to point out to us ſome *Ditch*, drawn at firſt for draining thoſe fenny Grounds.

As *Ramſey* Abbey was an Ornament to the Eaſtern Parts, ſo was *Sawtry* in the middle, a Houſe of *Ciſtertians*. *Cunnington* lies a little way off, held of the Honour of *Huntington*, which with *Saltry* anciently belonged to *Turkil* the *Dane*, and in Proceſs of Time came to the Royal Family of *Scotland*, ſeveral of whom were Earls of *Huntington*, as before noted, from a younger Branch of which the *Cottons* are deſcended, the preſent Poſſeſſors. Several *Roman* Monuments, collected by the famous Sir *Robert Cotton*, ſtill remain here.

In theſe Parts you have that clear Lake, ſo full of Fiſh called *Witleſmere*, ſix Miles long and three broad in a mooriſh Country. When *Canutus*'s Children and Servants were ſent for from *Peterborough* to *Ramſey*, and in paſſing this Lake were all in great Danger of periſhing, the King ordered his Soldiers and Servants to mark out a Ditch in the Marſhes with their Skeins and Swords, and employed Labourers to ſcour and cleanſe it, and ſo it was called *Swerdeſdelf*, tho' ſome would have it named *Cnoutſdelf*, from the King's Name.

The next Place we viſit is *Kimbolton*, a pretty fair Town, that has a Market on *Fridays*, formerly the Poſſeſſion of the *Mandeviles*, *Bohuns*, *Staffords*, and *Wingfields*, from which laſt Family it paſſed by Sale to the *Mountagues*; and *Henry* Earl of *Manchester*, of that Name, very much improved the Caſtle here, which has been as it were new built in a very beautiful manner by *Charles* his Grandſon, made by King *George* Duke of *Manchester*, the Father of *William* the preſent Duke. *Kimbolton* has given the Title of Baron ſucceſſively to this noble Family, as *Mandevile* does that of Viſcount, in Preſervation of the Memory of the *Mandeviles*, ſometime Owners of this Eſtate. Queen *Catherine* of *Spain* reſided at *Kimbolton*, after her Divorce from *Henry* VIII.

Stonely, below this, was formerly a ſmall Convent; at a little Diſtance ſtands *Awkenburg*, and *Leighton* is not far off, where Sir *Gervaſe Clifton* began a noble Building, and in the ſixth of King *James* I. was created Baron of this Place, to which Title his Great Grandaughter the Lady *Catherine O Brien* was reſtored in the Reign of King *Charles* II. from whom it came to her Daughter the Lady *Corbury*, and after her Deceaſe to her Son, who dying unmarried his Siſter became Baroneſs *Clifton* of *Leighton Bromſwold*, who departing this Life in 1722, her eldeſt Son by her Huſband *John Blithe* Eſq; now Lord Viſcount *Darnley* of *Athboy* in *Ireland*, enjoys this *Engliſh* Honour. *Leighton* has ſince been the Poſſeſſion of the Lady *Butler*, Daughter and Heir to *Richard* Earl of *Arran*, who had it in Marriage with the ſole Daughter of *James* Duke of *Richmond*; and from *Weſton*, a Place near here, the preſent Earl of *Arran* has the Title of Lord *Butler* of *Weſton*.

We can but juſt mention *Spaldwick* in the Neighbourhood; but paſs to the *Nen*, which at its Entrance into this County runs by *Elton*, formerly belonging to the *Sapcots*: It had once a private, but very beautiful Chapel, of which there are now ſcarcely any Remains, and the Place at preſent belongs to the *Probies*, who have built here a fine Seat.

Higher on the *Nen*, near *Walmsford*, ſtood the ancient *Caer Dorm*, or *Dormeceaſter*, which undoubtedly was the *Durobrivæ* of *Antoninus*, i. e. *The River Paſſage*, now called *Dornford*, nigh *Cheſterton*; for the *Roman* Highway runs directly from hence to *Huntingdon*, and with a high Bank appears a little above *Stilton*, running through the middle of a ſquare Fort, defended with Walls on the North Side, and with earthen Ramparts on the reſt; nigh which they have ſometime dug up ſeveral Stone Coffins or Sepulchres. Some think this City ſtood on both the Banks of the River, and that the little Village *Caſter* on the other ſide was Part of it; for there was a Place called *Surmundcaſter* by the *Nen*, where *Kineburga*, the Pagan King *Penda*'s Daughter, founded a little Nunnery, called *Kineburgh-Caſter*, which about 1010 was deſtroyed by the *Danes*.

A little before this River leaves the County it runs by an ancient Seat called *Bottle*, or rather *Botolph-Bridge*, formerly belonging to the *Draitons*, *Lovets*, and *Shirleys*, but now in other Hands; and adjoining to this is *Overton*, corruptly *Orton*, forfeited by Felony, but redeemed of King *John* by the *Lovetofts*, from whom it paſſed by a Female to the *Brounfords*, who aſſumed the Name of *Lovetoft*.

This County, which has ſix Towns and ſeventy nine Pariſhes, is ſixty ſeven Miles in Circumference, as above-mention'd, contains two hundred and forty thouſand Acres, and eight thouſand two hundred and ſeventeen Houſes.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE next People we come to are the *Coritani*, a People living inward from the *Iceni*, who took up a very large Tract of Ground in the midland Parts of the Iſland, as far as the *German* Ocean, *viz.* the Counties now commonly call'd, *Northamptonſhire*, *Leiceſterſhire*, *Rutlandſhire*, *Lincolnſhire*, *Nottinghamſhire*, and *Derbyſhire*. *Cambden* takes the Etymology to be a downright Myſtery, notwithſtanding they are a People far and wide; which, ſays he, the *Britons* expreſs by *Gwyr Thanni*; but the *Britiſh* Name is *Coranneit*. Be it as it will, a learned Antiquary of the preſent Age, is of Opinion, that *Northamptonſhire* was the Seat of the ſervile Colony of the *Coritani*, becauſe ſuch were wont to be expoſed upon the Limits of the Country; and it's very probable that this Country lying on the Frontier of the *Coritani*, who were a Part or Branch of the very firſt or original *Britons*, and on that of the *Caſſij*, who appear to have been a Branch of the *Belgæ*, who, from *Gallia Belgica*, paſſing over, and invading *Britain*, made themſelves Maſters of the Southern Parts, was for a long Time a Seat of War; both the *Coritani* and *Caſſij* being a People of great Courage and Reſolution; and the former had that huge Wood, extending in thoſe early Times, when there was little or no Agriculture amongſt them, over all the Country betwixt the *Nen* or *Nyne*, and the *Weland*, to retreat to, when they had occaſion for Shelter.

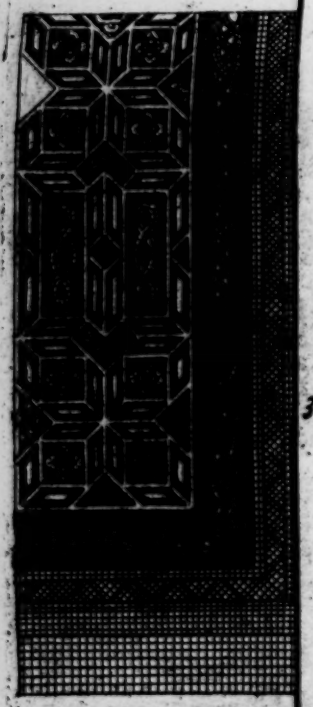
Thus much in general of the *Coritani*; we ſhall now confine our Account and Inquiries of *Northamptonſhire* in particular; the *Saxons* called it *North-aſcendon Scyre*, and *Northantonſhire*. It's bounded on the Eaſt by the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Cambridge*, and *Huntingdon*; on the South by another Part of *Huntingdonſhire*, and by *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, and *Oxford* Shires. It Borders on the Weſt on another Part of *Oxfordſhire*, and on the County of *Warwick*. It's ſeparated from the former for a ſhort Space, by the River *Cherwell*; and from the latter, for a ſhorter Space, by the *Leame*; and nearer to its Northern Borders, by the *Watling-Street*, one of the *Roman* military Ways. It's encloſed on the North with the Counties of *Leiceſter*, *Rutland*, and *Lincoln*; the leſſer *Avon* and the *Weland* being the Boundaries of that Quarter. In the Eaſtern Part it extends as far as *Crowland Bridge*, and this laſt Particular is the rather to be mention'd, becauſe the Limits of the Counties of *Northampton* and *Lincoln*, after a long Conteſt, ſome Years ago have been fixed there.

The Figure of the County is oblong, narrow in the North Eaſt, and gradually dilated to the South Weſt, by ſome ſaid to reſemble a Cone: The Length of it is forty ſix Miles, from *Crowland Bridge* to *Ainoe*; but even in the Baſis of the Cone, from *Ainoe* to *Lilbourn*, or *Dow Bridge* by *Lilbourn*, where at one Stone the Counties of *Leiceſter*, *Warwick*, and *Northampton* terminate, it is not twenty Miles; and this is one of the broadeſt Parts of the County; that is, one of them, for on *Stratford* Side there is a ſhort but deep Bend to the South; and from *Old Stratford* to *Thorp Lubenham* in the Northern Part of it, is above twenty Miles, and the Circumference is uſually computed to be a hundred and twenty Miles. It was of larger Extent than now, at the Time of the general Survey, made by the Conqueror; the northern Part of *Rutland* being then reckon'd into it, as appears by Doomſday Book.

Some have divided this County into two very diſtinct Tracts, the *Fen* and *Upland*, the one a flat, level, and low, the other an uneven and hilly Country. The Tract of *Fenland* is of no great Extent, conſiſting chiefly of that call'd *North Fen*, *Borough Little Fen*, or *Peterborough Common*, and *Burrow great Fen*, computed formerly at nine thouſand Acres, three thouſand of which were allotted to thoſe who undertook the draining of it; but though theſe ſtill retain the Name of *Fens*, they have a moſt different Conſtitution and Character, from what they once had; for whatever they were about a hundred Years ago, ſuch Care has been taken ſince, in embanking and draining, and particularly upon the Act in the fifteenth of *Charles* II. that they are now ſeldom or never over-charg'd with Water; nay, the Inhabitants are more fearful of Injuries from Drought, than from extream Wet; and the more they are flooded, the richer they account them to be. As for the *Upland*, which is by much the largeſt Tract, it is ſubdivided into three principal Branches, by the Nature of the Soil, or its Branches, *viz.* the *Heathy*, the *Woodland*, and the *Fielden*, or arable Part, with which is join'd the *Paſturage*. The Extent of the *Heathy* Part is ſo ſmall, that it is ſaid of this County, there are no Heaths in it but *Wittering*, that being the largeſt, the reſt it ſeems

NORTHAMPTON SHIRE.

By H. Moll Geographer.



Roman Pavement found at Nether: Heyford.



A Vertebra, or single Joint of the Back-Bone of a large Fish. 'Tis Two Inches & half in length, and near as much in Breadth. Digg'd up at Peakirk almost 4 Foot deep in the Earth.



Astroites, or Star-Stone with Round radiated Holes in its surface found at Cortenhall.



A Five wreath'd double strated Ammonia found at Oxendon



The Studded Ammonites Modialaris found near Towcester



A Four wreath'd Ammonites found at Marston Trussel

15 1 45 30 Market Dieping 15 COLN SH.

52 15 1 Degree West from London 30 15 52

P. of LINCOLN SH.

P. of RUTLAND

P. of LEICESTER SH.

P. of HUNTINGDON S.

P. OF CAMBRIDGE SH.

PART OF WARWICK SHIRE.

PART OF OXFORD SH.

BEDFORD SHIRE

PART OF BUCKINGHAM SHIRE.

Stamford

Rockingham

Harborough

Rugby

Daventry

Banbury

Oundle

Ketterin

Peterborough

Oulney

Newport Poganell

Stony Stretford

Buckingham

A. Nasaburgh Hund.
B. Willibrook Hundred
C. Corby H.
D. Polbrook H.
E. Huxlow H.
F. Navisford H.
G. Rotwell H.
H. Orlingbury H.
I. Guilesborough H.
K. Fawsley H.
L. Newbottle Grove H.
M. Spelho H.
N. Hamfordshow H.
O. Higham Ferris H.
P. Wardon H.
Q. Norton H.
R. Towcester H.
S. Wimersley H.
T. Sutton H.
U. Cleley H.

0 5 10
English Miles



being ſo ſmall, that Authors have overlook'd them. The *Woodland* Part is in three main Parcels, conſiſting of the Foreſts of *Rockingham*, *Sacy*, and *Whittlebury*. Then for the *Tillage* Part, it is a large Champaign Tract, ſurpaſſing all the reſt, when put together, in Extent.

This County is indeed generally of a fat and rich Soil for Tillage and Paſturage, bearing excellent Grain, and feeding great Store of Sheep and Cattle, from which, being the general Product of it, the Inhabitants reap ſo much Profit, and they have thereby been ſo much incouraged to Grazing and Tillage, that there is ſaid to be leſs waſte Ground in it, than in any other in the Kingdom; concerning which the famous *Michael Draiton*, ſings thus in his *Polyalbion*.

On towards the Midlands, now the induſtrious Muſe does make
The Northamptonian *Earth; and in her Way does make*
As fruitful every where as thoſe by Nature, which
The Huſbandman with Compoſt does enrich;
Thus boaſting of herſelf, that walk her Verge about,
And view her well within, her Length and Breadth throughout;
The worſt ſort of her Earth is equal to the beſt,
With moſt abundant Store that higheſt think them bleſt.

It is bleſt indeed with a temperate and healthful Air, and for the moſt Part very populous; ſo that in many Places you may ſee twenty or thirty Steeples at one View; and it is ſaid to contain more Seats of Nobility and Gentry than any other of its Extent in the Kingdom: And what is chiefly wanting in it is Fuel for Firing, which is very dear, eſpecially in and about *Northampton*.

The *Charwel* runs on the South Weſt of this County, upon which you may ſee *Chipping-Warden*, where the Foundations of old Buildings, and *Roman* Coins are frequently ploughed up. *Daneſmore*, now *Dunſmore*, is at a little Diſtance, ſo named from the *Danes*, who committed great Ravages in theſe Parts; and 'tis from hence, if we miſtake not, that *Francis Leigh* in the laſt Century, enjoy'd the Title of Lord *Dunſmore*, afterwards made Earl of *Chicheſter*. *Daneſmore* was the Place where *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*, fighting for the *Lancaſtrian* Cauſe, gave ſuch an abſolute Defeat to the *Yorkiſts*, that he ſoon after took *Edward* IV. Priſoner; tho' ſome other Hiſtorians write more favourably of the *York* Side, and ſay that the Battel was not deciſive, but that *William Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke*, and the Lord *Stafford* quarrelling about taking up their Quarters at *Banbury*, it gave *Warwick* an Opportunity to ſet upon them, and taking *Pembroke* and Sir *Richard Herbert* Priſoners, he cauſed them to be beheaded; after which, upon a treacherous Overture of Peace, he ſurpriz'd King *Edward* at *Wolvey*, and carry'd him Priſoner to *Warwick*. At *Culworth*, near *Daneſmore*, in the Stone-Pits, you meet with the *Aſtroites*, or Star-Stones; as you do alſo in the Pits at *Cortenhall*, *Irtlingborough*, and *Rance*. *Charlton*, a little lower than *Dunſmore*, has a Camp with a double Fortification call'd *Rainſborough*, almoſt of an oval Figure.

Brackley ſtands on the ſouthern Border, where the *Ouſe* has its Spring, on a gentle Aſcent, full of bubbling Fountains; it ſignifies a Place full of Brake or Fern, anciently a famous Staple for Wool. It contains, ſays an Author of the laſt Age, two Pariſh Churches, is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, ſends Members to Parliament, had formerly a College belonging to that of *Magdalen* in *Oxford*, but ſince made uſe of for a Free-School, and has a ſmall Market on *Wedneſdays*. The *Zouches*, *Hollands*, and *Lovels*, were ſome time Lords of the Place, and it was by *Henry* VII. granted to *Stanley*. It was of no little Fame in former Ages, for the Memory of *Rumbald*, a King's Son, who as ſoon as born here, was ſaid to have ſpoke we know not what holy Words. The Duke of *Bridgwater* is Lord, Viſcount, and Marqueſs of *Brackley*; not far from which is *Stene*, the Seat of the *Crews*, of whom *John Crew*, ſoon after the Reſtoration of *Charles* II. was created Lord *Crew* of *Stene*; but that Honour is lately become extinct, by the Death of *Nathaniel* Lord *Crew*, Lord Biſhop of *Durham*, without Iſſue.

Somewhat to the North Weſt of *Stene*, you have *Aſtrop-Well*; it lies at the Bottom of a ſmall Hill, and has been of Note now for about ſixty Years. The Mineral Quality of this Water was firſt obſerved by the learned Phyſicians Dr. *Willis* and Dr. *Lower*, who upon further Obſervations and Experiments, recommended it in the neighbouring County; and upon the Succeſſes it had there, particularly on the Scurvy, Aſthma, Chloroſis, and other like Diſeaſes, its Fame in a ſhort Time extended itſelf over the whole Kingdom. Dr. *Plot* ſpeaks of it as a Water purely vitriolic: It's ennumerated by Mr. *Derham* among thoſe that contain a Metal, and particularly that of Steel, which he imagines is owing to an eſurine Salt that preys upon a Mineral of Iron. Mr. *Dale* in his *Pharmacologia*, has placed it amongſt the metallick or diuretick Waters. Mr. *Morton* ſays, it covers the Side of the Ciſtern, where it riſes, with a ragged Fur, of a very light and pale coloured Oker, and depoſes the like Earth in its Channel in ſome Places; and that there is alſo a blue gliſtering Oil, very plentifully ſent up to its Surface, ſome of which being ſkimmed off, and put into a Glaſs, upon moving it to and fro, adheres to the Glaſs-Sides, in the Manner of Quickſilver; the Water has an irony Smell and Taſte.

From *Brackley* Northward you may viſit *Aſtwel*, formerly the Seat of the *Billings*, deſcended from the *Lovels*, and ſince of the Lords *Ferrers* of *Chartley*; and then *Wedon* and *Wapiham*; and ſo alſo *Towceſter*, the *Tripontium* of *Antoninus*, ſituate on the Banks of a ſmall River, and in a Valley. It had its Name from three Bridges called *Tair Pont* in *Britiſh*; for here the *Roman* Port Way, which in many Places between it and *Stony Stratford* ſhews itſelf, is cut through by three Streams or Channels, which the Rivulet there divides itſelf into, and by ſome ſuppoſed to have been called *Toue*, and ſo the Town from it *Toueceſter*. It was about 917 ſo ſtrongly fortify'd, that it proudly withſtood the furious Aſſaults of the *Danes*; *Edward* the elder, as ſome will have it, having encloſed it with a Wall, of which, nevertheleſs, there are no Footſteps; only *Berryhill Mount*, now taken up with private Gardens, and planted on all Sides with Cherry-Trees, ſtill remains. The Town is now mean, and has only one Church, yet large and fair, and an indifferent good Market on *Tueſdays*. Neat this Place has been found the ſtudded *Ammonites Modiolaris*, having on each Side of the Stone two Rows of Studs, from each of which Rows on both Sides, two *Striæ* run croſſing the Back of the Stone; other ſorts of *Ammonites* have been found in ſeveral Places in this County, as at *Yelverton* a five wreath'd one, at *Braybroke* a four wreath'd one, at *Marſton-Truſſel*, *Clapton*, *Badby*, and elſewhere; but we cannot dwell upon them. You have a Proſpect hard by *Torceſter* at *Elton*, of a beautiful Seat of the *Farmers*, advanced by *William* III. to the Dignity of Barons of *Lempſter*, and the preſent Lord in 1721, was created Earl of *Pomfract*.

The River that waters *Torceſter* in its Courſe from hence towards the *Ouſe*, runs by *Grafton*, an Honour of the Kings, and formerly the Seat of the *Widviles*, of whom *Richard* was fin'd a thouſand Pounds Sterling by *Henry* VI. for marrying the Dowager of *John* the great Duke of *Bedford*, without his Licence; however he afterwards made him Baron *Widvile* of *Rivers*. Here it was that *Edward* IV. privately marry'd *Elizabeth* his Daughter, he being the firſt of our Kings that eſpouſed a Subject ſince the Conqueſt, which brought upon him much Trouble; in whoſe Quarrel his Father, made Earl *Rivers* by him, loſt his Life, for being defeated at *Edgcot*, he was ſoon taken and beheaded: But the Male Line ending in his ſecond Son *Richard*, *An.* 1491, a great many illuſtrious Families, beſides the Royal Line, ſprung from the Females. It may be further obſerved concerning *Grafton*, that it was anciently held by *John Seymour* in *Capite*, by the Service of keeping one white *Bracket* for the King, a leſſer ſort of Dog that ſcented out Game. This Place in 1675, gave the Title of Duke to *Henry Fitz-Roy*, a natural Son of *Charles* II. which his Son *Charles* now enjoys, together with this ancient Seat.

Behind *Grafton* is *Sacy Foreſt* diſtant about four Miles South of *Northampton*; its the ſmalleſt of the three Foreſts in this County, and a Place, ſays *Cambden*, ſet apart for Game. It's now, according to Mr. *Morton*, parcelled into three Walks, *viz.* thoſe called *Piddington*, *Hartwell*, and *Hanſlip-Walks*, and into twenty four Copices, which are cut down in their turn, each at one and twenty Years Growth. The Foreſt is about a Mile in Breadth, and almoſt a Mile and a half in Length.

More Eaſtward the Villages ſtand thick, among theſe are *Bliſworth*, heretofore the Seat of the *Wakes*; *Pateſhull* and *Greens Norton*, called before, as ſome think, *Norton Dany*, and then you may ſee the Hundred of *Warden*, who had its Lords of *Norman* Race, from whom the *Griffins* of *Braibrook*, in this County, are deſcended; the ſame being an ancient and very worthy Family, one of which has been ennobled, as ſhall be accounted for by and by.

Northward, and higher up in the Country, ariſes the *Avon*, a general Name in *Britiſh* for all Rivers, but called *Nen* by the Inhabitants. It paſſes from the Weſt Side of the County, forming many Reaches and Windings, in a Manner through the middle of it. In the twelfth of Queen *Anne*, an Act paſſed to make it navigable; a very noble River it is, and in old Time ſeems to have been garriſon'd by the *Romans*; and the *Antona* of *Tacitus* perhaps ſhould be read *Aufona*, upon which *Northampton* is ſeated. Out of one Hill near this ſpring three Rivers, running different Ways; *Cherwell* to the South, *Leame* to the Weſt, which is receiv'd by another *Avon* that runs into the *Severn* Weſtward, and this *Avon* or *Nen* to the Weſt; of which theſe two *Avons* do ſo croſs and divide *England*, that whoever comes out of the North Parts of the Iſland, muſt of Neceſſity paſs one of them. There are various Sentiments concerning the Actions of the *Roman* General *Oſtorius*, upon and about the *Avons* in this Kingdom, which we do not pretend to diſcuſs here; but muſt obſerve, that ſeveral Fortifications have been found on the *Nen*, as at *Mill-Cotton*, *Cheſter*, and *Clifford-Hill*, all which appear to have been the Work of the *Romans*, by the Coins, Urns, and other Antiquities that have been diſcover'd at them, and in other Parts of the County.

You have great Fortifications and military Fences at *Gilſborough*, between the Spring of the two *Avons*, which ſteer a different Courſe, and where the only Paſſage is into the hither Part of *Britain*, without Rivers in the Way. They may ſeem to be ſome of the Works of *Oſtorius*, ſuppoſing this *Avon* to be the *Antona* of *Tacitus*; thoſe at the firſt Place are great and large, but the other exceed them; they are four Square on a high Hill, having on the Eaſt Side a Mount call'd *Spelwell*; it incloſes, within a Bank thrown up, about

two hundred Acres; the Country People ſometimes find the Coins of *Roman* Emperors within them, which are Proofs of its Antiquity, and that it has no Relation to the *Danes*. *Daventry* is governed by a Bailiff, Aldermen, *&c.* has a Market on *Wedneſdays* for Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, Corn, and other Proviſions. It's noted for its Inns, for giving the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Nottingham*, and formerly for a Houſe of *Auguſtine* Friars. They have a fair Free-School at *Gilſborough* above-mention'd, erected and endowed by Sir *John Langham*, ſometime Alderman of *London*; who alſo founded an Alms-Houſe at *Cotteſbrook* near here, the Seat of the *Langhams*, of late Years much improved.

At the Head of the *Nen* ſtands *Cateſby*, which gave Name to an ancient Family, of which was *Robert Cateſby* of *Aſhby St. Leger*, rendred infamous for being concern'd in the *Gun-Powder Plot*; ſome of that Family are ſtill in being, but much reduced; you have a large Incampment between this Place and *Badby*, the Area of which is about ten Acres, now called *Arberry* and *Arberry Banks*, and is one of the higheſt Hills in the whole County. *Fauſley* is near *Cateſby*; and more Eaſtward on the *Nen* ſtands *Wedon*, on the Street, or *Roman* Highway, where there was formerly a Monaſtery founded by the pious Virgin St. *Werberg*, Daughter to King *Wolpher*, who had a Royal Seat here. Our Antiquaries take it to be the *Bannaventa*, *Bennavenna*, *Bonnaventa*, and once corruptly *Iſannaventa*, of *Antoninus*, the Diſtances of the Stations agreeing exactly. A military Highway goes from hence directly Northwards, with a Cauſey broken and worn away in many Places; but in others it appears with a high Ridge as far as *Dowbridge* near *Lilbourne*; which laſt Place was once a Market Town, and had a Caſtle, but is now a ſmall Village.

Mr. *Morton* ſays, they diſcovered in 1699, near *Bannaventa*, at nether *Heyford*, a noble chequer'd Pavement of little Bricks or Tiles, artificially colour'd, and as ſmooth as poliſhed Marble, all of them ſomewhat bigger than common Dice, and ſquared; they were either white, yellow, blue, or red, and diſpoſed very exactly into various regular Figures. It was very cloſe and firm when firſt diſcovered, but the Night Dews relaxed the Cement, and made the Squares eaſily ſeparable; it excels all that have been yet ſeen in *England*. It appears that there has been a large Building here, as alſo at *Caſtle-Dykes*, not far off, eſteem'd to be rather a *Saxon* than a *Roman* Work.

Althorp, the noble and beautiful Seat of the *Spencers*, Earls of *Sunderland*, may be ſeen a little more Northwards; of whom the two laſt, *Robert* and *Charles*, had the Addreſs to act the Part of prime Miniſters in ſome of the Reigns wherein they lived; and hard by *Althorp* you have *Holdenby-Houſe*, built by Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, Lord Chancellor in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; but much better known ſince for being the Place where King *Charles* I. then his own Houſe, reſided, and was attended by the Commiſſioners of both Houſes of Parliament, in order to a Treaty; out of whoſe Hands Cornet *Joyce*, with a Party of Horſe from the Parliament's Army, took him with Inſolence enough, and conducted him thither. The late Earl of *Feverſham* had the Eſtate of *Holdenby*, if we miſtake not, by the Donation of King *Charles* II. and being to be ſold after his Death, which hapen'd in 1704, it was purchaſed by the Duke of *Marlborough*. This ſtately Fabrick is now ſo ruinous, a very little of it excepted, that there is ſcarce a Stone upon one another.

Beneath theſe Places the *Aufona* or *Nen*, gliding gently, and being increaſed by a Rivulet from the North, you will at the Confluence of them meet with *Northampton*, which *Cambden* ſays was anciently *Northfandon*, denominated from the River; but ſeeing the *Saxon* Annals call it ſimply, as well as *Southamton*, *Hamtun*, and that the preſent Name of it was never uſed till ſome time after the Conqueſt, it does not ſeem ever to have had any Relation to the River; and it's very probable that North and South were added to both Places when they grew conſiderable, and to diſtinguiſh them. This Town was neatly built and large, contain'd ſeven Pariſh Churches, beſides two in the Suburbs, and was wall'd about, which afforded a noble Proſpect; and it had flouriſhed and increaſed for many Ages, but in ours was entirely conſum'd to Aſhes. However, it has been raiſed up again with much greater Beauty, by the liberal Contributions of the Kingdom, and is at preſent one of the neateſt and compleateſt Towns in *England*, having four Churches, and the great one, as alſo the Seſſions-Houſe, are very elegant Structures; they have alſo two Hoſpitals, and an endow'd Charity-School. It's noted for the Manufacture of Shoes and Boots, and next to that for Stockings: It had formerly a Caſtle, now diſmantled, and a Nunnery without the Town. It does not ſeem to have made any Figure during the *Saxon* Heptarchy, but *Sueno* the *Dane* burnt it. It oppoſed the Barons in the *Norman* times at firſt, but afterwards ſided with them, and *Henry* III. took it by Aſſault. Parliaments were ſometimes held here, as being in the very Heart of *England*; and here in 1460, the Earl of *Warwick* defeated the *Lancaſtrians*, and took *Henry* VI. Priſoner a ſecond Time. It was once a kind of an Univerſity, the Diſcontents of ſome of the Students, firſt of *Cambridge* and then of *Oxford*, having brought them hither; and it's likely that the Place called *the College*, was the Remains of their Preſence here. The Civil Government of *Northampton* is by a Mayor, two Bailiffs, *&c.* Its plentiful Market is on *Saturdays*, and it ſends two Repre-

preſentatives to Parliament. There are Mineral Waters at *Northampton* ſucceſsful in the Stone.

The Officiary Earls of *Northampton* were *Waltheof*, likewiſe Earl of *Huntingdon* and *Northumberland*; and thoſe that followed were three of the *Sanlizes*, all of the Chriſtian Name of *Simon*, but the laſt dying in 1185 without Iſſue, *Edward* III. many Years after, *viz.* in 1337, created *William de Bohun* Earl of *Northampton*, wherein he was ſucceeded by his Son *Humphrey*, in this as well as his other Earldom; but the Honours determining at laſt in Females, this went with one of them to *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, youngeſt Son of *Edward* III. and by his Daughter to the *Staffords*; but being at laſt deprived of their Honours in the Time of *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. *Ann.* 1547, made *William* Lord *Parre* of *Kendal* Marqueſs of *Northampton*; but leaving no Iſſue, no more than his Succeſſor *Henry Howard*, created Earl of this Place in 1608. *William* Lord *Compton* was made Earl of *Northampton* in 1618, in which noble Family the Honour in the fourth Deſcent now remains.

The *Nen* haſtens from *Northampton* to the two *Billings*, the greater of which has a very delightful Grove, and a fine Seat of the *O Briens*, Earls of *Thomond*; and then by *Caſtle-Aſhby*, the principal Reſidence of the Earl of *Northampton*; near which you have *Yardley-Haſtings*, and at a ſmall Diſtance *Eaſton-Manduit*, the Seat of the Earl of *Suſſex*.

We had almoſt forgot *Horton*, Northwards of theſe, formerly the Seat and Eſtate of the *Parrs*, of whom *William Parr*, Uncle to Queen *Catherine Parr*, was by *Henry* VIII. made Lord *Parr* of *Horton*, but the Honour expired with him. *Horton* is now the Seat of *George Mountague* Earl of *Halifax*.

The next Courſe of the *Nen* is to *Willinborough*, ſtanding on its Weſtern Banks, a large and well-inhabited Town, having a good Trade, and beautify'd with a fair Church and a Free-School. It has a good Market on *Wedneſdays*, and the Place is of ſome Note for the medicinal Springs near it. Here a Rivulet from the Eaſt runs into the *Nen*, that comes down by *Harrington*, the Seat of the Earl of *Dyſert*, and by *Ruſton* and *Newton*, of the Lord Viſcount *Cullen*; then by *Geddington*, where was a Royal Caſtle, and a Croſs erected in Honour of Queen *Eleanor*, and ſo by *Boughton*, the Seat of the principal Branch of the *Montagues*, who have been Barons of *Boughton* ſince the Reign of King *James* I. and by King *William* and Queen *Mary*, *Ralph* Lord *Montague* was created Viſcount *Mounthermer* and Earl of *Montague*, and by Queen *Anne* Marqueſs of *Monthermer* and Duke of *Montague*, which Honour is now enjoy'd by his Son, as is this noble Seat, with a very ample Fortune. There is a Spring within the Demeſnes of *Boughton*, that incruſtates Wood, and a Piece of it was preſerved in *Sidney-College* in *Cambridge*. Some Years paſt, as the Labourers were making a Canal there, they dug up ſeveral Pieces of Stags-Horns, which in all likelihood had been an entire Pair of Horns, or at leaſt one whole one bury'd here; the Pieces coming all out of one Place, appeared to be different Parts of the ſame Horn, and with Ends juſt newly cut and ſhatter'd, by the Workmens Spades and Pick-Axes. It was lodged in a blue Clay, ſeven Foot and an half beneath the Surface, and the Earth that cover'd it had never been broke up before. There was firſt a mooriſh black Mould, about a Foot deep. 2. A *Stratum* of ſandy Earth, in Colour and Form much reſembling the Saw-duſt of our white Free-Stone, four Foot in Thickneſs. 3. Gravel about two Foot and a half. 4. Blue Clay, wherein near the Surface of the Bed they found the Stag's Horn. Even the ſtrongeſt and thickeſt Pieces of it appeared very much decay'd by lying in the Earth. The Place where it was digged up is on the Side of a Hill, a falling Ground about forty Yards from the ancient natural Channel of the *Iſe*.

The River runs next by *Kettering*, a Town that has a good Market on *Fridays*, and a Seſſions-Houſe for the Juſtices of the County. Here now no leſs than eighteen hundred Hands are ſaid to be employed in the Manufacture of Serges and Shalloons.

Near this Place ſtands *Rowel*, a noted Horſe-Fair, and has a ſmall Market on *Mondays*; and at ſome Diſtance is *Naſeby*, a Town ſaid by ſome to ſtand upon the higheſt Ground in *England*, but in nothing ſo memorable as for the great Battel fought here between King *Charles* the Firſt, and the Parliamentarians under General *Fairfax*, in which the latter obtained ſuch a Victory, as totally ruined the King's Affairs, and was attended with Conſequences dreadful to think of; yet there are no Signs of a Fight remaining, but a few Holes, which were the Burying-Places of the dead Men and Horſes.

It runs next by *Burton*, and ſo by *Harrowden*, formerly the Seat of the *Vaux's*.

The *Nen* or *Avon* keeps its Courſe from hence to *Higham-Ferrers*, which is on its Eaſt Bank, an ancient Borough that ſends Members to Parliament. It's governed by a Mayor, *&c.* It had once a fair College, founded by Archbiſhop *Chicheley*, and an Hoſpital for the Poor. Here is alſo a Free-School, and it had anciently a Caſtle. Its Markets are on *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays*.

In the Hundred of *Higham-Ferrers* you have *Ecton*, ſituate in Lat. 52 Deg. 15 Min. Long. Weſt from *London* 1. 16.

The River thence runs by *Addington*, and by *Thrapſton*, that has a Market on *Tueſdays*, and it's oppoſite to *Drayton*, formerly the *Greens* Eſtate, then the *Staffords* and *Mordaunts*, and lately Sir *John Germain*'s, who married the late Earl of *Peterborough*'s Daughter; after which it runs almoſt round *Oundle*, or *Avondale*,

vondale, over which it has two good Bridges. Its Market is on *Saturdays*. Here is a neat Church, an Alms-Houſe, and a Free-School.

Nigh unto *Oundle* Northwards you have *Fotheringhay*, environ'd on all ſides with pleaſant Meadows. Here *Edward* Duke of *York* in the ſecond of *Henry* V. founded a fair Collegiate Church, wherein himſelf, who was ſlain at *Agincourt*, as alſo *Richard* Duke of *York*, his younger Brother's Son, ſlain at *Wakefield*, and his Wife *Cecily Nevil*, had ſtately Tombs, which were ſpoiled, together with the upper Part of the Church, in the Reign of *Edward* VI. and at this Caſtle *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was beheaded. It appears that the Caſtle and Manor of *Fotheringhay* was lately the Eſtate of the *Savils*, Marqueſſes of *Hallifax*; for there was an Act of Parliament procured in the fifth Year of his Majeſty King *George*, *Ann.* 1718, to veſt the Fee and Inheritance of the capital Meſſuage called *Hallifax-Houſe*, in St. *James*'s *Square*, in the Pariſh of St. *James*, *Weſtminſter*, and this Caſtle and Manor, in Truſtees, to be ſold, together with a Term of five hundred Years, deviſed by *William* the late Marqueſs of *Hallifax* to his Executors in Truſt for the better Performance of his Will.

The *Nen* or *Avon* touching upon the Edge of *Huntingdonſhire*, and running under a beautiful Bridge at *Walmesford*, paſſes by *Durobrivæ*, or *Dormanceſter*, which took up much Ground on each ſide the River in both Counties; and the little Village *Caſter*, which ſtands a Mile from the River, ſeems to have been Part of it. It was certainly a Place of more than ordinary Note; for in the adjoining Fields, now corruptly called *Normanton* Fields, a vaſt Quantity of *Roman* Coins have been found; and there were two Highways, the Cauſeways of which are ſtill to be ſeen, the one call'd *Fortyfoot-Way*, from its Breadth to *Stanford*, and the other *Long-Ditch* and *High-Street* running by *Lolham-Bridge* thro' *Weſt-Deping* into *Lincolnſhire*. The Way in the Fields of *Caſter*, called by the common People *Lady Conybarrow's Way*, corruptly, for *Kyneburgha*'s Way, ſeems to have begun about *Water-Newton*, on the other ſide of the River, and to have been paved with a ſort of cubical Bricks or Tiles.

Upton, on a riſing Ground, ſtands near the Parting between *Forty-Foot-Hill* and *Long-Ditch*. It was formerly the Eſtate of the renowned Family of *Wingfield*, and ſince of the *Doves*.

The *Nen*, by ſome called *Nyne*, paſſes from *Dormanceſter* to *Peterborough*, over which it has a Bridge, which leads into *Huntingdonſhire*; it is in a marſhy Ground, where there was formerly a very deep Gulph or Whirlpool, which with great Charge and Induſtry was made firm Land by *Wolpher* King of the *Mercians*, at the Time when he laid the Foundation of the Church. It's a City of great Antiquity, and was of good Account in the *Saxon* Times, where the ſaid *Wolpher*, to expiate his Crime in the cruel Murder of his Sons *Wolphald* and *Ruffin*, for being converted to the Chriſtian Faith, which ſome Years after he embraced himſelf, in 633 finiſhed a moſt ſtately Monaſtery, before begun by his Brother, and dedicated it to St. *Peter*, from whence the Town is now denominated, being of old called *Madeſhamſtede*, and became a Place of much Fame; but in the Time of the *Daniſh* Tyranny it ſuffered much, lay in its own Rubbiſh, and for many Years was quite forſaken; till at laſt *Ethelwold*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, about the Year 960, began to rebuild it with the Aſſiſtance of King *Edgar* and his Chancellor *Adulph*, who upon Remorſe of Conſcience for that he and his Wife in their Sleep had overlaid and ſmothered their Child, a young Infant, expended all his Eſtate upon the re-edifying of it; and when thus reſtored, he became the firſt Abbot. Then it began to flouriſh, and to enjoy ample Privileges, which ſo continued till the Diſſolution of it in the Time of *Henry* VIII. who in its room erected a Biſhoprick, and founded a Chapter, conſiſting of a Dean and ſix Prebendaries, and allotted the Counties of *Rutland* and *Northampton* to the Dioceſs; it has alſo an Archdeacon, entitled of *Northampton*, who keeps here his Court for hearing Cauſes: Thus from a Monaſtery it is become a Cathedral, which is a ſtately Structure, the fore Front carrying Majeſty with it, and it has large Cloiſters; the Hiſtory of *Wolpher* the Founder was livelily repreſented in the Glaſs Windows. St. *Mary*'s Chapel is a goodly large Building, full of curious Work, with a large Choir; and here lay the Bodies of two unfortunate Queens, who were *Catherine* of *Spain*, and *Mary* of *Scots*; but the Corpſe of the laſt, in her Son's Reign, was removed to *Weſtminſter*. This City has but one Pariſh Church, beſides the Cathedral; but has a ſpacious Market-Place, and a well-built Market-Hall; the Market is well ſerved, and kept on *Saturdays*; and the Town, which ſends two Members to Parliament, has ſome Trade by reaſon of the Epiſcopal See here. *Peterborough* never became a Title of Honour till King *Charles* I. in 1627 was pleaſed to create *John* Lord *Mordaunt* of *Turvey* Earl of *Peterborough*, wherein he was ſucceeded by his Son *Henry* in 1643, and he by his Nephew *Charles* Lord Viſcount *Mordaunt*, and Earl of *Monmouth* in 1697, famous for his great Actions in *Spain*, and whoſe Abſence the Field of War mourned.

The Waters of the *Nen* below *Peterborough* formerly much overflowed the Country, and did much Miſchief, which in time has been well remedied by draining and embanking. The County is here narroweſt; for between the *Nen* and the *Welland*, one of the Boundaries on the North, it is ſcarce five Miles over. Upon the *Welland*, anciently

ently *Weolod*, (to make which navigable an Act paſſed in the thirteenth of Queen *Elizabeth*) *Sibertoft* ſtands, near its Spring, formerly a Manor of the *Archers* in the Time of *Edward* I. and held by the Service of carrying the King's Bow; and *Braibrook*-Caſtle, that from thoſe of the Name came to the *Ledets*, and from them to the *Griffins*, who had their Seat here, but now at *Dingley*, where have been found an ancient Bead and a Coin of *Cunobeline*. *Edward Griffin* Eſq; in 1688, was created Lord *Griffin* of *Braybroke*, and on the Abdication of King *James* the Second, attending him into *France*, and being outlaw'd, he continued there till the Year 1708, when in an intended Invaſion of *Scotland*, he embarked on board the *Saliſbury* Man of War at *Dunkirk*, and with ſeveral others was taken on the *Scotiſh* Coaſt by Sir *George Bing*, now Lord Viſcount *Torrington*, and being attainted by Act of Parliament, his Life was ſpared, but was committed Priſoner to the *Tower*, where he departed this World in the Year 1710; and the Honour, by reaſon of the ſaid Attainder being forfeited, it deſcended not to *James* his Son and Heir. A Tooth of the upper Jaw of an Elephant was dug up here ſome Years ago, whoſe native Colour was in a great meaſure preſerved, but it was become brittle with lying in the Earth, and was broken into three or four Pieces tranſverſly by the Workmen in taking it up; one of the Pieces was ſomewhat above a Yard long, but the whole Tooth muſt have been at leaſt ſix Foot in Length: The thickeſt Part of the biggeſt Piece was ſixteen Inches round, and the Tooth lay buried above five Foot in the Earth. About fifty Yards from this Place was alſo dug up one of the Grinder-Teeth of an Elephant, perhaps of the ſame Animal that the Tuſk belonged to; it was juſt ſeven Inches long from the Root to the Top in the longeſt Part, which was near the Middle of it; and its Thickneſs in the thickeſt Part of the Root, which was alſo near the Middle of it, almoſt three Inches; and it was a little above eight Inches broad. It was lodged in the Earth almoſt twelve Foot deep.

Pipwel Monaſtery ſtood formerly among the Woods here, from whence you may have a Sight of *Rockingham*, a Caſtle formerly belonging to the Earls of *Albemarle*, and built by the Conqueror, and ſtrongly fortified; *Rockingham* Foreſt has its Name from it, well nigh fourteen Miles in Length, and about five broad, concerning which it is uſually ſaid in general, and that with great Reaſon, that it is one of the largeſt and richeſt in the whole Kingdom. From this Place, which is the Seat of the *Watſons*, Sir *Lewis Watſon* in the Reign of King *Charles* I. was created a Baron by the Title of Lord *Rockingham* of *Rockingham*-Caſtle, in whoſe Poſterity it ſtill remains; and the late Poſſeſſor, by King *George* made Earl of *Rockingham*, is ſucceeded by his Grandſon, a Minor.

Laxton is not far from hence, and the *Welland* runs next by *Herringworth*, or *Harringworth*, formerly the Eſtate of a Branch of the noble Family of the *Zouches*, from which they had their Title, and having long flouriſhed, it expired in the Reign of King *James* I. with *Edward* Lord *Zouch* of *Harringworth*, who only left two Daughters.

You have alſo *Kirby* in this Foreſt, the Seat of the *Hattons*, who are Barons of this Place, and afterwards were created Viſcounts.

The next Place we viſit is *Dene*, anciently the Eſtate of the *Deans*, then of the *Tindals*, and now the beautiful Seat of the *Brudenels*, Earls of *Cardigan*. The ancient and honourable Family of *Engain* had alſo their Seat hard by at *Blatherwick*, where afterwards lived a Branch of the *Staffords*. And near *Bletherwick* is *Kings-Cliff*, where you have a mineral Water, that has been of real Service to the Drinkers of it in many Diſtempers, and eſpecially thoſe ariſing from Obſtructions; it has likewiſe been uſed with Succeſs externally in the way of Bathing or Lotion.

We likewiſe ſee *Apthorp* here, once the Seat of Sir *Anthony Mildemay*, Privy Counſellor to Queen *Elizabeth*, and Founder of *Emanuel* College in *Cambridge*; this by Marriage ſince came into the Poſſeſſion of the *Fanes*, Earls of *Weſtmorland*.

The *Welland* from *Harringworth* goes to *Colliweſton*, where *Henry* VII.'s Mother built a ſplendid and beautiful Houſe; from hence *Wittering*-Heath runs out a long way to the Eaſt, upon which, the Inhabitants ſay, the *Danes* received a memorable Defeat.

Thornhaugh is in this Neighbourhood; it was formerly the Eſtate of the Family of *Semark*, of which the rich and powerful Family of the *Ruſſels* deſcended, and came into the Poſſeſſion of it, of whom *William* the fourth Son of *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, who had been General of the *Engliſh* Horſe in the *Netherlands*, Governor of *Fluſhing*, and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, was by King *James* I. advanced to the Dignity of Baron *Ruſſel* of *Thornhaugh*; and the eldeſt Male Branch of the *Bedford* Family failing in the Death of *Edward* Earl of *Bedford* without Iſſue, *Ann.* 1627, *Francis*, the Son of the ſaid *William* Lord *Ruſſel* of *Thornhaugh* became Earl of *Bedford*; and the Title of Lord *Ruſſel* of *Thornhaugh* has continued ever ſince in the *Ruſſels*, and ſubſiſts in the preſent young Duke of *Bedford*.

The *Welland* now arrives at *Burleigh*, a Seat truly noble and magnificent; it's a regular and ſtately Fabrick, adorned with Turrets and Cupola's, which however ancient the Architecture is, appears with a ſurpriſing Grandeur, and is univerſally allowed to have a marvellous Effect upon the Eye in Proſpect. We behold in the great Court the three *Greek* Orders of Pillars, the *Doric*, *Ionic*, and

Corinthian, regularly diſpoſed above one another: On the Inſide, the many noble Rooms of State, the rich and excellent Furniture, the Beds, Skreens, Cabinets, and delicate Collection of Sea-Shells, and diverſe other remarkable Curioſities both of Art and Nature, are the Subject of every ingenious and inquiſitive Traveller's Admiration; but in a more eſpecial manner the Pieces of Painting, performed by ſeveral of the moſt celebrated Maſters, thoſe particularly which the late Earl of *Exeter* collected in *Italy* with great Skill and Expence: The Cieling-Painting by *Vario* is very curious. Of the ſeveral valuable Pieces of Sculpture, the moſt ſurprizing of any is the Statue of *Andromeda* chained to a Rock, with the Sea-Monſter ready to devour her, all of one entire Block of Marble. The Gardens, the Canals, the Viſto's, and the principal Avenues, are alſo very entertaining.

The Earl of *Exeter*, at a little Diſtance from hence, has another handſome Seat, with a little Park walled round, called *Wotorpe*; it was built by *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*, and though not very ſmall (for after the Reſtoration it was large enough to hold the Duke of *Buckingham* and his Family for ſome Years) yet ſo mean did it appear in Compariſon of the other, that its Founder pleaſantly ſaid, *He built it only to retire out of the Duſt, while his great Houſe of* Burleigh *was a ſweeping.*

We need but juſt hint, that the Earls of *Exeter* have been Barons of *Burleigh* ever ſince Queen *Elizabeth* was pleaſed to dignify their Anceſtor Sir *William Cecil*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*, with that Title, in the fourteenth Year of her Reign.

We are to remark as a thing uncommon in this Kingdom, that there is a Breed of wild Hogs in the Purlieus and Woods hereabouts belonging to the Earl of *Exeter*, and that they came from a Badger-coloured *Italian* Boar, and a Black *Weſtphalian* Sow, that had been brought to *Burleigh* by the late Earl, and eſcaping thence into the Woods, became wild, and continue to propagate; they are now of a Fox-Colour, feed on Maſt, are fierce, and diſown the Government of Man: One of them was ſo large, that it weighed twenty ſix Stone, ſix Pounds and an half, and was killed ſome Years ago by the late Earl's Huntſman in his Lordſhip's Purlieus.

The old Stone Quarries, out of which the Abbeys of *Peterborough* and *Ramſey* were built, lie at *Berneck* below *Burleigh*; and above *Berneck*, that *Roman* Highway called *Forty-Foot-Way*, cuts this Shire in two from *Caſter* to *Stamford*, and appears in a high Cauſeway, runs along by *Burleigh*-Park, and ſo on to *Walcot*.

Some Miles hence the *Welland* runs by *Maxey*-Caſtle and *Peag-Kirk*, and then to the Fenns, and falls at laſt into the *Nen*. While the leſſer *Avon* breaking out near the Spring of the *Welland*, runs Weſtward by *Stanford* upon *Avon*, which by many Marks of Antiquity, and the Diſtances, ſeems to have been a *Roman* Station; and a late learned Antiquary has been induced to fix the ancient *Tripontium* here at *Dowbridge*, rather than *Towceſter*, which he obſerves to be too much out of the Courſe of *Antonimus*'s Itinerary, and not to anſwer in point of Diſtance from the Stations on each Hand; and thus this little River, after it has run under *Dowbridge*, leaves *Northamptonſhire*, and enters *Warwickſhire*.

This County, which is, as aforeſaid, an hundred and twenty Miles in Circumference, contains about five hundred and fifty thouſand Acres, and twenty four thouſand eight hundred and eight Houſes; the Pariſhes are three hundred and twenty ſix, and the Towns eleven in Number.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

THE County of *Leiceſter*, Part of the *Coritani*, and afterwards of the *Mercian* Kingdom, ſituate to the North of *Northamptonſhire*, in *Doomſday-Book* is called *Ledeceſter Scyre*, but now *Leiceſterſhire*. It's encompaſſed on the Eaſt with *Rutland* and *Lincolnſhires*; on the North with *Nottingham* and *Derbyſhires*; and on the Weſt with the County of *Warwick*, from which it is parted by the *Roman* military Way, call'd *Watling-Street*, which runs along the Weſt Skirts of this County; and it's limited on the South by *Northamptonſhire*. The *Soar* runs through the middle of the County to the *Trent*; there alſo gently runs a ſmall Stream called the *Wreke*, which at laſt falls into the *Soar*. It is generally a Champaign Country, of a different Soil, the South Eaſt Part being exceedingly fertil for all ſorts of Grain, eſpecially Peaſe and Beans; and has a rich Paſture, which feed Store of Cattle and Sheep, whoſe Wool, for its fineneſs, is had in great Eſteem; but the North Weſt Part is for the moſt Part barren, and in ſome Places rocky and ſtony; though in other Places near *Charwood Foreſt*, they have Store of Lime-Stone, wherewith they manure their Ground: But the South Weſt and North Eaſt Parts are of a good Soil, both for Tillage and Paſturage. It is but thinly furniſh'd with Wood, eſpecially in the South and Eaſt Parts, which Defect is well ſupply'd by the great Plenty of Pit Coal, digged up in the Northern Parts, which being hilly is called the *Would*, and breeds abundance of Cattle. And as for the Extent of this County, it is twenty ſeven Miles from *Sewſtern* in the Eaſt to *Orton* in the Weſt; and from *Cathorp* in the South to *Lockington* in the North, about three and twenty, and makes in Circumference about a hundred ninety ſix Miles.

On the South Side of this County, where it is bounded on the one Hand with the leſſer *Avon*, and on the other with the *Welland*, you will ſee *Harborough*, anciently *Haverburg*; but now commonly called *Market-Harborough*; as it has a Market on *Tueſdays*, which is of good Account for Corn, Cattle, and Proviſions, and famous for its Beaſt Fair; and made ſtill more known of late, by giving firſt the Title of Baron to *Bennet* Lord *Sherrard* of *Letrim* in *Ireland*, after of an Earl, who before his Advancement to the ſaid Honour, was created Viſcount *Sherrard* of *Stapleford* in this County. It's remarkable, that this Town has no Fields nor Lands belonging to it, inſomuch that they have a Proverb here, *that a Gooſe will eat up all the Graſs growing in* Harborough.

Carleton, i. e. a Town of Huſbandmen, is at a ſmall Diſtance from hence, where the People, in *Cambden's* Time, had a ſtrong and harſh Kind of whaling in their Speech, of which the preſent Inhabitants retain no Remains, and have no Notion or Remembrance of it. The *Roman* Way before mention'd, whoſe Cauſey is worn away in other Parts, appears very plainly here, and runs Northwards, and having paſſed *Dowbridge*, where it leaves *Northamptonſhire*, is firſt interrupted by the *Swift*, that runs but ſlowly, contrary to its Name, unleſs in the Winter Seaſon. *Bransford-Bridge*, and *Bensford*, over which this Road Way continued in Times of Yore, having been a long Time broke down, made this Way for many Years ſo little frequented. Adjoining on the one Hand Weſtward ſtands *Caſter-over*, but in *Warwickſhire*; and on the other Eaſtward *Miſterton*, belonging to the famous and ancient Family of *Poulteneys*, ſome of whom diſtinguiſh themſelves at this Day, by their Abilities in Parliament, and otherwiſe. *Lutterworth*, in theſe Parts, is ſeated in a good Soil: It has a Market on *Thurſdays*, well ſerved; and a Church with a neat and lofty Spire Steeple, which Church not long ſince has been beautify'd with a coſtly Pavement of chequer'd Stone, new Pews, and every thing elſe new, except the Pulpit made of thick Oak Planks, ſix Inches Square, with a Seam of carv'd Work in the Joints, which is preſerved and continued in Memory of the famous *John Wickliff*, ſome time Rector of this Place, whoſe Pulpit it was, if uninterrupted Tradition may be rely'd on. *Cambden* ſays, they have a Spring of Water near *Lutterworth*, ſo very cold, that in a little Time it converts Straws and Sticks into Stone.

The old Way goes up from *Bensford-Bridge* to *High-Croſs*, where the People ſay there was once a flouriſhing City call'd *Cleyceſter*, and that *Cleybrook*, near a Mile diſtant, was Part of it. They add that ſome *Roman* Antiquities have been found here, all which, with its Diſtance from *Banaventa* or *Wedon*, which exactly agrees, are Inducements to believe that the *Benones* or *Venones* were poſted here, and the rather becauſe we learn from *Anto-*

Roman Coins





1 Degree West from London

PART OF NOTTINGHAM SH.

PART OF DERBY SHIRE

PART OF LINCOLN SH.

PART OF RUTLAND

P. of STAFFORD SHIRE

PART of WARWICK SH.

P. of NORTHAMPTON SH.

A. West Coscoate Hun.
B. East Coscoate H.
C. Framland H.
D. Sparkingho H.
E. Goodlaxton H.
F. Gartery H.

a. Part of Derby Shire
b. King Richards Field
c. Part of Gartery H.

D. 52 and m. 45

LEICESTER-SHIRE.

By H. Moll Geographer.

0 5 10
English Miles











GR III
BRITISH MUSEUM

Antoninus, that the Way here divided into two Branches, as the Tradition ſtill is; for the *Foſſe-Way* North East, in the Road to *Lincoln* and *Verometum*, and to the North Weſt of *Watling-Street*, goes directly into *Wales* by *Manveſſedum*.——*Burbage* is not far from *High-Croſs*, of which Church *Anthony Grey* was Rector; and though he came by Right of Inheritance to be Earl of *Kent*, yet he would not reſign his miniſterial Office, but continued therein to the end of his Life. He was great Grandfather to the preſent Duke of *Kent*.

Hinkley, that has a Market on *Mondays*, ſtands more above, on the Side of the foreſaid Way, and at the Eaſt End of this Church are Trenches and Rampires to a great Height, which the Inhabitants ſay was *Hugh Grantnaiſnil*'s Caſtle, who was Steward and Seneſchal of *England* in the Time of *Rufus* and *Henry* I. And three Miles from hence is *Boſworth*, ſeated on a Hill, and in a fertil Soil for Corn and Graſs: It has a Market on *Wedneſdays*, and is call'd *Market-Boſworth*, by Way of Diſtinction from another of the ſame Name in *Gartrey* Hundred; but is much more memorable for determining the Right of the Crown of *England*, in a pitch'd Battel here between *Richard* III. and *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, wherein the latter proved victorious, and his Enemy being ſlain, acquired the Diadem, in whoſe Poſterity it ſtill continues; the Place of Battel is now known by the Name of King *Richard*'s *Field*. *James Fitz-James*, natural Son of King *James* II. was by the ſame Patent that made him Duke of *Berwick*, and Earl of *Tinmouth*, created Baron of *Boſworth*.

Lindley, not far from *Boſworth*, is remarkable, according to Mr. *Burton*, that therein was never ſeen Adder, Snake, or Lizzard, though they have been commonly found in all the bordering Places. *Higham*, anciently *Hecham*, is not far from hence, where a curious Piece of Antiquity was diſcovered in 1607, in the following Manner: An Inhabitant of the Town, in taking up a great ſquare Stone, which lay in *Watling-Street* Way, upon the croſſing of another Way that leads to *Coventry*, met with two hundred and fifty Pieces of Silver, of the Coin of *Henry* III. each weighing three Pence; the King's Head with a Hand holding a Scepter was on one Side, circumſcribed *Henricus Rex*, and on the other a Croſs-Molin between Roundels, with this Circumſcription *Fulk on Lued*; there was alſo a Gold Ring, with a fair Ruby in it, another with an Agate, and a third of Silver, wherein was a flat, ruddy Stone, engraven with *Arabick* Characters, and thus *Engliſh'd*:

By Mahomet *magnify him,*
Turn from him each Hand that may hurt him.

He found likewiſe certain green Catch-Hooks, and Keepers of Silver, with ſome Links of an old faſhion'd great Gold Chain. All theſe lay by the Side of the Stone, deep in the Ground, and two or three Pieces of the Emperor *Trajan*'s Silver Coins lay under the ſame Stone. This laſt Paſſage would induce us to believe, that the Stone itſelf was the Baſis of ſome Altar dedicated to *Trajan*; and Mr. *Burton* conjectures, that the Money, Rings, and other things found by the Side of the Stone, might have been the Treaſure ſome *Jew* had hid, for fear it might be taken from him; to which the Ring, with the *Arabick* Characters, gives ſome Countenance.

Aſhby de la Zouch, at ſome Diſtance from hence, is a Town pleaſantly ſituated between two Parks, and near *Derbyſhire*, and is of very good Account; it has a very good Market on *Saturdays*. It formerly belonged to the noble Family of the *Zouches*, of whom ſome Authors ſay, that *Alan de la Zouch* was killed in *Weſtminſter-Hall* by *John* Earl of *Warren*, in a Conteſt about certain Lands then in Diſpute; but others, with better Authority, affirm, he was only wounded, with *Roger* his Son, and died not till two Years after. *Roger* was the Father of *Alan*, who died in the Reign of *Edward* II. and left only three Daughters, who convey'd this Eſtate by Marriage into the *Seymour* and *Holland* Families; but the Town came afterwards into the *Haſtings* Family, in the Time of *Edward* IV. and ſo continues in the Earls of *Huntingdon* of that Name to this Day. The Caſtle here was demoliſhed in 1648, at the ſame Time that many other noble Seats underwent the ſame Fate, by an Ordinance of Parliament.

We are not here to overlook *Cole-Overton*, vulgarly *Coleorton*, which has its Name from Pit-Coals, dug up in ſuch Plenty as to ſupply the neighbouring Country all about with Firing. It was the Seat of the *Bellemonts* or *Beaumonts*, but this Family becoming extinct ſome Years ago, by the Death of *Thomas* Lord *Beaumont*, he bequeathed his Eſtate to Sir *George Beaumont*, of *Stoughton-Grange* near *Leiceſter*, Baronet. There is a noted mineral Water called *Griffy-Dam*, in the Pariſh of *Cole-Overton*, as others have not long ſince been diſcover'd at *Dunton*, and *Cudeby* in this County. There are convenient Houſes built for ſix poor Miniſters Widows, with an yearly Allowance of 10 *l.* as alſo a Free-School, with a Stipend of 40 *l. per An.* at a Place called *Oſgathorp*, not far off; and all this by the generous Donation of *Thomas Harley* Citizen of *London*.

We ſhall but juſt mention a new built Church of a very curious Structure, at *Stanton-Harold*, in the Pariſh of *Breden*, North Weſt from hence, at the Charge of Sir *Robert Shirley*, Baronet, as appears by the Inſcription; and that at *Appleby* at a like Diſtance from *Aſhby* to the South, a very noble

School Houſe was erected by Sir *John Moor*, ſome time Lord Mayor of *London*, with a Salary of 60 *l.* to the Maſter, 40 *l.* to the Uſher, and 20 *l.* to the Writing Maſter, *per An.* beſides a convenient Houſe and Out-Houſes for each. We come now to the County Town, which is *Leiceſter*, called by various Names in our Authors, as *Legerceaſter*, *Legoraceaſter*, &c. It ſeems in *Ninnius*'s Catalogue to be named *Caer Lirion*; but it does not appear plainly what it was called by the *Romans*; yet its Situation on the *Foſſe*, and its Diſtance from the *Bennones*, now *High-Croſs*, and *Verometum*, the preſent *Burrow-Hill*, agree ſo exactly with *Antoninus*'s Deſcription, that it cannot well but be the *Ragæ* or *Ratæ*, though we have not the leaſt Foot-ſteps of the Word, unleſs in the Name of an old Trench, leſs than half a Mile diſtant from the South Gate of the Town, call'd *Rawdykes*, and in *Ratby*, which yet is too far from the *Foſſe*. However, a great many Pieces of Antiquity have been diſcover'd here, to confirm its being *Roman*, as an ancient Temple of *Janus*, having a Flamen, and this confirm'd by Store of Beaſts Bones dug up, and the Place is now called *Holy-Bones*, where ſome Ruins of ancient Brick Work remain. Here has alſo been a Cupid found with his Bow drawn, and a Man with one of his Arms about a Monſter's Neck, as going to kiſs it; the whole being a Repreſentation of that Fable which feigns *Venus* revenging her ſelf upon one who had found fault with her, in engaging her Son *Cupid* to fall in Love with a Monſter: It's wrought with little Stones, ſome white, and others of a Cheſnut Colour. The Cellar where it was dug up is near the *Elms*, not far from *All-Saints* Church. Again, Medals and Coins have been found here in Abundance; and near the Town a Piece of Stone Work arched over, the Stones being very ſmall, but finely jointed together with thin Mortar. It was about five or ſix Yards long, and about four in Breadth; the Roof being cover'd with a ſquare Kind of Quarry, with ſmall Earthen Pipes therein. Mr. *Burton* thinks it was a hot Houſe to bathe in.

Leiceſter is pleaſantly ſeated in a rich Soil, healthful Air, on the Banks of the *Soar*, which *Somner* will have to be formerly call'd *Leire*. An Epiſcopal See was erected here by the *Mercian* King *Ethelred* in 680, and the Seat ſeems to have been near St. *Margaret*'s Church, the Ground there being ſtill call'd the Biſhop's *Barn-Cloſe*, and a Royalty is to this Day called the Biſhop's Fee; but the See was ſoon tranſlated elſewhere, which quickly impair'd the Wealth and Reputation of the Town, till the noble and virtuous Lady *Edelfled*, in 914, repair'd and fortify'd it with a Wall; ſo that in a ſhort Time after, it became a Place of ſo much Trade, that *Matthew Paris* calls it a wealthy City, and it ſeems to have ſo continued till in the Reign of *Henry* II. It was ſo ſore oppreſſed with ſundry and grievous Calamities, and was diſmantled of her Walls, Fortifications, and Caſtle, by *Richard Lucy* chief Juſticiary of *England*. But the Author of theſe Miſeries, *Robert Crouchback* Earl of *Leiceſter*, for the expiating of his Crimes, built the Monaſtery of St. *Mary de Pratis*, near it, wherein he became a regular Canon, and for fifteen Years offered up his Prayers to God for the Pardon of his Sins. *Henry*, the great Duke of *Lancaſter*, kept his Court here, and added to it ſix and twenty Acres of Ground, which he encloſed with a very ſtrong Wall of ſquare Stone, at leaſt eighteen Foot high, now call'd *Newark*; where you have the beſt Houſes in or near *Leiceſter*, and do ſtill remain extra-Parochial, as having the Privilege of being under Caſtle-Guard. The Hall of this Palace and Kitchen are preſerved entire, the former being ſo lofty and ſpacious, that the Courts of Juſtice, when the Aſſizes are held there, are at ſuch a Diſtance, as to give no Diſturbance to one another. This Palace has ſeveral Gate-Ways, and that to the Eaſt is eſteem'd a curious Piece of Architecture, for its noble Arch, over which, in the Tower, the Magazine of the Militia of the County is kept. You have a fair Collegiate Hoſpital beneath the Caſtle, in whoſe Church *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and his Son *Henry*, the firſt Duke of *Lancaſter*, are bury'd; which Duke liberally endow'd it for the Maintenance of a hundred and ten poor People; and this in ſome Meaſure ſtill ſubſiſts, by certain Stipends paid out of the Dutchy, together with ſeveral new Charities. There was alſo another Hoſpital built here, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. by Sir *William Wigſton*, Merchant of the Staple, which is in a flouriſhing Condition.

Leiceſter in its preſent State is a Town Corporate, governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.* It contains three Pariſh Churches, of which St. *Margaret*'s is a noble and elegant Structure, and famous for a Ring of ſix Bells, reputed not inferior to any in the Kingdom. In St. *Martin*'s Church you have a memorable Epitaph, over Mr. *John Heyrick*, who died the ſecond of *April* 1589, aged ſeventy ſix; he lived in one Houſe with *Mary* his Wife full fifty two Years, and in all that Time never bury'd Man, Woman, or Child, though ſometimes twenty in Family. The ſaid *Mary* lived to ninety ſeven Years, and ſaw before her Death, *December* 8. 1611, of her Children, Childrens Children, and their Children, to the Number of one hundred forty and three. This Town is pretty well inhabited, and its chief Buſineſs is the Stocking Trade, of which there has been for ſome Years an uſual Return made of ſixty thouſand Pounds *per Annum*. It has a plentiful Market on *Saturdays*, and is the only Town in the County that ſends Members to Parliament. In the *Grey Friars* here the Body of *Richard* III. after he was ſlain at *Boſworth*, was meanly bury'd, which being

ing afterwards deſtroy'd, the Sepulchre wherein he lay, that was a Stone Cheſt, ſerv'd in an Inn for a drinking Trough for Horſes. *Leiceſter* in the Time of the Civil War *An.* 1645, was by the King's Forces taken by Storm, and ſuffer'd much; but afterwards was ſurrender'd to General *Fairfax*, by the Lord *Loughborough*, upon mean Conditions.

The Earls of *Leiceſter* were at firſt properly Earls of the County, and hereditary in the *Saxon* Times. *Leofric* was Earl in 715, then *Algar* I. *Algar* II. *Leofric* II. *Leofſtan*, *Leofric* III. and *Algar* III. but the male Line of this Family becoming extinct, and the *Saxon* Name no longer regarded, *Robert de Bellomont*, a *Norman*, was made Earl in 1102, wherein he was ſucceeded by three *Roberts*; after whom *Simon de Montfort* enjoy'd this Honour; but he and his Son being expelled in 1200, *Simon* the Son was afterwards recalled from Baniſhment, and having marry'd *Amicia*, Siſter and Heir to the laſt *Robert*, became Earl in 1239, and being the chief of the Barons that fought againſt *Henry* III. and at laſt ſlain at *Eveſham*, that Prince beſtowed it upon his Son, *Edmond* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and the Title lay drowned a long Time among thoſe of the *Lancaſtrian* Family; for *Thomas* had it next, and then *Henry*, the firſt Duke of *Lancaſter*, whoſe Daughter *Maud* being marry'd to *William* of *Bavaria*, Earl of *Hainault*, &c. he was about 1366, reputed Earl of *Leiceſter*; then it came to *John* of *Ghent*, and to his Son *Henry* after him, and we meet with no Earl from hence forward, till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, who in 1564, created *Robert Dudley* Earl of *Leiceſter*, but he dying without lawful Iſſue, the Honour was revived in 1618, by King *James* I. in the Perſon of the laſt Earl's Nephew, *Robert Sidney* Viſcount *Liſle*, the Father of another *Robert*, who became Earl in 1626, whoſe Son *Philip* ſucceeded him in 1677, and was the Father of *Robert*, who became Earl in 1698; and having enjoy'd the Honour about four Years, his Son *Philip* ſucceeded him in 1702; and by his Death, about three Years after, without Iſſue, made Way for his Brother *John* to become Earl of *Leiceſter*.

A little North-Weſterly from *Leiceſter* is *Grooby*, anciently a rich and large Manor, which from *Hugh Grantnaiſnil*, to whom the Conqueror gave great Poſſeſſions, came by the Earls of *Leiceſter*, and the *Quincys*, to the *Ferrars*, who a long Time enjoy'd the Honour of Barons of this Place; but it went at laſt by a Daughter to the *Greys*, and in a while, by Attainder, to the Crown. But King *James* I. reſtor'd this Honour of his Anceſtors, to Sir *Henry Grey*, whoſe Grandſon of the ſame Name was, by King *Charles* I. made Earl of *Stamford*.

Segs-Hill or *Sex-Hill*, it's likely has had its Name from ſix Pariſhes which center in it, and fix the Marks of their Pariſh Bounds there. It's about ſeven Miles North of *Leiceſter*, on the *Foſſe* Way, ſmall and round, ſuppoſed to be one of the *Roman* Barrows, and well known to Travellers.

But to return to the *Soar*; this River, after it has paſſed *Leiceſter*, runs by *Thurcaſton*, and then gives Name to Mount *Sorrel*, or rather Mount *Soar-Hill*, ſeated on a great Eminence, where there is a Bridge over the River. The Town has a ſmall Market kept on *Tueſdays*; it was in Times paſt of great Renown for its Caſtle, ſeated on a ſteep and craggy Hill, formerly belonging to the Earls of *Leiceſter*, and afterwards to *Quincy* Earl of *Wincheſter*; but was demoliſhed in 1217. And not far from hence, on this Side, is *Bradgate*, the Seat of the Earls of *Stamford*. *Ratcliff* is on the other Side of the River, where there is an uncommon *Tumulus*, being long, and not round as they generally are, and therefore ſuppoſed to be the Monument of ſome *Daniſh* King. Higher on the other Side is *Barrow*, noted for excellent Lime, and for an Hoſpital, erected by *Theophilus Cave*, and *Humphrey Babington*, and well endow'd for the old Batchelors and Widowers of this Pariſh, and that of *Quarendon* adjoining.

The *Soar*, a few Miles from hence, ends its Courſe in the *Trent*, a little below *Loughborough*, pleaſantly ſeated amongſt fertil Meadows, near *Charwood Foreſt*, having a Bridge over the River, and a Market on *Thurſdays*. It is juſtly reputed the ſecond Town in the County, as well in reſpect of its Bigneſs and Buildings, as the pleaſant Woods about it. Some will have it to be a Royal Vill in the *Saxon* Times: It was after the Conqueſt, the Inheritance of the *de Spencers*; but upon the Attainder of *Hugh de Spencer*, it was forfeited to the Crown, and *Edward* III. gave it to *Henry* Lord *Beaumont*, in whoſe Poſterity it continu'd till *Edward* IV. after *Towtonfield*, gave it away to the Lord *Haſtings*; but *Henry* VII. reſtor'd it to the *Beaumonts*. The Marqueſs of *Dorſet* obtain'd a Grant of it from *Henry* VIII. but upon the Attainder of the Duke of *Suffolk*, Queen *Mary* granted it to *Edward Haſtings*, who appear'd early and vigorouſly for her, whom ſhe created Lord *Loughborough*; but after her Deceaſe he retired to the Hoſpital he had erected at *Stoke-Pogeis* in *Buckinghamſhire*, and there lived and died piouſly. The Title was afterwards revived in the Perſon of *Henry Haſtings*, Eſq; of the *Huntingdon* Family, as well as the other, by King *Charles* I. in conſideration of his ſtout and loyal Adherence to him in the Time of his Troubles; but he died unmarry'd in 1666, and ſo the Title ſunk with him.

Beaumanor Park is within the Bounds of *Charnwood*, or *Charnley-Foreſt*, which the Lords *Beaumonts* encloſed with a Stone Wall; they were of very noble Extraction, and one of them having marry'd the Daughter of *Cumyn*, was ſtiled Earl of *Bogan* in *Scotland*,

 and

and ſo ſummon'd to Parliament. *John Beaumont* was the firſt honorary Viſcount in *England*, and made ſo by *Henry* VI. The Eſtate, with a Female, at laſt went to the Lord *Lovel*, afterwards forfeited to the Crown.

There is nothing memorable in this North Part, except *Grace Dieu* Nunnery, and the ancient Caſtle of *Dunnington*, heretofore belonging to the Earls of *Leiceſter*, then to the *Lacys* and *de Spencers*, and ſo to the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*; but Queen *Elizabeth* made a Grant of it to *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, by whom it was afterwards ſold to the Earl of *Huntington*, and it is the Inheritance of the preſent Earl.

The Eaſt Part of the County, which is hilly, was in ancient Times adorned with two Places of great Note; firſt the *Vernometum*, or *Verometum*, of *Antoninus*, which ſeems to be that now called *Burrow-Hill*, and *Erdburrow*, near half a Mile from the Town of *Burrow*, which in the *Saxon* ſignifies a fortify'd Place: The moſt conſiderable Proof of it is, that the Ground is a ſteep Hill on all Sides, but the South-Eaſt, on the top of which the plain Footſteps of a Town or Temple remain deſtroy'd, a double Trench, and the Tract of the Walls, which encloſed about eighteen Acres of Land, with a riſing in the Middle; both the Ditch and Tract are pretty plain; the Entrance is now, and anciently was, from the Eaſt and by South: You have two Banks thrown up about ten Yards long, and five or ſix diſtant from one another, where the Portal appears to have been, and where the Entrance is partly level, from the adjoining Field. Here is a very pleaſant Proſpect, eſpecially to the Weſt. As to the Name *Vernometum*, it ſeems to import a great and ſpacious Temple; and indeed the Interpretation ſeems exceedingly well to anſwer the Appearance of the Place, which looks like ſome particular great Building, and rather a Temple than a Town, to which the ſeveral adjacent Colonies might conveniently reſort.

The other noted Place is *Burton*, or *Burton Lazers*, ſo called from a famous Hoſpital or Spittle founded here about the Beginning of the *Norman* Times, by a common Contribution over all *England*, but chiefly by the Aſſiſtance of the *Mowbrays*, for the Cure of the Leproſy, which in thoſe Times ſorely infeſted the Kingdom; though, in the Opinion of ſome, it was the Pox, not yet known by that Name; all the leſſer *Lazar Houſes* in *England*, were in ſome ſort ſubject to the Maſter of this Hoſpital, as he himſelf was to the Maſters of the *Lazars* of *Jeruſalem*.

Having proceeded thus far, we are not to overlook *Melton Mowbray*, ſo denominated from its ancient Lords the *Mowbrays*. It's ſituated in a fertil Soil on the Banks of the *Eye*, and near *Burton*, which River almoſt encircles it, and over which are two fair Stone Bridges. It's pretty large, the Houſes well built, and its Market on *Tueſdays* is ſo very conſiderable for Corn, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, *&c.* that next *Leiceſter*, it is eſteem'd the beſt in the County. What is of moſt Note here is, the beautiful Church, in the form of a Croſs, which, together with the Stalls in the Chancel, the Place for hanging the Veſtments of the Prieſts, the Organ-Caſe remaining, and other Monuments of religious Antiquity, ſufficiently manifeſt it to have been formerly Collegiate. It had alſo a Chantry for four Prieſts; but where it ſtood does not now appear. *Stapleford*, the Seat of the Earl of *Harborough*, is near *Melton*; and more remote to the South is *Skeffington*, which has given Name to a renowned Family; and of which was Sir *William Skeffington*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland* under *Henry* VIII. and his Deſcendant in the laſt Century was created Viſcount *Maſſareen* in that Kingdom, and the Honour is ſtill in the Family. *Segrave* is in the ſame Hundred, which is that of *Eaſt-Gaſcote*, with *Skeffington*, and is to be remembred for giving Surname to a noble Family, of whom *John de Segrave* marry'd the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Brotherton*, ſecond Son to *Edward* I. and Marſhal of *England*; by whom having Iſſue one only Daughter, marry'd to *John* Lord *Mowbray*, Father to *John* Earl of *Nottingham*, the Office of Earl Marſhal was convey'd to that Family, as it was afterwards, by a Female Heir of that Name, to the Family of *Howard*, the Duke of *Norfolk* having the Title of Baron *Segrave*.

The Circuit of this County, which has two hundred Pariſhes, and twelve Towns in it, is ninety ſix Miles; containing about five hundred and ſixty thouſand Acres, and eighteen thouſand ſeven hundred and two Houſes.

RUT-

Roman Coins













10 15 20 25 1 Degree and 30 Minutes west from London

45 40 35 30

Melton Mowbray
Vreke R.
Stapleford
Edmondthorp
Tyghe
Thistleton
Market Overton
Greet ham
Cotsmore
Ashwell
Barrow
Esthorp
Alesthorp
Exton
Burley on the Hill
Cole Overton
Langham
Barley thorp
Flitteris
OKEHAM
Egleton
Cat
Wadelan
Braunston
The Priory
Laud Abby
Martinsthorp
Manton
Edyweston
Lyndon
The Quarries
Ketton
North Luffenham
Kelthorp
Preston
Wing
Pilton
South Luffenham
Ryhall
Ridlington
Aston
Upping ham
Belton
Glaston
Morcot
Barrowden
Seyton
Lyddington
Tho rp
Sheldon
Caldecot
Rockingham
Whitwell
Hardwick
Tikencote
Ingthorp
Witchley Heath
Tynwell
Stamford
Welland R.
to Peterborough
to Walmesford
to St Neots
Haringworth
Daddington
Pickworth
Fire mile Cross
Esenden
Wood head
Toleth orp Lit.
Casterton
Brig Cas ter ton
Market Dieping
Borne
Wilsthorp
Stretton Stocking
Stretton
P. of Okeham
Clipsham
Hundred
Greatham
Part of Northampton Shire
0 1 2 3 4 5
English Miles
D. 52 and m. 35

PART of LEICESTER SHIRE

ALSTOE HUNDRED
EAST HUNDRED
WRANG
MARTINSLEY HUNDRED
OKEHAM
The Vale of
Forest of
PART OF LINCOLN SHIRE

RUTLAND SHIRE

By H. Moll Geographer.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

THIS County, in the *Saxon* Tongue called *Roteland*, is in a manner encompaſſed with *Leiceſterſhire*, unleſs on the South, where it lies on the River *Welland*, which ſeparates it from *Northamptonſhire*, and on the Eaſt where it borders on the County of *Lincoln*. It is no way inferior to the County of *Leiceſter* in Goodneſs, though it comes far ſhort of it in Dimenſions, it being the leaſt County in *England*; for its Extent from *Ezenden* in the Eaſt to *Wiſſenden* in the Weſt, does not exceed ten Miles; and from *Caldecut* in the South to *Thiſtleton* in the North about twelve; ſo that its Circumference does not exceed forty Miles. As to the Etymology of the Word, there goes a Story, that a Man whoſe Name was *Rut* riding round this County in one Day, the King that then was gave it him, and in Memorial of it called it according to his own Name. *Cambden* ſays, that foraſmuch as that the Earth of this County in many Places is ſo ruddy, that it colours the Fleeces of the Sheep, and that the *Saxons* called *Red* Colour *Root* and *Rud*, he ſuppoſes it had the Name from *Redland*; and to ſtrengthen his Conjecture he adds, that ſeveral Places among all Nations have been named from Redneſs. But Mr. *Wright* rejecting this Etymology, becauſe there are few Counties in the Kingdom, but in ſome Parts or other produce a Mould of the ſame Colour, falls upon another of his own, and deduces *Rotelandia*, from its circular Form, from *Rotunda Landia:* But this will ſcarce paſs Muſter, till we can give ſome probable Account how it came by a *Latin* Name more than other Parts of *England*. The Conqueſt could not bring it in, becauſe we find it ſo call'd in the Time of the Confeſſor; beſides which, ſo much of it as belonged to the County of *Nottingham*, to which the Name *Roteland* was given before the reſt came to be Part of it, is far from making a circular Figure, how round ſoever it may be together.

No certain Account can be given, when this County came to be a diſtinct one, or upon what Occaſion. Some ſay, Authors three hundred Years old make no mention of it as a ſeparate Shire, though it is certain it was ſo before; for in the fifth of King *John*, *Iſabel* his new Queen had at her Coronation aſſign'd her in Parliament for her Dowry, among other Lands, the County of *Roteland*, and the Town of *Rockingham* in *Northamptonſhire*; and in the twelfth of the ſame King, the *Cuſtos* accounted for the Profits of this County in the Exchequer, which *Cuſtos* can relate to nothing but the Sheriff of the County, who was and ſtill is as it were a *Guard*, and his Office is implied in his Name of *Scyre-gereſe*, from which *Sheriff* is contracted, and ſignifies no more than the *Keeper of the County*.

This County is bleſt with a healthful Air, and a fertile Soil both for Tillage and Paſturage, eſpecially about the Vale of *Catmoſe*, affording Store of Corn, and feeding good Herds of Cattle, and Flocks of Sheep. It's pretty well cloathed with Wood, and watered with freſh Streams, among which are the *Welland* and *Waſh*. It has more Parks, conſidering its Extent, than any County in the Kingdom. It was never over-peſtered with Monaſteries, nor much ſtrengthned with Caſtles.

Having already mentioned the *Waſh*, or *Gwaſh*, it is to be obſerved that it runs almoſt through the Middle of the County, and ſeparates it into two Parts. *Uppingham* ſtands in the hither or Southern Diviſion, ſeated on an Eminence, a pretty compacted and well-built Town; it had its Name from the Aſcent, though very ſmall, and ſcarcely amounting to a Hill. Its Market, eſteemed better than that of *Okeham*, is well frequented and ſerved with live Cattle, Corn, and Proviſions: It's accommodated with a very good Free-School, erected by *Robert Johnſon* a Divine, to promote the liberal Education of Youth, and an Hoſpital. *Uppingham* in the Time of the Barons Wars, belonged to the *Montforts*, after whom it came to the *Beauchamps*, and, upon their Forfeiture, *Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham* had it for ſome time; being reſtored again to the *Beauchamps*, it paſſed with a Daughter and Heir to *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*, and by his Daughter to the Dukes of *Clarence* and *Gloceſter*, and at laſt to the Crown. The Lady *Elizabeth* had it given her by her Brother *Edward* VI. and after ſhe became Queen ſhe gave it to the *Cecils*, and with one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *William* Earl of *Exeter*, it came to the Earl of *Stamford*, from whence it was conveyed to the *Fawkeners*.

Below *Uppingham* ſtands *Dry-Drayton*, having the Addition of *Dry* by reaſon of its Situation on the Side of a Hill. It was formerly a Parcel of the Biſhop of *Lincoln*'s Manor

Manor of *Liddington*; but in later Times it became the Habitation of the ancient Family of the *Digbys*, once blemiſhed by Sir *Everard Digby*'s being concerned in the Powder-Treaſon Plot; but he, before his Attainder, or any Treaſon committed, having made himſelf Tenant for Life, and ſettled the Remainder upon his Children, it was not forfeited; and therefore it ought to be obſerv'd here, that what ſome Authors otherwiſe of good Credit have affirmed, that King *James* the Firſt, in Conſideration of the Worth and Learning of Sir *Kenelm Digby*, reſtored to him his Father's Eſtate, is not true.

Lydington is in the Neighbourhood of *Dry-Drayton*, where about the Year 1602 *Thomas* Lord *Burleigh* ſettled an Hoſpital, or Alms-Houſe, for a Warden, twelve poor Men, and two poor Women, which he called *Jeſus-Hoſpital*; and in the ſame Hundred, at *Morcot*, another was erected in the Reign of King *James* I. for ſix poor People.

In the farthermoſt Diviſion of this little County beyond the *Waſh*, which runs to the Eaſt almoſt thro' the very Middle of it, lies encompaſs'd with Hills the pleaſant and fruitful Valley, now called the *Vale of Catmoſe*, perhaps, ſays *Cambden*, from *Coed Maes*, or rather *Coed y Maes*, which in *Britiſh* ſignifies a *woody Field* or *Ground*; in the midſt of which Vale ſtands *Okeham*, which ſeems from the ſame Reaſon to have taken its Name from *Oaks*. At the Time of the *Norman* Conqueſt, Queen *Edith* held in *Okeham*, *Chercheſoth*, with the five Boroughs or Hamlets thereunto belonging. The Manor of *Okeham* came in time into the Poſſeſſion of the *Newburgs*, a *Norman* Family, made Earls of *Warwick:* It went afterwards, it ſeems, by Exchange, or ſome other way to the Crown again, but was ſoon regranted to *Walkeline de Ferrers*, a younger Son of the Earl of *Derby*, and he held it by the Service of one Knight's Fee, and a half; but his Son *Hugh* dying without Iſſue about the Beginning of King *John*'s Reign, his Siſter *Iſabel*, Wife to *Roger* Lord *Mortimer*, became his Heir, who in the ninth of that King gave no leſs than ſeven hundred Marks and ſeven Palfreys for Livery of the Manor of *Okeham*.

Richard Earl of *Cornwal*, younger Son of King *John*, did nevertheleſs in the thirty ſixth of *Henry* III. obtain a Grant of this Manor in Part of Payment of 500 *l.* due to him from the King on the Marriage of *Senchia* his Wife, Daughter to the Count of *Provence*, to hold to himſelf and the Heirs of his Body by her; but his Son *Edmond* dying without Iſſue in the twenty eighth of *Edward* I. his Widow *Margaret* held this Eſtate for her Life, but in the fifteenth of this King's Son's Reign, the Caſtle of *Okeham*, and Shrievalty of the County, was granted to *Edmond* Earl of *Kent*, this King's ſecond Brother; but this *Edmond* being attainted in Parliament, and executed in the fourth of *Edward* III. this Prince in the eleventh Year of his Reign made a Grant of the Caſtle and Manor of *Okeham*, and of the Shrievalty of the County, to *William de Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*, and he died ſeized of it; but leaving only two Daughters, one married to the Duke of *Gloceſter*, and the other to the Earl of *Derby*, afterwards King by the Name of *Henry* IV. it reverted to the Crown for Want of Iſſue Male, and ſo was given by *Richard* II. with all the Foreſt of *Rutland*, to his great Favourite *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford* and Duke of *Ireland*, notwithſtanding which, it ſeems, this Grant was revoked long before his Death; for the ſame King, about the twelfth Year of his Reign, granted the Caſtle, Town, and Manor of *Okeham*, with the Shrievalty of the County, to his Uncle the Duke of *Gloceſter*; but things being ſtrangely jumbled together in this turbulent Reign, *Edward* the Son of *Edmond* of *Langley* Duke of *York*, being in the thirteenth of that King created Earl of *Rutland* for Life, had at the ſame time a Grant of them in Part of Satisfaction of eight hundred Marks *per Annum* intended him. It does not appear how long it continued in the Poſſeſſion of this *Edward*, after Duke of *York*; but in the Reign of *Henry* VI. *Humphrey Stafford*, deſcended from *Thomas* Duke of *Gloceſter* by his Daughter *Anne*, jointly with his own Wife *Anne*, was ſeized of this Caſtle, Manor, and Lordſhip; and his Dutcheſs holding the ſame after his Death, her Son *Henry* was undoubtedly poſſeſſed of this Eſtate, but being beheaded by *Richard* III. *Henry* Lord *Grey* of *Codnor* in *Derbyſhire* had a Grant of them for himſelf and the Heirs Male of his Body; but the Gift ended, if not ſooner, with his Life, after which *Edward Stafford* the laſt Duke of *Buckingham* of that Family, enjoyed the Eſtate till his Attainder in the thirteenth of *Henry* VIII.

Thus this Eſtate once more reverting to the Crown, that King having created his great Favourite *Thomas Cromwel* Baron of *Okeham*, though others ſay of *Wimbleton*, among his many other Bounties, granted him this Caſtle and Lordſhip, but falling in ſome time after under his Diſpleaſure, and loſing his Head on *Tower-Hill*, though his Son *Gregory Cromwel* loſt the Title of *Okeham*, yet he was created a Baron by the Title of Lord *Cromwel*, but not diſtinguiſhed by any Place; and the ſaid Lord *Gregory* held this Caſtle and Manor, with other Places and Appurtenances in this County, by a Grant from *Edward* VI. and ſo did his Son and Heir *Henry* Lord *Cromwel* after his Father's Deceaſe; but *Edward* Lord *Cromwel* the Grandſon got Leave in 38 *Eliz.* to alienate this Caſtle and Manor to Sir *John Harrington*; and ſometime after the Extinction of the Male Line of the Lords *Harringtons*, it was conveyed to *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*, whoſe Son *George* the late Duke dying without Iſſue, the Truſtees ſold it to the preſent Earl of *Nottingham*. However it be as to the

the Title of *Okeham* aforeſaid, we are informed that Mr. *Southwel*'s Son by his firſt Lady, the Lady *Elizabeth Cromwel*, the Heir of this Family, is called Lord *Okeham*.

Richard II. in the twenty ſecond Year of his Reign gave *Richard Dalby* of *Exton* Leave to erect an Hoſpital here, which was dedicated to St. *John* and St. *Anne*.

About the Year 1584, *Robert Johnſon* Parſon of *North-Puffenham*, and Archdeacon of *Leiceſter*, by his charitable Collections, and more eſpecially out of certain concealed Lands which he begged of Queen *Elizabeth* for this End, built and endowed another Hoſpital here, as alſo a Free-School, by the Name of *Chriſt's Hoſpital and Free-School*.

A Dwarf was born at *Okeham*, in 1619, ſcarce eighteen Inches high at a Year old; his Father and his other Children were luſty People; the then Duke of *Buckingham* took him into his Family, and when the Court came that Way in a Progreſs, he was in a cold Pie ſerved up to the Table: He grew not much between the ſeventh and thirtieth Year of his Age; but a little after thirty he grew up to that Height, (*viz.* about three Foot nine Inches) at which he remained to his old Age; his Name was *Geoffrey Hudſon*; he was very ſtout. This Town has an ancient Privilege belonging to its Royalty, which is, if any Nobleman enters within the Precinct of it, he is, as a Homage, to forfeit a Shoe from the Horſe on which he rides, unleſs he redeems it at a Price with Money, which Homage has been acknowledged by ſeveral, as appears by the Horſe-ſhoes that have been nailed on the Shire-Hall-Door, where the Aſſizes are kept. *Okeham* is a Market Town, but indifferently ſerved with Proviſions.

Burley, over-againſt *Okeham* to the Eaſt, is pleaſantly ſituated, and overlooks the Vale beneath: It was formerly the Seat of the *Colepeppers*, and afterwards of the *Harringtons*. King *James* I. dignified Sir *John Harrington* with the Title of Baron *Harrington* of *Exton* in this County: He had the Tuition of the Lady *Elizabeth*, afterwards Queen of *Bohemia*, and died at *Wormes* in *Germany*, and his Son *John* ſurvived him but a few Months. This Eſtate, and ſeveral other Lordſhips adjoining, was afterwards purchaſed and enjoyed by *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*; but ſince the Determination of that Family, the preſent Earl of *Nottingham* bought it, to which he has made vaſt Improvements by new Buildings, and many Ornaments, all which with its eminent Situation, the adjoining Park, encloſed by a Wall of five or ſix Miles in Compaſs, and many other Advantages, place it among the principal Seats of the Kingdom; and the noble Poſſeſſor of it is juſtly diſtinguiſhed from many of his Rank by his Piety and eminent Virtues.

Market-Overton, North from hence, is the *Maradunum* of *Antoninus*; it ſtands upon the higheſt Hill within View hereabouts, except *Burley* and *Cole-Overton*; which anſwers to the Termination *dunum* a *Hill*, as *Marga* does to the *Britiſh* Word uſed by them for the Improvement of their Lands; for in the Fields hereabouts there is good Store of Lime-Stone, whereof good Lime has been made; for *Market*, though it's a Town that has one, ſeems only to be a Corruption which Time has introduced from *Marga*. Such Plenty of *Roman* Coins have been found here, as but few Places in theſe Parts afford; and in the Compaſs of a few Years were gathered between two and three hundred on a little Furlong about half a Mile from this Town. As for the Diſtances with reſpect to other Stations, our Author ſays, they are uniform; from *Gauſennæ*, that is, *Bridge-Caſterton*, ſix Miles; from *Verometum*, or *Burg-Hill*, ſeven Miles; and from *Ad Pontem*, i. e. *Great Paunton*, ſeven Miles; but Doctor *Gale* will have it to be *Willoughby* in the Woulds in *Nottinghamſhire*.

Coteſmore, at ſome ſmall Diſtance from *Market-Overton*, muſt not be forgot for the Charity of *Anne* Lady *Harrington*, the Relict of *John* Lord *Harrington* of *Exton*, who purchaſed a Rent-Charge of 100 *l. per Annum*, to be iſſuing out of this Manor of *Coteſmore*, and left it for ever to be diſtributed every Quarter among the Poor of ſeven Pariſhes in this County.

Bridge-Caſterton lies on the *Gwaſh*, on the Eaſt ſide of the County, and ſo does *Rihall*, where in the Time of our Anceſtors one *Tibba*, a Saint of the leſſer Rank, was worſhipped by Falconers as a ſecond *Diana*, and reputed a kind of Patroneſs of Falconry; ſhe was buried, according to the *Saxon* Annals, at *Rihala*, and when *Elffi* came to be Abbot of *Peterborough*, he took up the Bodies of St. *Kyneburg* and St. *Cyneſwith*, and at the ſame time that of St. *Tibba*, and carried them all to his Monaſtery, where in one Day he dedicated them to St. *Peter*, the Saint of the Place.

Eſſenden is in the Neighbourhood of *Rihall*, of which Place King *James* I. made Sir *Robert Cecil* a Baron, and the Honour ſtill ſubſiſts in his Deſcendants the Earls of *Saliſbury*, as does that of *Ridlington* in this Shire in the Earls of *Gainſborough*, who are Barons *Noel* of *Ridlington*.

This little County, which has eight and forty Pariſhes, and two Towns, contains about eleven thouſand Acres, and three thouſand two hundred and ſixty three Houſes; and as it is the leaſt County in *England*, ſo it ſends the feweſt Members to Parliament of any, having no more than two Knights of the Shire, and no Repreſentative of any Borough.

Rutland has honoured many noble Perſons with the Name and Title of Earls, and ſome with that of Dukes of late Years, and in the Year

1390, *Edward Plantagenet*, eldeſt Son of *Edmond* of *Langley* Duke of *York*, had the Title of Earl of *Rutland* conferr'd upon him only during the Life-time of his Father; he was ſlain at the Battel of *Agincourt* in *France*.

1420, *Richard Plantagenet* Son and Heir of *Richard* of *Coninſborough*, and ſecond Brother of *Edward* aforeſaid: He was the Father of *Edward* the Fourth.

1450, *Edmond Plantagenet*, ſecond Son of *Richard* Duke of *York*, was in his Father's Life-time Earl of *Rutland*, and at twelve Years of Age ſlain by *John* Lord *Clifford* at *Wakefield*, after the Battel in 1460.

* * * *

1525, *Thomas Maners*, Lord *Roos* of *Hamlake*, &c. deſcended by the Lady *Anne* his Mother from the ſaid *Richard* Duke of *York*, was created Earl of *Rutland* by *Henry* VIII. whom he ſerved with great Fidelity and Conſtancy upon many Occaſions of Importance.

1543, *Henry Maners* his Son and Succeſſor, who ſerved *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*, in which laſt Reign he died.

1563, *Edward Maners* his Son and Heir, whoſe memorable Employments againſt the Rebellion of the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, though then but twenty Years old, and his other Services, are recorded in his Epitaph at *Botsford*.

1586, *John Maners* his Brother.

1587, *Roger Maners* his Son, who ſerved both in Military and Civil Poſts in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; but dying without Iſſue,

1612, *Francis Maners* his Brother ſucceeded, who in his Travels in foreign Countries had uncommon Reſpects ſhewed to him by the Princes whoſe Territories he viſited; and he had the Honour to command the Fleet that fetcht Prince *Charles* out of *Spain*. He left no Male Iſſue.

1632, *George Maners* ſucceeded his Brother, who likewiſe leaving no Iſſue, the Title of Earl came to

1641, *John Maners*, Grandſon of Sir *John Maners*, who was the ſecond Son of *Thomas* the firſt Earl of *Rutland*, of this Family; he was then Lord of the Manor of *Haddon* in *Derbyſhire*.

1679, *John Maners* his Son ſucceeding in the Eſtate and Honour, having been ſummoned to Parliament in the Year 1679 in his Father's Life-time: He was created Marqueſs of *Granby* and Duke of *Rutland* on the twenty ninth of *March*, *Anno* 1703: He ſpent moſt of his Time in a moſt noble and happy Retirement, was a Perſon of unblemiſh'd Character, generous and benevolent, without any Appearance of Oſtentation or Vanity, and died at a very advanced Age at his Seat in *Belvoir* Caſtle, on the tenth of *January* 1711.

1711, *John* his eldeſt Son and Heir ſucceeded; and he by

John his eldeſt Son and Heir, now Duke of *Rutland*.

LINCOLN-

Saxon Coin struck at Lincoln



At the Bottom of this Map is Engraven

A PERPETUAL TIDE TABLE for Foss-dike & Cross-keys Washes *in this* County. *Shewing, from the* Moons Age *the Exact Time of* Full Sea *of ye beginning & ending of the* Wash, *or when Travellers may safely pass over.*

NB. The Variation that may sometimes happen in ye Tides *are by reason either of* Land Floods, *or contrary* Winds, *for if y^e* Wind *blows from at N. by W. or N.N.W. it will bring in y^e* Flood *sooner by half an Hour or sometimes an Hour. On ye contrary if it blows hard at S. by E. and S.S.E it will not flow so soon by near an Hour.*

45 30 15 0 The first Meridian from London 30

0 5 10 English Miles

A. Mantle Wapontack
B. Yarborough w.
C. Corringham w.
D. Brodley w.
E. Ludbrough w.
F. Aslacote w.
G. Walshcroft w.
H. Loutheask w.
I. Laueris w.
K. Wraggo w.
L. Gartree
M. Kill Hundred
N. Calceworth H.
O. Candleshow w.
P. Bullingbrook w.
Q. Horncastle w.
R. Skirbeck w.
S. Boothby w.
T. Langs w.
V. Loveden w.
W. Flaxwell w.
X. Wivebrid w.
Y. Grantham w.
Z. Belisloe w.

a. Aswardhurn Wapontack
b. Kirton w.
c. Areland w.
d. Nesse w.
e. Ellow w.

P. of YORK SH. — Hull — Humber R. — Sunk I. — P. of NOTTINGHAM SH. — P. of LEICESTER SH. — P. of NORTHAMPTON S. — P. of CAMBRIDG S. — P. of NORFOLK. — Wash Sands

LINCOLN SHIRE.
By H. Moll Geographer.

I judg it highly acceptable to Travellers to insert this usefull peice communicated by Dr Stukeley the use of which is this. the two first Columns contain ye age and appearance of the Moon over against it is the hour & minute when it is full sea at Fosdike and Crosskeys Washes in this County, when ye Wash begins to serve for passing over and when it ends, example I am to pass over the Washes Nov. 7. 1723. looking in the Almanac I find the last quarter of the moon is the 8th day consequently this is the 22. day of the Moons age over against which in this table its full Sea 48 min. after XI a Clock Fosdike Wash begins 48 m: after 2 Crosskeys 18 m: after 3 Fosdike wash ends 33 m: after 9 Crosskeys 23 m: after 8 & 30 of any other day which a little consideration will make perfectly easy to the meanest capacity.

The MOONS AGE day	day	Full Sea h. m.	Wash — begins Fosdike	Wash — begins Crosskeys	Wash — ends Fosdike	Wash — ends Crosskeys
1	16	7. 0	10. 0	10. 30	4. 45	3. 35
2	17	7. 48	10. 48	11. 18	5. 33	4. 23
First & 3	18	8. 36	11. 36	12. 6	6. 21	5. 11
4	19	9. 24	12. 24	12. 54	7. 9	5. 59
third 5	20	10. 12	1. 12	1. 42	7. 57	6. 47
Quarter 6	21	11. 0	2. 0	2. 30	8. 45	7. 35
7	22	11. 48	2. 48	2. 18	9. 33	8. 23

The MOONS AGE		Full Sea h. m.	Wash — begins Fosdike	Wash — begins Crosskeys	Wash — ends Fosdike	Wash — ends Crosskeys
8	23	12. 36	3. 36	4. 6	10. 21	9. 11
9	24	1. 24	4. 24	4. 54	11. 9	9. 59
Second & 10	25	2. 12	5. 12	5. 42	11. 57	10. 47
11	26	3. 0	6. 0	6. 30	12. 45	11. 35
12	27	3. 48	6. 48	7. 18	1. 33	12. 23
fourth 13	28	4. 36	7. 36	8. 6	2. 21	1. 11
Quarter 14	29	5. 24	8. 24	8. 54	3. 9	1. 59
15	30	6. 12	9. 12	9. 42	3. 57	2. 47

LINCOLNSHIRE.

THIS County, which was anciently Part of the Territories of the *Coritani*, and after the Time of the *Romans* of the Kingdom of the *Mercians*, is of a large Extent, ſtretching it ſelf in Length from *Sutton* in the Eaſt to *Gainſborough* in the Weſt, about thirty five Miles; and from *Stamford* in the South to *Barton* in the North, about fifty five; making in Circumference about a hundred and eighty Miles. As to its Form, it may not unaptly be compared to a bended Bow, whoſe Eaſtern Part ſhoots out into a Foreland of a great Compaſs, which is bounded by the *German* Ocean, and receives ſeveral Inlets; as it is on the South by the Counties of *Cambridge*, *Northampton*, and *Rutland*; on the Weſt with thoſe of *Leiceſter*, *Nottingham*, and *York*, from which it is ſeparated by the *Dun* and *Trent*; and on the North with the *Humber*, which alſo parts it from *Yorkſhire*.

The Soil of this County is of a different Temperature, the Weſtern and Northern Parts being exceeding fertil and pleaſant, having rich Paſtures, which feed Store of Cattle, and bear good Crops of Corn; but the Eaſtern and Southern Tracts are fenny, more ſteril, and not ſo fit to bear Grain. However to make Amends, they have here ſuch plenty of Fowl, that it is ſaid above three thouſand Mallards, beſides other ſorts, have been taken at one Draught with a Net; and for Fiſh, they muſt neceſſarily abound, by Reaſon of its Sea Coaſts and Rivers, as the *Humber*, *Trent*, *Idel*, *Dun*, *Waſh*, *Witham*, *Welland*, and others; and as for the Air it is in theſe Parts foggy and thick, occaſion'd by the fenny Grounds. The chief Commodities of this County, which is divided into three Parts, *Holland*, *Keſteven*, and *Lindſey*, are Corn, Cattle, Fiſh, Fowl, Flax, Wool, Alabaſter, *&c.*

Holland, called *Hoiland* by *Ingulphus*, lies next the Sea, and ſeems to have its Name from the *Saxon Heah*, *Deep*; the Remains of which the Northern Parts ſtill retain, in their *How*, uſed for *Deep* or *Low*; and the Irruptions of the Sea, with the Bankings againſt it, fully evince how much the Nature of theſe Places favour this Conjecture; but theſe low Marſhes have been much drain'd and improv'd in the laſt Century. All this Part lies upon the *Eſtuary* or *Metaris* of *Ptolomy*, and is divided into the Higher and Lower; the latter of which being fenny, was formerly much more peſter'd with Waters than now it is, ſince the draining of it by cutting Channels, and other artificial Works; and then it abounded with Fiſh and Fowl, but ſince with Grain, and particularly Rape-Seed, a valuable Commodity. *Southy Bank*, in *Cambden*'s Time, was the moſt noted of their Banks, of which the Inhabitants were moſt fearful and careful. But to be more particular, *Tydd* lies on the Borders of *Norfolk*, of which *Nicholas Breakſpear*, afterwards Pope by the Name of *Adrian* IV. was once Rector. You have *Sutton St. Marys* in the ſame Tract, remarkable for the Beauty of its Church and Chapel, principally owing to one Mr. *Allen* and Dr. *Buſby*; and we are not to omit, that a large Earthen Pot was found at *Fleet* in theſe Parts, which had an oaken Cover, and contain'd about three Pecks of *Roman* Coins, ſtanding edgewiſe, and moſt of them about *Gallienus*'s Time. *Holbech*, which has a ſmall Market on *Thurſdays*, is in this Neighbourhood. *Growland*, or *Croyland*, which ſignifies raw and muddy Land, is near *Southy Bank*. We ſhall not trouble ourſelves with the Relation of the fabulous Stories of frightful Apparitions and Devils of *Crowland*, ſaid formerly to have frequented this Place. It's a Town of ſome Note amongſt the fenny People, but much greater in Times paſt for its famous Abbey, founded by the *Mercian* King *Ethelbald* in 716. It's ſeated very low, and amongſt deep Marſhes and miry Ground, ſo ſhut up, that there is no Acceſs to it, but by the North and Eaſt Sides, and that by narrow Cauſeys, not admitting of Carts; inſomuch that the Inhabitants have a Proverb, *that all the Carts that come to* Crowland *are ſhod with Silver*. It's ſeated in a manner like *Venice*, and its Streets, which are three, are ſeparated by Water Courſes, having Willows on the Banks; their Cattle are kept at a good Diſtance from the Town, and they went formerly in ſmall Skerries or Boats to milk them. But the ancient State of this Place, and of the neighbouring Country, is much altered for the better, and the Soil much improved by Drains and Sluices, the greateſt Part of the Ponds being now turn'd into Corn Fields. However, they have ſtill Plenty of Fiſh and wild Ducks in theſe Parts. There was formerly the Fragment of a Pillar on the Cauſey leading to the North, within two Miles of *Crowland*, with an Inſcription partly in *Saxon* Characters, importing this

Rock is *Guthlack*'s utmoſt Bounds, which *Guthlack* is ſaid to have been a Hermit here, who frighten'd away the Apparitions above mention'd, before the Monaſtery was built.

Higher upon the *Welland* is *Spalding*, a fair and pretty Town, where *Ivo Talbois* granted to the Monks of *Angiers* in *France* a Cell. It's ſeated very waterish, and encloſed with Rivulets, Drains, and a navigable River, which occaſions it to have a very good Trade; having ſeveral Veſſels and Barges belonging to it. Its Market, which is on *Tueſdays*, is very good for Corn, Cattle, and Proviſions. *Egelrick*, Abbot of *Crowland*, afterwards Biſhop of *Durham*, made from this Town to *Deeping*, which is ten Miles, a Cauſey of Wood and Sand, through the deep Fens, and call'd it *Elrick-Road*, long ſince waſhed away.

More to the North in upper *Holland*, is *Dunnington*, ſituated low, but has a very conſiderable Market on *Saturdays*, for great Quantities of Hemp and Proviſions. *Kirkton* hard by is ſituated on a ſandy, riſing Ground in that flat Country, a Town ſo denominated from its Church, a fair Structure, built Croſs-wiſe, with a broad Steeple in the middle, like a Cathedral; and indeed *Holland* in general has very fair Free-Stone Churches, though all that Territory produces no Stones. The whole Townſhip is very large, and divided into four Hamlets, or Vintins, *viz. Kirkton-Willington*, *Kirkton-Meers*, *Kirkton-Skeldyke*, and *Kirkton-Holme*. This Town is noted for the beſt taſted Pippin, call'd *Kirkton-Pippin*. It had formerly a good Market, but now diſuſed.

The next Place we viſit is *Boſton* or *Botolph*'s Town, ſituate near where the *Witham* runs with a full Channel into the Sea. It ſtands commodiouſly on both Sides of the River, over which it has a Bridge. It's a Place of conſiderable Account, being well frequented and inhabited, and enjoys a good Trade. It's governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, ſends Members to Parliament, and has a fair and ſpacious Market Place; and the Markets are kept on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, which are very conſiderable for Fleſh, Fiſh, Fowl, *&c.* to be bought at eaſy Rates. It has a beautiful and large Church, whoſe Tower exalts itſelf to the Height of two hundred eighty two Foot, being of moſt exquiſite and ſurprizing Fineneſs in the Workmanſhip, and ſome ſay the beſt built in the World. It's a Land-Mark to Seafaring Men. This Town was miſerably ruin'd in the Reign of *Edward* II. by certain Robbers, under the Diſguiſe of Monks, who both plundered and burnt much of it, for which *Robert Chamberlain*, their Ring-Leader, was hang'd, who own'd the Fact, but would not diſcover his Accomplices. However, it recover'd itſelf, had a Staple for Wool ſettled in it, and flouriſhed; though of late it ſeems to be on the decline. The Earl of *Grantham* is Viſcount *Boſton*, and Baron of *Alford*.

Butterwick is in the Neighbourhood of *Boſton*, no otherwiſe to be remembred, but that it is the Eſtate of, and gives the Title of a Baron to the Duke of *Buckinghamſhire*; and as *Coningſby* or *Coneſby* is not far off, we cannot but mention it, though otherwiſe but obſcure, becauſe that his preſent Majeſty has conferred on *Thomas* Lord *Coningſby*, Baron of *Glanbrazil* in *Ireland*, on the twenty fifth of *June* 1716, the Honour of Baron *Coningſby* of *Coningſby*, and in *April* 1719, made him Earl of this Place.

Henry Rich, Lord *Kenſington*, was in the twenty ſecond of King *James* I. created Earl of *Holland*; he ſided at firſt, in the Time of the Civil War, with the Parliament, but afterwards went to attend King *Charles* I. at *Oxford*; where finding his Reception very cool, he return'd into the Parliament Quarters, but took up Arms to reſtore the King to his Liberty and Throne; yet not ſucceeding, and being taken Priſoner, he was try'd by the High Court of Juſtice, condemned and beheaded; he was ſucceeded by his Son *Robert*, who became Earl of *Warwick* in 1673; he was the Father of *Edward* Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*, and he of *Edward Henry*, who dying without Iſſue, the Honours are devolved upon his Couſin the preſent Earl.

Another Diviſion of this County is call'd *Keſteven*, anciently *Ceoſtefne-Wood*, from a great Foreſt heretofore in thoſe Parts, where you have now the large Fens called *Deepning-Fens*, &c. for the Trunks of Trees are dug up hereabouts in ſeveral Ditches, cover'd ſome two Foot with a light black Mould; and Quantities of Acorns have been alſo found. It was diſforeſted by *Henry* III. and the ſame confirm'd by *Edward* III. The Extent of this Foreſt was from *Swafton* to *Eaſt-Deepning*, and on the other Side to the Diviſion of *Holland*, as *Caresdyke* extends itſelf croſs the top of the Fens, not only of *Deepning-Fen*, but alſo of that great Fen beyond the *Glen*, called *Lindſey-Level*. This *Caerdike* is a broad, deep, artificial Channel, that formerly reached from the *Nen*, a little below *Peterborough* to the *Witham*, about three Miles below *Lincoln*, being near forty Miles long, and ſuppoſed by ſome to have been a *Roman* Work and navigable.

In this Diviſion, and ſeated on the Edge of *Northamptonſhire*, you will ſee *Stamford* on the *Welland*; ſome of our Hiſtorians mention it as an ancient City in the *Saxon* Times; others call it *Stamfordſhire*, as being a County Town. When *Edward* the Elder fortify'd the Southern Banks of the Rivers, to ſtop the *Daniſh* Inroads from the North, he built the ſtrong Caſtle *Stanford-Baron* on the South Bank over againſt it; but there are now no Remains of it; though *Stow* ſays, there was a Mint here in the Reign of King *Athelſtan*, but this was probably a Privilege the Abbots of *Peterborough* had; for this is that Pariſh which is in *Northamptonſhire*, and is within a diſtinct Liberty granted to them. In *Edward* III.'s Time here was an Univerſity,

ſity, which yet laſted not long, the Students returning again to *Oxford*, from whence, upon ſome Quarrel, they removed hither: However, here are ſtill the Remains of two Colleges, one call'd *Black-Hall*, and the other *Brazen-Noſe*; which laſt is older than that at *Oxford*; the Town nevertheleſs flouriſh'd ſtill, till the Civil War between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter* came on, which much impair'd it; yet it is ſtill the faireſt built and beſt compacted Town in the County, and finely ſeated for Pleaſure and Convenience. As to its preſent State, it is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.* ſends Members to Parliament, and retains the Cuſtom of *Burrough Engliſh*, i. e. the younger Sons inherit what Lands or Tenements their Fathers die poſſeſſed of, within this Manor. It has five Pariſh Churches, the fourteen which it anciently had being reduced by Parliament in the ſecond of *Edward* VI. one alſo has been turn'd into a Free-School, and another united to *All-Saints* Church; it has likewiſe two Hoſpitals, and as many weekly Markets on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, affording Corn, live Cattle, and all ſorts of Proviſions in great Plenty. Its Inhabitants drive a conſiderable Trade in Malt, made here in great Plenty, as they do alſo, according to an Author of the laſt Age, for Free-Stone, which they have from *Ketton Quarry*. The *Jews* in the Reign of *Richard* I. were barbarouſly murdered at *Stanford*. They have an annual Cuſtom of baiting a mad Bull. *Stanford* heretofore was in the Hands of the Earls of *Warren*; Queen *Elizabeth* granted the Manor, *&c.* to the Lord *Burleigh*, and it came with *Anne*, a Co-Heir of *William* Earl of *Exeter*, to *Henry Grey*, the firſt Earl of *Stamford*, advanced to that Dignity in 1628; he was the Father of *Thomas* Lord *Grey* of *Grooby*, who dying in his Life-time, the Honour came to *Thomas* Earl of *Stamford*, *Henry*'s Grandſon. This Earl dying in 1720, without ſurviving Iſſue, his Titles and Part of his Eſtate deſcended to *Harry Grey*, Eſq; Grandſon of *John Grey*, third Son of *Henry* the firſt Earl of *Stamford*. Some would have *Stamford* to be the *Gauſennæ* of *Antoninus*, while others contend it agrees better with *Brigcaſterton*; though it's probable *Stamford* ſprung out of its Ruins; and this Part of the Country from *Gauſennæ*, is call'd *Keſteven*, which gives the Title of a Duke to the Marqueſs of *Lindſey*, as well as *Ancaſter*. There are many Spaws, or mineral chalybeate Springs, in *Keſteven* Diviſion, between *Stamford* and *Lincoln*; but the moſt celebrated are at *Bourn* and *Walcot* by *Folkingham*.

Deeping, or *Market Deeping*, is in the Eaſt Part of *Keſteven* towards *Holland*, on the *Welland*, and in a fenny Ground, where *Richard de Rules*, Chamberlain to the Conqueror, to hinder its overflowing, raiſed its Banks, and built divers Tenements upon it, ſo that it became a great Village. It is at preſent an indifferent Town, and has a ſmall Market on *Thurſdays*. This Manor came to the Crown by the Marriage of the Black Prince with the fair Maid of *Kent*, who was twice marry'd before, and twice divorced: *Bourn*, which has a very good Market on *Saturdays*, came by the ſame Marriage to the Crown. And not far from *Bourn*, is *Swinſted-Abbey*, one of whoſe Monks, named *Simon*, poiſon'd King *John*. About ſeven Miles to the North of *Bourn*, you have *Folkingham*, on the Side of a Hill, an ancient Town, now much decay'd, and the Caſtle ruin'd, yet has a ſmall Market on *Thurſdays*. *Walcot* is hard by, whoſe mineral Water purges both by Urine and Stool, and is ſtronger than thoſe of *Bourn*; near unto which is *Grimſthorp*, the Seat of the Duke of *Ancaſter*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*.

Skeekingham, made remarkable for the Death of *Alfric* the ſecond Earl of *Leiceſter*, killed by *Habba* the *Dane*, is near *Folkingham*. It's very probable *Ingulphus* means this Place, when he writes, *that in* Keſteven, *three* Daniſh *petty Kings were ſlain, and interr'd in a Village call'd* Laundon, *but had* Trekingham *from their Sepulture.*

To ſay nothing of *Hather*, more to the Eaſt, we come now to *Sleford*, that had formerly a Caſtle belonging to the Biſhops of *Lincoln*. It's a large well built and inhabited Town, that has a good Market on *Mondays*, and on the *Monday* after *Twelfth-Tide*, called *Plough-Monday*, it's ſo conſiderable, that it may be reckon'd a Fair. The Manor of *Sleaford* was formerly the Poſſeſſion of the Lord *Haſſey*, beheaded in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. after which it was granted to Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, and it came in Proceſs of Time to the *Carrs*, from whom it paſſed with a Daughter to the *Harveys* of *Ickworth* in *Suffolk*, and is now in the Earl of *Briſtol*: They have a fine Church. The River here runs with ſo quick and ſwift a Current, that its Water, in the great Froſt in 1683, was not at all frozen; within the Town and the Space of two Miles below it, it drives five Corn Mills, two fulling Mills, and one Paper Mill, and then falls into the *Witham*. They have a Free-School here founded by *Robert Carr*, Eſq; in 1603. And Mr. *Camock* has augmented the Maſter's Salary, and the Vicar's Stipend. They have an Hoſpital alſo here, erected by the ſame Mr. *Carr*.

Kimell a few Miles off, had its Name from the *Kimes*; then it came to the *Umfranvills*, and *Talbots*, and by Females to the *Dimocks*, *Inglebies*, and others. *Temple Bruer* is more to the Weſt, which ſeems to be a Præceptory of the Templars; and you have *Blankeney* near it, ſometime the Barony of the *Deincourts*; but in the laſt Century King *Charles* I. created Sir *William Widdrington*, for his great Loyalty and military Services to him in the Civil War, Lord *Widdrington* of *Blankeney*, in which Honour he was ſucceeded by his Son *William*, and he by another *William*, the Father of *William* Lord *Widdring-*

Widdrington, who unhappily engaging in the Rebellion againſt King *George* in 1715, was tried and condemned, but pardoned as to Life; but his Eſtate here is ſold by the Commiſſioners appointed for the Sale of the forfeited Eſtates to Mr. *Chaplain*.

Belvoir-Caſtle, ſtanding on a ſteep and ſeemingly artificial Hill, and having its Name from its pleaſant Proſpect, is in the Weſt Part of *Keſteven*; the Vale of *Belvoir*, which is beneath it, is pretty large, and rendred very pleaſant with Corn-Fields and Paſtures; it lies partly in *Leiceſterſhire*, partly in *Nottinghamſhire*, and part in this County: The Caſtle with the little Monaſtery adjoining, is ſaid to have been built by *Todeny* a *Norman*, from whom by the *Albenies*, *Britons*, and by the Barons *Roos*, it came to the *Maners*; they loſt it for ſome time on account of their eſpouſing the *Lancaſtrian* Intereſt, but had it again in the Reign of *Henry* VII. and it has continued in them by the Titles of Earls and Dukes of *Rutland* to this Day. Near this Caſtle is found the Stones called *Aſtroites*, pointed with five Beams or Rays, much eſteemed formerly, as ſuppoſing they gave Victory to the Wearer. *Cambden* is inclined to believe this to be the *Margadunum* of *Antoninus*, though others chooſe rather to fix it at *Market-Overton* in *Rutlandſhire*.

The Northern Parts of the Diviſion are bounded by the *Witham*, full of Pikes, that runs through this Tract of the Shire. *Bitham*-Caſtle ſtood heretofore at the Head of it, long ſince gone to Ruines; and at a little Diſtance from its Source lies *Booth-Panel*, and hard by ſtands *Great Paunton* on the River, over which it has a Bridge, a Town which boaſts more of its Antiquity than its preſent Beauty, where *Roman* Pavements wrought in chequer'd Work have been often dug up. *Cambden* will have this Place to be the *Ad Pontem* of *Antoninus*, though others place it at *Eaſt-Bridge* in *Nottinghamſhire*. The forementioned Author at the ſame time will have *Ancaſter* to have been the ancient *Croco-Calana*; whereas Dr. *Gale* places it at *Collingham* in the ſame County, which may be ſeen there: But we rather incline to place it at *Ancaſter*; the Word in the *Britiſh* Language, *Cruglân*, from which *Crocolana* is very naturally formed, ſignifying a *fair Heath*, as *Ancaſter*-Heath is. Be it as it will, we may here obſerve, that *Ancaſter* is lately become better known than in Ages before, in that it gives the Title of a Duke to the noble Family of the *Berties*, of whom *Robert* Marqueſs of *Lindſey* was by his Majeſty King *George* created Duke of *Ancaſter*, in which Honour he was ſucceeded by his Son in 1723.

Grantham is upon the ſame River as *Paunton*, and near, a Town of good Account, having a Free-School of the Erection of *Fox* Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and a fair Church, whoſe Spire exalts itſelf to the Height of two hundred and eighty Feet; it's governed by an Alderman and twelve Juſtices of the Peace, ſends Members to Parliament, and has a very great Market on *Saturdays*, where you have Sheep, Corn, Malt, and all ſorts of Proviſions in Plenty. *Henry de Naſſau*, eldeſt Son of the Velt-Mareſchal *d'Auverquerque* was by King *William* III. created Earl of *Grantham*.

Belton is a moſt regular and beautiful Seat of the *Brownlows*, Lords *Tirconnels* in *Ireland*, of King *George*'s Creation; and over-againſt it is *Sedgbrook*, the Burying-Place and Eſtate of the *Markhams*, Bart. which the preſent Sir *George Markham*, Bart. ſold ſome Years paſt, and made great Improvements of his Money.

Beneath *Grantham*, at *Harlaxton*, about two hundred Years ago, was found by a Plowman a Golden Helmet of an antique Faſhion, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome principal *Roman* Commander; it was preſented to *Catherine* of *Spain*, Dowager to *Henry* VIII. *Leland* ſays, they found Silver Beads and corrupted Writings in the ſame Pot.

The *Witham* from hence ſteering a long Courſe Northerly, runs near *Somerton*-Caſtle, and ſo by *Harmſton*, the Eſtate of the *Thorolds* of *London*, but originally of this County; and ſometime after winding towards the South-Eaſt, falls a little below *Boſton* into the *German* Ocean, after it has bounded *Keſteven* on the North.

Lindſey, which is bigger than both the other Diviſions, lies on the other ſide the *Witham*, and with a large Front jets out into the Ocean, which to the Eaſt and North plays continually upon it: It has the *Trent* on the Weſt, and it is ſeparated from *Keſteven* on the South by the *Witham* and *Foſs-Dyke*, which is ſeven Miles long, being a Cut made between the *Witham* and the *Trent* for the Convenience of Carriage ſo long ago as the Reign of *Henry* I.

Torkſey, ſuppoſed to be derived from *Troge* a Cockboat, and *Ige* an Iſland in *Saxon*, ſtands at the Entrance of the *Dyke* into the *Trent*, is now nothing conſiderable, but formerly contain'd two hundred Burgeſſes, and enjoy'd the Privileges of Toll, on Condition of carrying the King's Ambaſſadors, whenever they came this Way, through the *Foſs-Dyke* in their own Barges to the *Trent*, and tranſporting them as far as *York*.

On the South of the Dyke you have *Skellingthorp* Lordſhip, within two Miles of *Lincoln*; it's about 520 *l. per An.* and in 1692 was given by Mr. *Stone* to *Chriſt-Church* Hoſpital in *London*, and along with it his whole Perſonal Eſtate, valued at 4000 *l.* a moſt noble Donation.

We are now come to the Junction of the *Witham* and the *Dyke*, where *Lincoln* the Capital of the County ſtands, which is the *Lindum* of the ancient *Romans*, and *Lhyn y Coed* (i. e. *The Lake of the Wood*) of the more ancient *Britons*. The old City ſtood on the very top of the Hill, of very diffi-

difficult Aſcent, and ran much farther in Length Northward than the Gate *Newport*, of which there are ſtill evident Marks. It was here *Vortimer* the valiant *Briton*, who ſo often repelled the *Saxons*, ended his Days, and was interred contrary to his Command, having Thoughts, if he were buried on the Sea-Shore, his very Ghoſt would protect the *Britons* from thoſe Invaders. After the *Saxons* had demoliſhed old *Lindum*, they began to inhabit the South ſide of the Hill, and ſtrengthened it with the Ruines of the former Town; and then deſcending to the River, built a Place called *Wickanford*, and walled it where it was not ſecured by the River, which is divided into ſeveral Streams, over which are diverſe Bridges for the Accommodation of the Inhabitants. *Paulinus* preached the Goſpel to the *Saxons* here, and built a good Stone Church. It was won by the *Danes*, but recovered by *Ironſide*. *Canutus* made himſelf Maſter of it, but *Ethelred* retook it. It was very conſiderable in the Confeſſor's Time, containing a thouſand and ſeventy Manſions, and nine hundred Burgeſſes, with twelve Lage-Men having *Sac* and *Soc*. In the *Norman* Days it was one of the beſt peopled Cities in the Iſland, and enjoyed a great Trade both by Sea and Land, whoſe flouriſhing Condition cauſed *Remigius*, then Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*, to remove his See hither, and to build a fine Church, which by his Succeſſors was brought to its preſent State and Grandeur, the whole Pile being not only very ſumptuous, but very beautiful, and raiſed with exquiſite Art, eſpecially the Porch. The Dioceſs of *Lincoln* formerly contained under it ſo many Counties, that it ſunk under its own Weight; and though *Henry* II. took the Dioceſs of *Ely*, as *Henry* VIII. did thoſe of *Peterborough* and *Oxford* out of it, yet 'tis ſtill accounted the largeſt Biſhoprick in *England*, and contains no leſs than two thouſand two hundred and forty ſeven Pariſh Churches. We had almoſt forgot the great Bell in one of the Steeples of the Cathedral, called the *Great Tom of Lincoln*, which is ſo large, that it requires fifteen or ſixteen able Men to raiſe and ring it. The City alſo flouriſhed for a long time. *Edward* III. made it a Staple or Mart for Wool, Leather, Lead, *&c.* The *Jews* lived here formerly in great Numbers, and, ſome ſay, the Houſes they dwelt in can be diſtinguiſhed from others to this Day. But though this City underwent no laſting or fatal Calamities, yet it was once burnt; once beſieged by King *Stephen*, but in vain, and himſelf taken Priſoner; and once taken by *Henry* the Third from the Barons: But though it ſuffered not much Damage, yet it is incredible how much it has ſunk by degrees under the Weight of Time; for of fifty (or, according to *Leland*, of fifty two) Churches, they were in *Edward* VI.'s Time reduced by Act of Parliament to eighteen.

Lincoln, in its preſent State, is governed by a Mayor, two Sheriffs, twelve Aldermen cloath'd in Scarlet, beſides a Recorder, Town-Clerk, four Chamberlains, a Sword-Bearer, four Sergeants at Mace, *&c.* It ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, is a County of itſelf, whoſe Liberties extend about twenty Miles in Circumference, and is called *The County of the City of Lincoln*. It's noted for the Goodneſs of its Ale, eſpecially that brewed in the upper Part of it. There is an Inſcription upon the Tomb of Dr. *Honywood* in *Lincoln* Cathedral, importing the Numerouſneſs of the Iſſue of *Mary Honywood*, but being to the ſame Effect as that we have taken Notice of in *Kent*, we forbear to repeat it.

Kirton is ſeated on the Edge of *Lincoln*-Heath, is a good Town, and has a conſiderable Market for Proviſions on *Saturdays*.

As for the *Roman* Highway leading from *Stanford* to *Lincoln*, which is call'd the *Hight-Street* every where by the Country People, becauſe thrown up to a good Height, and ſome ſeven Yards broad; it paſſes from *Lincoln* Northwards in a high and ſtrait Cauſeway, though here and there diſcontinued, for about ten Miles, to the Village called the *Spittle in the Street*, and farther to *Hibberſtow*, noted for the Foundations of *Roman* Buildings, Tiles, Coins, *&c.* next through *Scawby*-Wood by *Broughton*, where, beſides *Roman* Tiles and Bricks, many petrified Shells, and ſome with Fiſh in them, have been met with; then thro' *Appleby-Lane*, and a ſmall Diſtance from *Roxby*, where ſome Years paſt a *Roman* Brick, Slate, and Cawk Pavement have been diſcovered; and to *Winterton*, at whoſe Cliff have been *Roman* Buildings; and there is ſtill a ſmall ſquare Entrenchment at *Akburton*, two Miles Weſtward; then the Way paſſes at about half a Mile from *Wittringham*, and ſo on to the *Humber*.

But to return into the Neighbourhood of *Lincoln*: When the *Witham* has paſſed this City, it takes its Courſe on the one hand, at ſome Diſtance from *Nocton*, formerly a Religious Houſe, but now the beautiful Seat of Sir *William Ellis*; and on the other at about the ſame Diſtance by *Wragbye*, belonging to the Dukes of *Rutland*. Here a Woman in 1676 was delivered of a Child with two Heads, who lived ſome Hours; here is alſo an Hoſpital, founded in 1697 by Sir *Edmond Turner* for Clergymen's Widows and others: And then this River beholds the old ruined Walls of *Bardey* Monaſtery, where King *Oſwald* was interred, and had a Banner of Gold and Purple over his Tomb.

The *Witham* being now augmented by the *Ban*, this Rivulet, which riſes in the midſt of *Lindſey*, not far from *Ludford*, where *Roman* Coins have been frequently dug up, firſt reaches *Horncaſtle*, which by the Antiquities found here, was evidently a *Roman* Station: The Caſtle was about twenty Acres round; it was ruined in King *Stephen*'s Time. This is a Seigniory, or Soke, of thirteen Lordſhips, given by *Richard* II. to the Biſhop of *Carliſle* and his Succeſſors, driven by

the *Scots* from his Caſtle of *Roſe* in *Cumberland*, and deſpoiled of his Revenues. *Horncaſtle* is now a large and well-built Town, that has a Market on *Saturdays*, very conſiderable for Corn, Sheep, Hogs, and all ſorts of Proviſions. A Battel was fought in 1643, between the King and Parliament's Forces, at *Winceby*, three Miles South-Eaſt from hence, the firſt being commanded by the Lord *Widdrington* and Colonel *Henderſon*, and the other by *Cromwel*, who obtained the Victory.

The *Witham* now runs by *Scrivelby*, a Manor held by the *Dimocks*, as they are Champions of *England* at the Coronation of our Kings.

Tatteſhal, which has a ſmall Market on *Fridays*, ſtands a little lower on the *Ban*, near its Confluence with the *Witham*, in a fenny Part, of Note heretofore for its Caſtle; it belonged to *Eudo* in the Beginning of the *Norman* Times, and afterwards came to the *Drybys*, *Bernakes*, and Lords *Cromwel*, whoſe Arms were in the Front of it, and in Courſe of Time to the *Clintons*, Earls of *Lincoln*.

Ereſby, not far off, is in this Diviſion, which having paſſed through many Families, came at laſt to the *Willoughbys*, from whom by a Female the *Bertys* are deſcended, who are Barons of *Ereſby*, and the chief of the Family is the Duke of *Ancaſter*, and Marqueſs and Earl of *Lindſey*; and the firſt that enjoyed the Title of Earl was *Robert Berty*, in 1626, the Son of *Peregrine Berty*, born in foreign Parts, when his Father and the Dutcheſs of *Suffolk* his Mother fled from Queen *Mary*'s cruel Perſecution, and the Family has not been without one of the Name of *Peregrine* ever ſince: He was General of the Forces of King *Charles* I. at the Battel of *Edge-Hill* in 1642, againſt the Parliament's Army, commanded by the Earl of *Eſſex*, and was there mortally wounded. The two Earls had each of them been Colonels of a Regiment, and Comrades in Arms, in the *Netherlands*, and now coming to head Armies one againſt another, we may juſtly apply to them that Saying of *Salluſt* concerning *Jugurtha* and *Marius*, *In iiſdem caſtris didicere, quæ poſtea in contrariis fecere*. He was Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, and ſucceeded in the Earldom by his Son *Montague*, who dying in 1666, his Son *Robert* was the next Earl, who departing this Life in 1701, his Son *Robert*, late Duke of *Ancaſter*, ſucceeded him, and his eldeſt Son *Peregrine* is now Duke.

The *Witham* approaching the Sea, receives a nameleſs Rivulet from the North, near whoſe Head ſtands *Hareby*, noted for the Death of *Eleanor*, *Edward* I.'s Queen. Some call it *Hardley*, and at the Spring-Head of the ſame River, on a low Ground, *Bolingbroke* an ancient Town is ſeated, of Note for its Caſtle, built by *Romara* Earl of *Lincoln*, but much more famous for being the Native-Place of *Henry* of *Bolingbroke*, afterwards King *Henry* IV. and it has been one of the *Honours* of the Crown ever ſince. *Oliver* Lord *St. John* of *Bletſo* in *Bedfordſhire* was created Earl of *Bolingbroke* in 22 *Jac.* I. and was ſucceeded by his Grandſon *Oliver*, who dying without Iſſue, his Brother *Pawlet* came to the Honour; but leaving no Children, Queen *Anne* created *Henry St. John* Eſq; Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, who has ſince forfeited it by Attainder. *Bolingbroke* has a ſmall Market on *Tueſdays*.

Spilſby, a little Eaſtward of *Bolingbroke*, which ſtands upon the Side of a Hill, was in the laſt Century conſumed by Fire; but being rebuilt by the Help of a general Brief, is a pretty good Town, and has a Market on *Mondays*, very conſiderable both for Corn and Cattle: We have been informed, the whole Town belongs to the Duke of *Ancaſter*, except one Houſe.

The *Witham* now diſcharging itſelf into the Sea, we may obſerve that the Shoar runs out from the Mouth of it as far as the Frith of the *Humber*, with large Windings into the *German* Ocean, and is as it were indented along by ſmall Arms of the Sea. Here are not many Towns. *Wainfleet* is ſeated not far from the Sea, in a fenny Part; it is a well-compacted Town, and has an excellent Free-School, founded by *William* of *Wainfleet*, who alſo built *Magdalen*-College in *Oxford*: Its Market on *Saturdays* is but indifferent, except for Fiſh, for which it is of good Account.

We paſs next to *Alford*, ſeated on a ſmall Brook that runs through Part of it; it is pretty well built, and has a Market on *Tueſdays*, well ſerved with Proviſions, and ſome Corn. It gives the Title of a Baron to the Earl of *Grantham*, as obſerved already.

We ſhall next viſit *Louthe*, ſo named from the Rivulet *Lud*, a large, well built and inhabited Town, governed by a Warden and ſeven Aſſiſtants. It has Markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, the firſt being the moſt conſiderable for Cattle, Horſes, Swine, Corn, and all ſorts of Proviſions. It has a fine Church.

More inland is *Market-Raſen* on a Branch of the *Ankome*, which affords good Eels, and has a well-reſorted Market on *Tueſdays*, chiefly for Corn and Proviſions.

The next Town of Note is *Grimſby*, or *Great Grimſby*, ſeated within half a Mile of the *Humber*, or rather the Sea, in a flat or marſhy rich Ground, fit both for Tillage and Paſturage: It has the Benefit of a Port-Town, keeps Courts for the determining of Cauſes, Puniſhment of petty Thefts, ſends Members to Parliament, and is governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, a Recorder, two Juſtices of the Peace, a Town-Clerk, two Coroners, two Bailiffs, as many Chamberlains, *&c.* The Mayor keeps his Courts weekly on *Tueſdays*, and the Bailiffs on *Fridays*. It was formerly a very large Town, containing two Pariſhes, and enjoyed a good

Trade, occaſioned by its commodious Haven, ſince choaked. It has now but one Church, which yet for Largeneſs gives place to few Cathedrals in *England*. Here was formerly an Abbey, Nunnery, two Priories, and two Chauntries, in the room of which Houſes are erected. It had its Caſtle for the Security of the Port, in the Time of *Henry* III. It had once two weekly Markets, and that on *Wedneſdays* ſtill ſubſiſts, and is indifferently well ſtored with Proviſions.

Salfletby, near the ſame Coaſt, between *Salfleet*-Haven and *Louthe*, ought not to be overlooked, on the Account of its Miniſter Mr. *Watſon*, who was Incumbent ſeventy four Years, and buried the Inhabitants, ſave three or four Perſons, thrice over; he died *Aug.* 1693, at the Age of an hundred and two.

The ancient Caſtle of *Caſtor*, commonly called *Thong-Caſtle*, and, in *Britiſh*, *Caer y Carreu*, both implying *a Hide cut in Pieces*, is farther up in the Country: Here, according to our Annals, *Hengiſt* having routed the *Picts* and *Scots*, and got very large Poſſeſſions elſewhere, begged as much Ground of *Vortigern* as he could encompaſs with an Ox-Hide cut into very ſmall Thongs, upon which he erected this Caſtle.

Thoreſway in this Neighbourhood gave the Title of a Baron to Sir *John Colepepper* in the Reign of King *Charles* I. He was ſucceeded in the Honour by his three Sons ſucceſſively, *viz. Thomas*, *John*, and *Cheney* the preſent Lord.

The Shoar from *Grimſby* draws in with a great Winding, to form the Eſtuary of *Humber*, by *Thornton*, heretofore a College for Divine Worſhip, and by *Barton* on the *Humber*, where there is a conſiderable Ferry over into *Yorkſhire*, which is a good Advantage to the Town, that is large and ſtraggling, and has an indifferent Market on *Saturdays*.

Ankham, a little muddy River, is near, and falls into the *Humber*. Braſs and Silver Coins, with the Figure of *Rome* on one ſide, and the Inſcription *Urbs Roma*, and *Pax & Tranquillitas* on the Reverſe, have been found at *Owmby* nigh the Head of it.

Angotby, *Oſſegobby*, now *Oſgodby*, on the other ſide of the *Ankham*, gave the Title of a Baroneſs for Life to *Suſan* the Daughter of Sir *William Aramine* of *Oſgodby*, and the Wife of *Henry* Lord *Belaſyſe* in the laſt Age; though *Dugdale* ſays, this relates to the other *Oſgodby* in this County.

The *Ankham* has a Bridge over it at *Glandford*, which is an indifferent Town, that has a good Market on *Thurſdays* for Cattle and Proviſions. The Inhabitants call it *Brigg*, from the Bridge.

Kettelby, near *Brigg*, is the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Tirwhits*, of whom the worthy Sir *John Tirwhit* Baronet is the preſent Repreſentative, who reſides now at *Stanfield*.

A little lower is *Worlaby*, that gave the Title of a Baron to the *Belaſyſe* Family; firſt in the Perſon of *John Belaſyſe*, ſo created in the twentieth of King *Charles* I. to whom he did great Service in the Civil War; he was Governor of *Tangier* in the Reign of King *Charles* II. was ſucceeded in his Honour by his Son *Henry* the laſt Lord *Belaſyſe*, who dying without Iſſue, the Honour extinguiſhed with him.

The *Trent* after a long Courſe having bounded this County from the *Foſs-Dyke*, falls more Weſtward into the *Humber*, after it has run pretty near *Stow*, where *Godiva* built a Monaſtery. The Church is a large Building, and very ancient; it was founded by *Eadneth* Biſhop of *Dorcheſter*, and rebuilt by *Remigius* Biſhop of *Lincoln*. The Abbey ſtood near, and was the Seat of the ancient Family of *Boroughs*. Serpentine Stones have been found at *Stretton* in *Stow* Pariſh.

The *Trent* running by *Knath* reaches *Gainſborough*, the moſt flouriſhing Town in the whole County for Trade and Buſineſs, which to the Detriment of *Boſton*, and even *Hull* itſelf, have of late Years much increaſed. It was of Note in former Times for being the Place where the *Daniſh* Tyrant *Swene Tings-Kege* was ſtabbed to Death by an unknown Hand, as a juſt Reward for the many Outrages committed by him in the Country. The Town is large and well built, and has a very good Market on *Tueſdays* for Proviſions. The Barons of *Borough* dwelt here. In 1682, *Edward Noel* Viſcount *Campden* was created Earl of *Gainſborough*, wherein 1689 he was ſucceeded by his Son *Wriotheſly Baptiſt*, but he dying without Male Iſſue in 1690, the Title paſſed to *Baptiſt* his Couſin German, the preſent Earl.

The *Roman* Highway goes into this County, through the End of *Marton* Town, a little above *Gainſborough*, and comes from *Doncaſter* to *Littleborough*, from whence it goes to *Lincoln*; it is a great Road for Pack-Horſes, who come from the Weſt Part of *Yorkſhire* to *Lincoln*, *Lyn*, and *Norwich*. There are yet two conſiderable Pieces of *Roman* Cauſeway or Pavement remaining a Quarter of a Mile from *Marton*, and thoſe that have any Curioſity may eaſily obſerve them.

Sidnaceſter, a Biſhop's See formerly, ſtood in this Part of the County. Learned Men cannot agree exactly about the Place. Some have thought of the Hills above *Ley* and *Gaineſborough*, where many Pieces of *Roman* Urns, and Emperor's Coins, have been taken up; and as for the Addition of *ceſter* to the Name, it renders it highly probable that *Sidnaceſter*, wherever it may have been, was originally a *Roman* Station. The Caſtle-Hill, Eaſtward of *Gaineſborough* Church, is ſurrounded with Entrenchments, and is ſaid to have contained above an hundred Acres.

We come now to the Iſle of *Axholm*, a River Iſland, formed by the *Trent*, *Idel*, and *Dan*, which is part of *Lincolnſhire*, ten Miles in Length from North to South, but not half ſo broad, in which Circuit are ſeated

ſome Towns. The flat and lower Part of the Iſle, towards the Rivers, is mooriſh Ground, and yields a ſweet Shrub called by the People *Gall*; ſo it does alſo abundance of Flax and Alabaſter, which being not very ſolid, is proper for Lime and Plaiſter-Work. Moreover great and tall Fir-Trees and Oaks have been dug up in the mooriſh Parts, and ſome of them appear to have been burnt, and not cut down. *Axholm* heretofore belonged to the *Mowbrays*, who were ſometime Earls of *Nottingham* and Dukes of *Norfolk*. It is probable it came to Sir *John Howard*, deſcended from the Daughter and Heir of *Mowbray*, and the Anceſtor of the preſent Duke of *Norfolk*, whom we find in the Reign of *Edward* IV. ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons of the Realm, by the Title of Lord *Howard* of *Axholm*; he was afterwards made Duke of *Norfolk*; but whatever Eſtate they had here then, it does not appear they have any now. *Axholm* has ſo many Freeholders in it, that whatever Side it eſpouſes, it has great Influence and Weight in the Election of Knights of the Shire.

Butterwick lies higher up, the Eſtate of the *Sheffields* Dukes of *Buckinghamſhire*, to whom it has given the Title of Baron ever ſince the Reign of *Edward* VI. So that what has been ſaid before of another *Butterwick* is a Miſtake.

Not far from hence is *Epworth*, a long ſtraggling Market Town, and the beſt in the Iſland.

Burton-Strather, on the other ſide of the *Trent*, is more Northward, and not far from it.

Normanby, or *Northmanby*, from which the Duke of *Buckingham* has the Title both of a Marqueſs and Duke; old Fortifications and other Marks of Antiquity, are to be ſeen near the Water-ſide at *Alkborough*, two Miles North of *Burton-Strather*; it ſtands upon a Hill, and has an indifferent Market on *Saturdays*.

This County contains thirty five Towns, and ſix hundred and thirty Pariſhes, is an hundred and eighteen Miles in Circumference, as above-mentioned, and has about one million ſeven hundred and forty thouſand Acres, and forty thouſand five hundred and ninety Houſes

In the *Saxon* Times we meet with two Officiary Earls of this County, and theſe were *Egga*, who lived in 710, and *Morcar*, who was K. *Harold*'s Brother-in-Law at the Time of the Conqueſt; but the firſt Earl after was *William de Romara* in 1141. K. *Stephen* conferred the Earldom on *Gilbert de Gaunt*, and *Henry* II. gave it to *Simon de St. Lis*; *Lewis* of *France* made another *Gilbert de Gaunt* Earl, about 1216, but being outed, the Honour in 1217 was by *Henry* III. conferr'd on *Randal de Meſchines* Earl of *Cheſter*, whoſe Grandfather was Half-Brother to *William de Romara* by the Mother's ſide; it came after him, about 1232, to *John Lacy*, deſcended by his Mother from Earl *Randal*; he was ſucceeded in 1251 by *Edmond* his Son, and he by his Son *Henry*, whoſe Daughter *Alice* marrying *Thomas Plantagenet* Earl of *Lancaſter*, it paſſed into that Family, of whom, to avoid Repetitions, you may ſee more in *Lancaſhire*; and ſeveral Years after, that Dutchy came to the Crown. *John de la Pole*, Son and Heir to *John* Duke of *Suffolk*, was by *Edward* IV. *Ann.* 1467, created Earl of *Lincoln*; and being by his Mother's ſide Nephew to *Richard* the Third, he declared him, after the Death of his own Son, Heir apparent to the Crown; and in the Time of *Henry* VII. ſetting up the Impoſtor *Simnel*, loſt the Day and his Life at the Battel of *Stoke* near *Newark*. The next Earl was *Charles Brandon*, the Duke of *Suffolk*'s Son, ſo created in 1525 by *Henry* the Eighth; but no Iſſue coming from thence, Queen *Elizabeth* in 1565 created *Edward Clinton*, Lord *Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln*; he was Lord High Admiral of *England*; he was ſucceeded by his Son *Henry* in 1586; he was the Father of *Thomas*, who became Earl in 1616, and he of *Theophilus*, who had the Honour about two Years after, and whoſe Succeſſor in 1667 was his Grandſon *Theophilus* by his eldeſt Son *Edward*; but dying without Iſſue in 1692, the Honour came to the Iſſue of Sir *Edward Clinton* Knight, ſecond Brother to *Thomas* Earl of *Lincoln*, whoſe Son *Francis* firſt enjoyed it; and dying in 1693, his Son *Henry* is now Earl of *Lincoln*, and the fourth in Precedency.

NOTTING-



Roman Coins



NOTTINGHAM SHIRE

By H. Moll Geographer.

A. Bassetlaw Wapontak
B. Northclay Division
C. Southclay Division
D. Boxton Wap.
E. Thurgarton Wap.
F. Newark Wap.
G. Ruscliff Wap.
H. Bingham Wap.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
English Miles

P. of YORK SHIRE

P. of DERBY SHIRE

P. of STAFFORD SH.

PART OF LEICESTER SH.

LINCOLN SHIRE

Trent R.

Torre R.

Tickhill

Rosinton

Sawtery

Miserton

Stockworth

Walkringham

Everton

Beckingham

Gringley on the hill

Ganesborough

Bole

Matersey

N. Wheatley

Knathe

Clayworth

W. Burton

Sutton

S. Wheatly

Sturton

Hayton

Barnby on the Moor

Claerbourgh

Retford

N. Leverton

Leverton

Littleborough

Grove

Idleton

Triswell

Headen

Cotebam

Granston

Stokeham

Askham

Drayton

Rampton

Newton

Darleton

Dunham

E. Markham

Ragnell

Thorp

Brodham Pri.

Hareby

Wiggesley

Normanton

Girton

Egmanton

Laxton

Kirton

Tuxford

Boughton

Ewinstone

Budby

Walesby

Warsop

Hatfield

Thowresby

Bothumsall

Lit. Dreaton

Elsley

Clown

Welbeck Abby

Clunther

Worksop

Radforth

Ryton

Osburton

Bilbys

Gateforth

Hodsock

Walding wells

Barnby on the Moor

Sutton

Langold

Blyth

Flixth

Scroby

Mansfield

Lindhurst Wood

Shire Wood

Forest

Southwell

Thorney Wood

Nottingham

Bingham

Saxendale

Flawburg

Orston

Whatton

Codgrave

Coulston

Sutton

Barnston

Owthorp

Widmerpole

Coldingstoke

Over Broughton

Ramston

Stanford

Kelham

Farston

Beckingham

Newark

Winthorp

Coddington

Starthorp

Rebham

Upton

Norwell

Cauton

Willoughbey

Knesall

Charlton upon Trent

Sutton

Laxton

Egmanton

Kirton

Ossington

Maplebeck

Hockerton

Crumwell

Kirklington

Blodworth

Alfreton

Pynxton

Kirkby

Hardwick

Aunsleyth

Aunsley

Lynby

Hucknall

Besk wood Park

Arnold

Basford

Baxton

Bitbury

Stappleford

Wollaton

Bramcot

Lenton

Beston

Long Eaton

Clifton

Barton

Thrumpton

Willen Ferry

Trent

Gotham

Ruscliff

Kingston

Kasterleak

Westerleak

Plumtree

Normanton

Peter in Ashes

Terlston

Holme

Bridges ford

Shelford

Ratcliff

Carlton

Colwick

Burton

Boncott

Lamley

Woodthorpe

Oxton

Epperston

Fisherton

Turgarston

Gunnalston

Horninham

Lowdham

Thorpe

Farndon

Stoke

Elston

Costham

Sirstow

Long Bewington

Staunton

Shilton

Scarrington

Coulston

Hawksworth

Eastwood

Langley

Sandiacre

Strelley

Nuthall

Mostal

Bulwell

Lastwood

Timsley

Benall Pri.

Kelley Pr.

Aunsley

Papplewick

Newstead mon.

Hardwick

Pynxton

Alfreton

Plesley

Allerton

Clypston

Rufford Abby

Mansfield Woodh.

Blodworth

Langton

Winkborn

Hoddingley

Farnfield

Upton

Kirklington

Maplebeck

Hockerton

Crumwell

Norwell

Cauton

Willoughbey

Knesall

Charlton upon Trent

Sutton

Ossington

Laxton

Egmanton

Kirton

Walesby

Boughton

Ewinstone

Budby

Warsop

Hatfield

Thowresby

Bothumsall

Lit. Dreaton

Elsley

Clown

Welbeck Abby

Clunther

Worksop

Radforth

Ryton

Osburton

Bilbys

Gateforth

Hodsock

Walding wells

Barnby on the Moor

Sutton

Langold

Blyth

Flixth

Scroby

Everton

Beckingham

Gringley on the hill

Ganesborough

Bole

Matersey

N. Wheatley

Knathe

Clayworth

W. Burton

S. Wheatly

Sturton

Hayton

Claerbourgh

Retford

N. Leverton

Leverton

Littleborough

Grove

Idleton

Triswell

Headen

Cotebam

Granston

Stokeham

Askham

Drayton

Rampton

Newton

Darleton

Dunham

E. Markham

Ragnell

Thorp

Brodham Pri.

Hareby

Wiggesley

Normanton

Girton

Tickhill

Rosinton

Sawtery

Miserton

Stockworth

Walkringham

Trent R.

Torre R.

Lincoln

Whitham R.

Farston

Beckingham

Newark

Winthorp

Coddington

Starthorp

Rebham

Upton

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

THIS County, which is of an oval Form, extends itſelf in Length from *Stanford* upon the *Sore*, bordering on *Leiceſterſhire* to the South, to *Ackley*, or *Finningley*, bordering on *Yorkſhire* to the North, near the Space of ſix and thirty Miles, and about half as much in Breadth from the Lordſhip of *Collingham*, bounded on the Eaſt with *Lincolnſhire*, to that of *Feverſalt* not far from *Mansfield*, adjoining on the Weſt to *Derbyſhire*; which County was not ſo divided from this, but that they continued to have one Sheriff till the tenth of Queen *Elizabeth*. Our moſt ancient *Saxon* Records call it *Snotingahamſcyre*.

The three Hundreds or Wapentakes of *Ruſcliff*, *Bingham*, and *Newark*, containing before a Third or a Fourth of the County, lie on the South of the *Trent*; the reſt conſiſting alſo of three, but in the Conqueror's Time five Wapentakes, on the North, and all contiguous to that River, which therefore may not improperly be ſaid to water the whole County.

The Soil generally is as fertile as any in *England*, excepting great Part of the Foreſt of *Sherwood*, and likewiſe what borders on *Derbyſhire*, ſome of which affords moſt excellent Coals, and is well ſupplied with the ſame; and the Earth being generally of a ſandy Temperature, is called the *Sand Part*.

This County was Part of the Poſſeſſion of the ancient *Coritani*, and after that, in the *Saxon* Times, of the *Mercians*.

If you go out of *Leiceſterſhire*, the *Foſs-Way*, which is preſumed to be the beſt Direction for what we principally aim at, will conduct us to the South Part of this County, and bring us towards that of *Lincoln* along the Eaſt of it. And firſt you will find on the South End of this Shire, in *Ruſcliff* Hundred, a Place called *Willoughby on the Wold*, which lies near the *Foſs*, and may pretend to ſomething of Antiquity; and, if Credit is to be given to the Inhabitants, they ſay, that a Town called *Long Billington*, which has been demoliſhed long ago, ſtood in a Field belonging to it, and *Roman* Coins have been taken up here from time to time in great Plenty; and what does the more confirm the Antiquity of it is its Diſtance from *Caer-Lerion*, or *Leiceſter*, and from *Burrow-Hill*, the ancient *Vernometum*, which is nine Miles; which things b ing weighed together, might induce us to believe it had been a *Roman* Station; and Dr. *Gale* makes it to be the *Margidunum* of *Antoninus*.

Now the *Foſs* paſſing North-Eaſt from hence through *Belvoir Vale*, and therein through the Field of *Eaſt-Bridgford* or *Bridgford on the Hill*, you have the Remains of a *Roman* Station ſtill in it, adjoining to that call'd the *Oldwark Spring*; and to the Field in *Bridgford*, wherein Part of this Camp lies, and in which a fair Silver Coin of *Veſpaſian* has been found, and others have alſo been turn'd up by the Plough hereabouts. Its Diſtance from *Willoughby*, which is about eight Miles, farther ſtrengthens the Conjecture of its being a *Roman* Station, and ſo does near the ſame Space from *Long-Collingham*, about three Miles beyond *Newark*, near which, in a large Field, we have ſome Reaſon to ſuppoſe there was another Station; for though it be true that the *Foſs* lies above a Mile from it; yet ſeveral of *Conſtantine*'s Coins, and its Diſtance of nine Miles from *Lincoln*, another Station, are ſufficient Teſtimonies of its Antiquity; ſo that by this means the vaſt Breach between *Leiceſter* and *Lincoln* along the *Foſs*, may be pretty well made up; it being nine Miles from *Leiceſter* to *Willoughby*, about eight from this laſt Place to *Eaſt-Bridgford*, and nine more from hence to *Lincoln*, and purſuant to this Dr. *Gale* has fixed the *Margidunum* of *Antoninus* at *Willoughby on the Wold*, *Ad Pontem* at *Eaſt-Bridgford*, and *Crocolana* at *Collingham*.

From this Excurſion Northward in following the *Foſs*, we muſt return to the South Part, and obſerve that the *Trent*, the *Treonta* of the *Saxons*, after having run a long Courſe, and entring this County, paſſes by *Steanford*, where many *Roman* Coins, and ſome other Antiquities have been found; but its greateſt Ornament is its Church, repaired and finely beautified at the great Expence of *Thomas Lewes* Eſq; the Patron of it; then it paſſes by *Clifton*, the Seat of a Family of that Name of above ſix hundred Years ſtanding; after which it receives the Rivulet *Lin* from the Weſt, whoſe Spring is near *Newſted*, i. e. *a new Place*, which had formerly a ſmall Abbey founded by *Henry* II. It's now the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Byrons*, or *Burons*, Barons of this Realm.

The *Lin* runs next near *Wollaton*, where there is a noble Houſe both for Proſpect and Workmanſhip of the *Willoughbys*, in the laſt Reign dignified with the Peerage of *England* in the Perſon of Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, created Lord *Middleton*; after which it waters *Lenton*, noted in old times for a Monaſtery of the Foundation of *Peverel*, natural Son of the Conqueror; and now only for a thronged Fair. *Wilford* is on the other ſide,

where a large Pot in an adjoining Field was dug up ſome Years ago, with many Copper Coins in it. *Flawford* Church ſtands in a large Field at a little Diſtance from hence, having a Spire Steeple, and is the Burying-Place of *Reddington*, a great Country Town above half a Mile Weſt of it; but there being a large Chapel here, the Church is much neglected; and *Aſlacton* is North-Eaſt from that Town.

On the other Shore, almoſt at the Confluence of the *Lin* (called by ſome *Leane*) and *Trent*, and on the Side of a Hill, ſtands *Nottingham* the County Town, the *Snottengaham* of the *Saxons*, and ſo named from the Caves and Paſſages under Ground for Retreat and Habitation under thoſe ſteep Rocks in the South Part towards the *Lin*. Dr. *Gale* will have theſe to be the Work of the *Romans*, and he fixes here the *Gauſentæ* of *Antoninus*, to make good the Diſtances in the *Itinerary*. *Aſſer* from theſe Caves renders the *Saxon* Name *Speluncarum Domus*; and in *Britiſh*, *Ty ogo Bach*, i. e. *a Houſe of Dens*. The Town is pleaſantly ſeated, has a fair Stone Bridge over the *Trent*, and ſuch another over the *Lin*, beſides two more over the Ponds, called the *Cheney* Bridges. This Town is plentifully furniſhed with all Neceſſaries of Life. There was in this Borough in the Confeſſor's Time an hundred and ſeventy three Burgeſſes, and nineteen Villains, or Huſbandmen; but there were not ſo many at the Time of the *Great Survey*. Earl *Toſti* before the Conqueſt had ſome Lands here, and the Place in St. *Edward*'s Time yielded in Rent 18 *l.* but 30 *l.* and 10 *l.* of the Mint when *Doomſday* was made. There is no Mention at all in the *Survey* of the Caſtle of *Nottingham*, which is therefore concluded to be built by *William Peverel*, or King *William* the Firſt, though it's ſuppoſed there might have been ſome old Fortreſs there before. About the Year 1155, *Henry* the Second diſinherited *William Peverel*, and gave it to *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*; but he did not enjoy it long, for the Sheriffs accounted to the King for the Profits of the Lands of *William Peverel*. Now *Robert* Earl of *Ferrers*, the Grandſon of *Peverel* in the Time of *Henry* II. becauſe perhaps he could not inherit, it ſeems, burnt this Town, which by King *Richard* I. was given to his Brother *John* Earl of *Morton*, after King of *England*, who therefore probably was the more inclined to intereſt himſelf in thoſe Parts, and ſo granting a Charter to this Town, he by one means or other ſo engaged the Gentry of this Country, that he led moſt of them into Rebellion. The firſt Charter we meet with that was granted to *Nottingham* was by *Henry* II. The Farm in *Henry* III.'s Charter is expreſs'd to be fifty two Blanks, and for that Farm they had by that Charter the Town given them, and their Heirs or Succeſſors; and farther, that they ſhould take *Trouage*, and have Coroners.

Edward I. gave them Power to elect a Mayor and two Bailiffs *ſecundum conſuetudinem utriuſque Burgi*, and that their Mayor ſhould be Eſcheator within the Borough. The Diſtinction of the Boroughs continues to this Day, they being called the *Engliſh* and *French* Boroughs; and it appears there was a Cuſtom within the *Engliſh* Borough, that Infants after fifteen Years might ſell their Lands as if they were of full Age.

They continued Burgeſſes of this Corporation from the Days of *Edward* I. till the twenty ſeventh of *Henry* VI. and then that Prince made the Borough a County, and turned the Bailiffs into Sheriffs, and incorporated them by the Name of Mayor and Burgeſſes, in which State they continue to this Day.

Here was a Chapel dedicated to St. *James*, wherein, it ſeems, the Court of the Honour of *Peverel* was kept, but *Edward* II. diſcharged it from that Burthen by his Charter to the Friers *Carmelites*, whoſe Houſe, called *White Friers*, ſtood between St. *James's-Lane* and *Frier-Lane*, and denominated that Row of Building towards the Market-Place to be the *Frier-Row*. Beſides theſe there was in this Town near the *Leen*, in a Place called the *Broad Marſh*, a Houſe of *Friers Minors*, otherwiſe called *Grey Friers*. There was alſo an Hoſpital founded by *John Plumptree* about *Edward* III.'s Time, conſiſting of two Prieſts and ſeveral poor Men, and the Site of it was near the Bridge called *Town-Bridge*, or *Leen-Bridge*.

The Town is now governed by a Mayor, a Recorder, ſix Aldermen, two Coroners, two Sheriffs, two Chamberlains, and a Common Council conſiſting of ſeveral Perſons. The Mayor has a Clerk, commonly called the *Town-Clerk*, and the Sheriffs have an Officer called the *Steward*. The Mayor has a particular Court of Pleas of Land, and has two Serjeants at Mace; and the Mayor and Sheriffs have beſides an ordinary Court of Pleas, which they keep on *Wedneſday* every Fortnight, and the Sheriffs have each of 'em two Sergeants at Mace. They have three weekly Markets here, *viz.* on *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*, and ſend two Members to Parliament.

There are very fair Poſſeſſions belonging to this Corporation, ſome in general and ſome for particular Uſes, and for the Maintenance of the Free-School, and the chargeable *Trent*-Bridge, and here is an Alms-Houſe well endowed for twelve poor People.

Nottingham was a rich and flouriſhing Place, when the Staple was up at *Calais*; but ſince then it has been deſtitute of any gainful or beneficial Trade; yet ſince the Civil War, wherein it happened to be on the conquering ſide, there are many Houſes new built; and the greateſt Part of the fine Barley which grows in *Belvoir* Vale and the adjacent Parts, is converted here into Malt, and ſo into moſt excellent Ale brewed here,

and yields, in the Opinion of many, more Profit to the Place than ever Wool did, or the Manufacture of Coloured Cloth, which it was famous for long before *Calais* became ſubject to the Crown of *England*; there are very great Quantities of this Ale brought up and drank in *London*. There is a Place on the high Pavement near the Corner of St. *Mary*'s Church-Yard, called the *King's Hall*, which is not within the County of the Town, in which the Aſſizes, Seſſions, and other like Buſineſs for the County are held, and under and by it is the Goal.

Having ſaid ſo much of the Town, we return again to the Caſtle. *William* of *Newborough* tells us, it ſeem'd invincible by any thing but Famine; and we have the Authority of *Cambden* that it never has in any Revolution undergone the Fate of other great Caſtles, for it was never taken by downright Force; once only it was beſieged, tho' in vain, by *Henry* of *Anjou*; and when *Ferrers* before mentioned took it, it was by Surprize. *Edward* IV. rebuilt this Caſtle at a great Charge, and adorned it with curious Buildings, to which *Richard* III. alſo made ſome Additions. *Cambden* is our Author, that thoſe of this Caſtle were wont to tell many Stories of *David* King of *Scotland*, a Priſoner here, and of *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, taken by means of a Paſſage under Ground, and afterwards hanged for betraying his Country to the *Scots* for Money, and for other Miſchiefs. In the firſt Court of the Caſtle we ſtill go down a great many Steps by Candle-Light into a Vault under Ground, and Rooms cut and made out of the very Stone, in the Walls whereof the Story of Chriſt's Paſſion and other things are engraven, by the ſame King of *Scotland*; and in the upper Part of the Caſtle, which ſtands very high upon a Rock, a Paſſage is likewiſe to go down many Stairs into a Vault, under which is that called *Mortimer's Hole*, becauſe it was his Hiding-Place.

The Caſtle and Park of *Nottingham* were granted by the Crown to *Francis* Earl of *Rutland*, in the latter End of whoſe Time many of the goodly Buildings were pulled down, and the Iron and other Materials ſold, yet at the Beginning of the Civil War, King *Charles* I. choſe it as the fitteſt Place for ſetting up his Royal Standard on the twenty ſecond of *Auguſt* 1642, which according to the Earl of *Clarendon*'s Account was attended with ill Omens; but it ſoon became a Garriſon for the Parliament, and continued ſo to the End of the War; after which the laſt Governor Captain *Poulton* had Orders and Money given him to pull it down; yet ſome Part of it, though ruinous, was not utterly demoliſhed at the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. ſince when *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*, whoſe Mother the Dutcheſs was the only Daughter and Heir of the ſaid *Francis* Earl of *Rutland*, ſold it to *William* Marqueſs, afterwards Duke of *Newcaſtle*, who in 1674, though then above eighty Years of Age, had a great Number of Men at Work, pulling down and clearing the Foundations of the old Tower, that he might build at leaſt Part of a new Caſtle there; but he dying about two Years after, and being ſucceeded by his Son *Henry* in his Eſtate and Honours, and his only Son the Lord *Ogle* departing this Life before his Father in 1680, it was ſo ordered, that the Lady *Margaret* the Duke's third Daughter, married to *John Holles* Earl of *Clare*, and at length Duke of *Newcaſtle*, ſhould be his Heir, and ſo this Caſtle came to him, and from him to his Nephew *Thomas Holles Pelham*, the preſent Duke, lately Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and now Secretary of State, who has laid out much Money upon it.

There have been a great many famous Men Lords and Earls of *Nottingham*, as firſt the *Peverels*, then *Robert de Ferrers*, who married *Margaret* Daughter of *William Peverel*; the next in 1189 was *John*, after King of *England*, Earl; and we meet with none after till 1375, when we find *John* Lord *Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, in which Family, by ſeveral Deſcents, the Honour continued till 1475, when *Richard* Duke of *York*, third Son of King *Edward* IV. married the Lady *Anne*, ſole Child of *John* Earl of *Nottingham* and Duke of *Norfolk*, and ſo became Earl. *William* Lord *Berkley*, deſcended from the Lady *Iſabel*, Daughter of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, likewiſe became Earl in 1483. *Henry Fitz-Roy*, natural Son of *Henry* VIII. was created Earl of *Nottingham* in 1525; and the next Earl in 1527, as being deſcended from the *Mowbrays*, was *Charles* Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, Lord High Admiral of *England*, and Commander in Chief of the *Engliſh* Fleet againſt the *Spaniſh* Armada, whom he defeated in that memorable Year 1588. He was ever in great Eſteem with Queen *Elizabeth*, and ſo he was with her Succeſſor King *James* the Firſt, who ſent him Ambaſſador into *Spain*, and in whoſe Reign he ſurrender'd his Patent of Lord High Admiral, which was given to the Marqueſs of *Buckingham*. This noble Lord lived to the uncommon Age of eighty eight, after he had been Knight of the Garter two and fifty Years, which I believe cannot be ſaid of any other, except ſome of our Kings or Princes of the Blood Royal, ſince the Inſtitution of that noble Order. *Charles Howard* his ſecond Son (the eldeſt dying before him) ſucceeded him in the Honour in 1624, and died in 1642. *Charles Howard*, Son to the laſt *Charles*, died without Iſſue *Ann.* 1681, and this Honour died with him.

This Title having lain dead for a ſhort time, *Charles* II. was pleaſed to create *Heneage* Lord *Finch* of *Daventry*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, Earl of *Nottingham* in 1681: He had the Character of a very eloquent Perſon, and moſt excellent Orator, and a Lord of that Wiſdom, that ſome have ſtyled him the

the *Engliſh Roſcius*, the *Engliſh Cicero*, &c. This noble Lord departed this Life *Dec.* 18, 1682, and the laſt Words he was heard to ſpeak, were, *Actum eſt de rebus humanis*. *Daniel* Lord *Finch* his Son and Heir ſucceeded his Father; he has been Secretary of State in the Reigns of *William* III. and Q. *Anne*, and ſometime Preſident of the Council in his preſent Majeſty's Time, a Nobleman of very exemplary Regularity in his Family and Conduct, and deſerves better Uſage from the two powerful Factions of his Time, than he has met with.

Within a Mile of this Town, in the fifth of Queen *Mary*'s Reign, there happened ſuch a prodigious Storm of Thunder and Lightning, that it beat down all the Houſes and Churches in two Towns thereabouts, threw the Bells to the Outſide of the Churchyard, and ſome Webs of Lead four hundred Feet into the Fields, wreathen as if it had been Leather; the River *Trent* running between the two Towns, which we take to be *Colwick* and *Bridgford*, the Water with the Mud in the Bottom was carried a Quarter of a Mile, and thrown againſt Trees, with the Violence of which they were pulled up by the Roots, and thrown a vaſt Diſtance off.

The *Trent* runs gently from *Nottingham* to *Holme*, called *Holme-Pierpoint*, from its Lords, an ancient and noble Family, who became Barons of this Place, and now veſted in the Duke of *Kingſton*; then the *Trent* runs to *Shelford*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Stanhopes*, who are Barons of this Place, and Earls of *Cheſterfield*, a Branch of which was that excellent Perſon *James Stanhope* Earl *Stanhope*, Secretary of State, cut off by an immature Death to the great Loſs of his Country and Family. *Shelford* was a Garriſon for the King in the Civil War, and being taken by Storm by the Parliamentarians, the Governor Colonel *Philip Stanhope*, and many of his Soldiers, were then ſlain, and the Houſe burnt. *Barton* is over-againſt it, where there is a Camp, ſuppoſed to be *Britiſh*, in the adjoining Fields; and there were large Fortifications on the top of the Hill, where ſeveral Coins have been found.

The *Trent* runs from hence to *Stoke*, where *John de la Pole*, Earl of *Lincoln*, fighting for a counterfeit Prince, againſt *Henry* VII. was defeated and loſt his Life.

Not far from hence ſtands *Southwel*, a Collegiate Church of Prebendaries, and where the Archbiſhop of *York* had formerly a Palace and three Parks. This is the City called by *Bede Tio vul Fingaceſter*; and here is an Inſcription upon a Pillar of the Church importing, that *Henry* VIII. repaired it in 1543, at the Requeſt of the Archbiſhop of *York*; that Queen *Elizabeth* confirmed it in 1584, at the Interceſſion of Archbiſhop *Sandys*; that King *James* I. eſtabliſhed it at the Mediation of *Henry Howard* Earl of *Northampton*. The Family of the *Southwels* were anciently ſeated here, and had their Name from the Place.

Hence from the Eaſt the Rivulet *Snite* runs into the *Trent*, after it has paſſed by *Langer*, famous for its Lords the *Tiptofts*, Earls of *Worceſter*, from whom with a Daughter it paſſed to the Lords *Scrope*, of whom *Emanuel* Earl of *Sunderland* left it to one of his natural Daughters, and with her it went in Marriage to *John How* Eſq; the Father of *Scroop* Lord Viſcount *How* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and the Grandfather of the preſent Lord the Poſſeſſor of it.

Granby, that gives the Title of Marqueſs to the Duke of *Rutland*, is near *Langer*; and then the *Snite* runs to *Wiverton*, which after ſome other Families came to the *Chaworths*, of whom the laſt Lord *Chaworth*'s Daughter was married to the Earl of *Meath* in *Ireland*; but he left his Eſtate and Name to a natural Son, and his Grandſon is the preſent Poſſeſſor.

The *Trent* now divides itſelf near *Aram*, *Haram*, or *Averham*, anciently the Seat of the *Lextons*, or *Lexingtons*, from whom by Marriage it came to the ancient Family of *Suttons*, of whom *Robert* was by King *Charles* the Firſt created Lord *Lexington* of *Aran*, in which Honour he was ſucceeded by his Son the late Lord, who has diſcharged ſome honourable Embaſſies, and was conſpicuous for his Abilities and Merits, but is lately dead, and the Honour with him.

We are now come to *Newark* on *Trent*, ſeated on the high Road to *York*; it has a Bridge over the River leading into a ſmall Iſle, and is a good large Town, governed by an Alderman and twelve Aſſiſtants, has a good Trade, and conſiderable Market on *Wedneſdays*. It was once ſtrengthned by a moſt beautiful Caſtle, built by *Alexander* the military Biſhop of *Lincoln*, but now reduced to Ruines. This Town had not the Privilege of ſending two Members to Parliament before the twenty ninth of the Reign of King *Charles* II. who then gave them a new Charter. King *John* ended the Courſe of his troubleſome Life here. *Newark* ſuffered much in the Time of the Civil War, and was at laſt given up by the King's Command, then in the *Scotch* Army, to the Parliament. The Title of Viſcount *Newark* has been in the *Pierpoint* Family, of whom the Duke of *Kingſton* is the Repreſentative, ever ſince the third of *Charles* I.

The *Trent* uniting its Stream again, flows directly Northwards by many Villages, and firſt by *Collingham*, probably the *Crococolana* of *Antoninus*; and at ſome Diſtance by *Tuxford*, a mean Town in the *South Clay*, with a ſmall Market on *Mondays*; however, it has a curious Free-School, built and endowed with 50*l. per Ann.* by *Charles Read*, Eſq; But you meet with nothing on the River remarkable from henceforward till you come to *Littleborough*, where there is a Ferry, much reſorted to for a Paſſage into *Lincolnſhire*; and the Place was anciently a famous Station, mentioned twice by *Antoninus*, in

Copies called *Agelonum*, and in others *Segelocum*. It ſtands upon the military Way, and many *Roman* Coins have been found here, call'd *Swines-Pennies* by the Country People; beſides which, Pieces of Urns and other Veſſels have been diſcover'd, and not long ſince a *Roman* Stylus, an Agate with a *Roman* Figure, many Cornelians with *Roman* Engravings, ſome Altars, and other Antiquities. Some have fix'd this Station at *Aulerton* in *Sherwood*, and others at *Agle*: *Thoroton* is inclined to bring it to the Banks of the *Idle*, where *Eaton* ſtands, which, upon that Account, may as well be call'd *Idleton*: But this will admit of ſtrong Exceptions.

Being now about to take our Leave of the *Trent* in theſe Parts, we may obſerve concerning this River in general, that it is the Boundary by which *England* is divided on two Accounts; firſt, of the Juſtices in Eyre of all the King's Foreſts, Chaſes, Warrens, *&c.* on the North and South of it; and ſecondly, of the two provincial Kings at Arms, *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, the firſt of whom has his Power and Juriſdiction on the South, and the other on the North Part of it, as the Name *North-Roy* imports.

In the Weſt Part of this County, called the *Sand*, where the ſmall River *Erwaſh* ſteers her Courſe towards the *Trent*, we ſee *Strelley*, *Stradley*, or *Straley*, which has given Name and Seat to the ancient knightly Family of the *Strellies*, commonly *Sturleys*; and more inward lies *Sherwood-Foreſt*, the only one in this County, which ſome have interpreted to ſignify *a Clear*, others *a famous Wood*. It extends itſelf into the Hundreds of *Broxtow*, *Thurgarton a Lee*, and *Baſſetlaw*: When this Foreſt was firſt made does not appear; the firſt mention made of it is in the Time of *Henry* II. though Dr. *Thoroton* conceives it to have been a Foreſt before; for *William Peverel* in the fifth Year of King *Stephen*, does anſwer *de Placitis Foreſtæ* in this County, and it ſeems he had the whole Profit and Command of it for his Eſtate; but it afterwards, at leaſt as early as the Reign of *Henry* II. devolved upon the Crown, as appears by the Account of ſeveral Sheriffs and other Records. The Officers of this Foreſt have been uſually thoſe of Warden, Lieutenant, and Steward, a Bow-Bearer, and a Ranger, four Verderers, twelve Regarders, four Agiſters, and twelve Keepers. Here is wont to be the Juſtice Seat of the chief Juſtice in Eyre, of all his Majeſty's Foreſts, *&c.* North of *Trent*, where his Deputies or Lieutenants act. *Cambden* tells us, that this Foreſt was formerly a cloſe Shade, with the Boughs of Trees ſo entangled in one another, that a ſingle Perſon could hardly walk in the Paths of it, but it was much thinner in his Time, yet ſtill fed an infinite Number of Deer, and branchy headed Stags. The pleaſant and glorious State of this Foreſt has ſince wonderfully declined, and ſo many Claims have been allow'd, that *Thoroton* ſaid above forty Years ago, there would not ſhortly be Wood left enough in it to cover the Bill-Berries, which every Summer were wont to be an extraordinary Profit and Pleaſure to poor People, who gathered and carried them all about the Country to ſell.

Mansfield, in *Sherwood-Foreſt*, is a good large Town, and well built and inhabited, having a good malting Trade; and its Market, which is on *Thurſdays*, is conſiderable for Corn, Cattle, Malt, Swine, and Proviſions. Our Kings were wont formerly to retire hither for the Diverſion of Hunting. This Town in the laſt Century, gave the Title of Viſcount to a younger Branch of the noble *Cavendiſh* Family, who were Earls, Marqueſſes, and Dukes of *Newcaſtle*. There is ſomething ſounds ſo agreeably in the Name, that it's a wonder nobody ſince the Extinction of that Honour, has procured *Mansfield* for a Title of Peerage, ſeeing ſo many have been created, eſpecially ſince the Revolution in 1688.

Many ſmall Rivers have their Spring-Heads in this Foreſt, and run towards the *Trent*; the principal of them is the *Idle*, upon which near *Idleton*, the Fortune of *Etbered*, the moſt potent *Northumbrian* King, in 616, was ſtopt and left him, for he was here defeated and cut off, by *Redwald* King of the *Eaſt-Angles*, who placed *Edwin* over *Northumberland*. *Laxton* or *Lexington*, is not far from the *Idle*, a Title of Honour in the *Suttons*, already mention'd.

The Courſe of the *Idle* lies at no great Diſtance from *Markham*, a ſmall Village, which yet gave Name to the *Markhams*, a Family of great Antiquity, of which was the Lord chief Juſtice *Markham*, ſo famous for his well temper'd Judgments; he died in 1409: And of the ſame Family alſo is our much eſteem'd Friend Sir *George Markham*, Baronet, who excels in all polite Literature. Near the Head of the Rivulet *Ryton* ſtands *Workſop*, or *Workenſop*, about ſix Miles from *Markham*, noted for its great Produce of Liquorice. Here was formerly a Monaſtery built by one of the *Lovetofts*, the firſt Lords of the Place under the *Normans*, from whom by the *Furnivals* and *Nevils*, it came to the *Talbots* Earls of *Shrewſbury*, who had a fine Seat here; but it belongs now to the Duke of *Norfolk*. *Welbeck-Abbey*, now a very noble Building, is about a Mile and a half from *Workſop*, ſeated in the loweſt Part of a fine Park, ſurrounded with excellent Timber-Trees, and was the delightful Seat of the *Cavendiſhes*, Dukes of *Newcaſtle*; it came afterwards, by the Marriage of *Margaret*, one of the Daughters and Co-Heirs of the laſt Duke, to *John Hollis*, Earl and Marqueſs of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and ſince his Deceaſe is gone with his Daughter, by Marriage, to the Lord *Harley*. About ſix Miles Eaſt from hence you have *Rughford-Abbey*, vulgarly *Rufford*, the noble and pleaſant

ſant Seat of *George* and *William*, Father and Son, the late Marqueſſes of *Halliſax*, but upon the Deceaſe of the laſt without Male Iſſue, it came to Sir *George Savil*, who now enjoys it.

Upon the ſame River *Ryton*, a little higher than *Worksop*, is *Blithe*, an indifferent Town, that has a ſmall Market on *Thurſdays*: There ſcarce appears now any Ruins of a Caſtle, with which it was ſaid to have been formerly ſtrengthned by *Bulley* or *Buſley*, a Nobleman of *Norman* Extraction; and this is almoſt the laſt Town in this County to the North, except *Scroby*, a little Town on the very Edge of the Shire, belonging to the Archbiſhop of *York*; and nothing more is to be added concerning the neighbouring Parts, only that ſome Years ſince there has been found a Druid Amulet, at a Place call'd *Tilm*, in *Hayton* Pariſh, near East *Retford*; it was of an aqueous tranſparent Colour, with Streaks of yellow; and at the ſame Place were alſo diſcovered many Cornelians with *Roman* Engravings.

The Circumference is ninety Miles, and it contains about one Million and ſix hundred thouſand Acres; and the Number of Houſes are about ſeventeen thouſand five hundred and fifty four; its Towns are nine, and Pariſhes a hundred and ſixty eight.

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBYSHIRE is Part of the *Coritani*, and of the Kingdom of the *Merſians*; it's by the *Saxons* called *Deorbyſcire*, ſeated near the middle of *England*, but inclining towards the North; it is bounded on the East with the River *Erewaſh*, which ſeparates it from *Nottinghamſhire*; on the South-East with the River *Trent*; on the South with the *Meaſe*, which Rivers divide it from *Leiceſterſhire*; and on the Weſt with the *Trent* and *Dove*, which ſeparate it from *Staffordſhire*, as does the River *Goyt* from *Cheſhire*; and on the North by *Yorkſhire*. Its extent from *Sherbrook* in the East to *Shallcroſs* in the Weſt, is about ſix and twenty Miles, and from *Stretton in the Fields*, in the South, to *Beighton* in the North, is about four and thirty, which makes its Circumference to be about a hundred and thirty Miles. The Air is temperate and good, though ſomewhat cold on the *Peak-Mountains*. The Soil is generally fruitful, eſpecially in the South and East Parts, which are moſtly encloſed and improved, yielding good Corn and Graſs, and it has alſo good Store of Coal and Iron-Stone. The North and Weſt Parts are very hilly and ſtony, and not ſo fertil, except it be in Lead Ore, with which it abounds, yet not without ſome rich Vallies. On the Hills are bred very good, though not very large Sheep, in great Abundance, which ſupply the wants of many other Counties. Oats, in the North Weſt Part, are their chiefeſt Grain, of which they make their Bread, and ſometimes their Beer; but in other Parts they have plenty of all ſorts of Grain. The County was formerly well wooded, but the Iron-Works, Lead-Mines, and Coal-Delfs, have deſtroy'd very much of it. But they are not beholden for Fuel to Wood, ſeeing they are ſo well furniſhed with Coal; inſomuch that they ſupply the Defects of many neighbouring Counties, as *Leiceſter*, *Northampton*, *Rutland*, and *Lincolnſhires*, whoſe Inhabitants frequently bring Barley to ſell at *Derby*, and load themſelves back with Coals.

This County for Building affords Store of Free-Stone, or durable Greet-Stone, good Clay for Brick, black and grey Marble, which is very laſting, and poliſhes well; alſo Alabaſter, and in many Parts Lime-Stone, uſeful for Manure, as well as Buildings. They have great Quarries, out of which Mill-Stones are got, as alſo Grind-Stones, and Sythe-Stones, which employ many Hands in working up, and are diſperſed over a great Part of the Nation: Moreover, *Stibium* has been found in ſome Parts of this County. We have already mention'd the Lead-Mines, and the Lead they produce, which is the principal Commodity, and more plentiful here than in any Part of the known World, for Excellency yields to none; and the great Trade driven here for it, makes Lands to let and Goods to ſell at better Rates than in ſome of the neighbouring Counties.

The moſt remarkable thing in the South Corner of this Shire, is *Greiſely-Caſtle*, long ſince a meer Ruin; which, together with the little Monaſtery of St. *George*, was built by the *Griſleys*, its quondam Lords, who flouriſhed down from the *Norman* Conqueſt to the ſeventeenth Century.

Upon the *Dove*, which is the Bound between this County and *Staffordſhire*, till it runs into the *Trent*, as obſerved before, little or nothing is to be ſeen but Country Villages;



The Devils Arse



A Petrify'd Cockle



A Petrify'd Oyster



A Terrene course Fluor or Spar found in the Lead Mines

2 Lady Cross 30

30

P. of the WEST RIDING of YORK

Micklehurst

Mottram

Hankesworth head

Bradfield

Rotherham

Tickhill

Lockesley Chase

Sheffield

Stannington

Hallsworth

Keley

Rother R.

Harthill

New Chap.

PEAK

SHIRE

Bough Hill

Derwent Chap.

Bradford

Hathersedge

Brighton

Kilmarsh

Eckington

Barlborough

Clowne

Chapel in y Firth

The Devils arse of the Peak

Castleton

Beauchief

Dranfield

Tideswall

Buxton

Wardlow

Chesterfield

Wads.

Macklestield

Pooles Hole

Coyt house

Staden

Taddington

Newmeadow

Ashford

Bakewel

Ashe

Haddon

Darley

Ashover

Trinity Ch.

Alfreton

Sutton

Higham

Fewersall

Mansfield

Pynxton

Selston

Warnfoort

Lead Mines

A. High Peak Hund.

B. Scarsdale H.

C. Wirkesworth H.

D. Appletree H.

E. Morlestone H.

F. Repington H.

a.a. Part of Appletree H.

SHIRE

P. OF STAFFORD

Ashborn

Bradley

Alkmonton

Kedleston

Dalbury

Longford

Bradburn

DERBY

Lit. Church Over

Utoxiter

Barton

Sutton

Brough.

Scropton

Aston

Barrow

Ingleby

Normanton

Stanton

Melbourne

Tutbury C.

Repton

Egginton

Burton

Winshill

Over Hartshorn

Sapenel

Swadlingcote

Cole Pitts

Smethick

Walton

Cox Hall

Cotton

Croxley C.

Willesley

Ticknall

Repton Priory

Trent R.

Tame R.

Dove R.

Derwent R.

Rother R.

Trent R.

NOTTINGHAM SHIRE

P. of Nottingham

P. of LEICESTER S.

Tamworth

P. OF WARWICK S.

Pooles Hole



DERBY SHIRE

By

H. Moll Geographer.

0 5 10

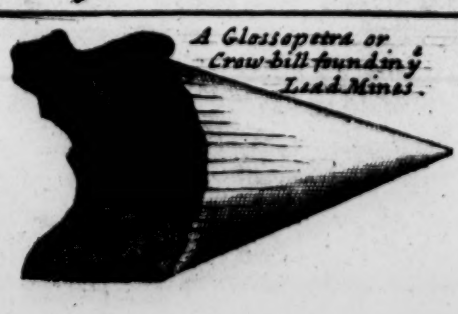
English Miles

2 Degrees west from London 30

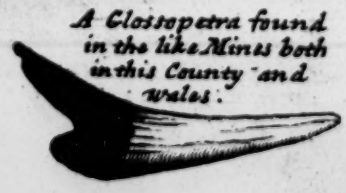




One of the Echini Petrify'd with the Representations of Trees.



A Glossopetra or Crow-bill found in y Lead Mines.



A Glossopetra found in the like Mines both in this County and Wales.



lages; as *Aſhburne*, ſeated upon it, and *Compton*, over which is a Stone Bridge, in a rich Soil. It's a pretty large Town, and has a Market on *Saturdays:* It began to decay much in the laſt Age, many Families being extinct, and others removed; and the Reaſon given by an Author of that Time, was the many Attornies living thereabouts, and its being within the *Peverel* Courts. But be the Reaſon what it will, its Declenſion made *Wirkſworth* the more conſiderable. We may next view *Norbury*, anciently the Seat of the *Shirleys*. You have alſo hereabouts the Names and Seats of noted Families, as *Longford*, *Bradburn*, *Kniveton*, *Kidelſtan*, and *Radbourn*, where the famous Sir *John Chandois* lived, and with whoſe Daughter it went to the *Poles*.

At the Confluence of the *Trent* and *Dove*, ſtands *Repton*, the *Roman Repandunum*, and the *Saxon Repandum*, dwindled from a conſiderable Town to a ſmall Village. It was the Palace and Burying-Place of *Ethelbald*, and ſeveral others of the *Mercian* Kings: It was much infeſted, and almoſt deſtroy'd, by the *Danes*. Here was alſo a Priory founded by a Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Gloceſter*; and ſince the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries Sir *John Port* of *Etwall*, by his Will, order'd a Free-School to be erected and endowed here, and an Hoſpital at *Etwall*; both which ſtill flouriſh.

Melburn-Caſtle ſtands not far from the *Trent*, heretofore belonging to the Crown, but now demoliſhed. Here *John* Duke of *Bourbon*, taken at the Battel of *Agincourt*, was kept Priſoner nineteen Years.

About five Miles from hence, to the North, lies the Courſe of the *Derwent*, which has its Source in the *Peak-Hills*, and flows about thirty Miles, ſometimes among huge Stones, and ſometimes through green Meadows, almoſt in a direct Line to the South; yet ſees nothing entertaining but *Chatſworth*, the Seat of the illuſtrious Family of the *Cavendiſhes*, of whom Sir *William Cavendiſh* built here a large, elegant, and admirable Structure; which being moſtly pulled down, *William* the late Duke of *Devonſhire* erected a much more elegant and ſtately one, remarkable, beſides the Magnificence of the Fabrick, for a beautiful Chapel and Hall, adorn'd with choice and curious Paintings, by the Hand of *Vario*; and for Statues and Water-Works of rare and exquiſite Contrivance, which make the Gardens extreamly entertaining. Here it may not be out of the Way to obſerve, that *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Co-Heir of *John Hardwick* of *Hardwick* in this County, whoſe firſt Huſband was Sir *William Cavendiſh*, and from whom the *Devonſhire* Family are lineally deſcended, who, by the Way, are Barons of *Hardwick*, in the Time of her fourth and laſt Huſband, *George* Earl of *Shrewſbury*, had the Cuſtody of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, for ſeventeen Years; that her Chamber, and Rooms of State, with her Arms, are ſtill at *Hardwick*; but that her Bed was taken away in the Civil War for Plunder; that in Memory of that Royal Captive, the new Lodgings that anſwer the old at *Chatſworth*, are call'd the Queen of *Scots* Apartment; and an Iſland Plat, on the top of a ſquare Tower, built in a large Pool, is call'd the Queen of *Scots* Garden. It may be ſome Amuſement to our Readers, further to obſerve, that the Count *de Tallard*, Mareſchal of *France*, being taken Priſoner in the Battel of *Blenheim*, by the moſt renowned Duke of *Marlborough*, and ſent over to *England*, he was order'd to reſide at *Nottingham*, from whence the late Duke of *Devonſhire* giving him an Invitation to *Chatſworth*, after he had tarry'd there about a Week, he at his Departure made the Duke this ſuperfine, and almoſt inimitable Compliment; *My Lord, when I return to my own Country, and come to reckon up the Days of my Captivity in* England, *I ſhall leave out thoſe I have ſpent at* Chatſworth. Thus much for the Honour of *Chatſworth*, and the grand Duke the Owner of it.

When the *Derwent* comes to ſteer its Courſe Eaſtward, it paſſes by *Little-Cheſter*; which, though it has not now above twenty Houſes in it, is a Place of great Antiquity, ſufficiently evinced by *Roman* Coins found here, of ſeveral Metals.

On the ſame River ſtands *Derby*, the County Town, called by the *Saxons*, *Northworthig*, and by the *Danes*, *Deoraby*; ſo nam'd perhaps from being a Shelter for Deer, that Word implying as much; and this is the more likely, becauſe it was formerly a Park, and a Buck Couchant in a Park is in the Arms of the Town to this Day; which, joined to the *Lodge-Lane*, ſtill the Name of a Paſſage into the *Nuns-Green*, as they ſeem to put the Original out of doubt, ſo they ſhew the ancient Condition of the Place. The Privileges of this Town, though we cannot aſcertain the Time when it was built, argue the good Antiquity of it. It is exempted from paying Toll in *London*, or any other Place, except in *Winchеſter*, and ſome few other Towns. Near the Place where St. *James*'s Chapel formerly ſtood, Bones of a great Size have been found in digging; and in the Ground where the Chapel ſtood, a large Stone was made bare, and being gently removed, they diſcovered a Stone Coffin with a very prodigious Corps in it, which upon the firſt Motion of the Stone, turn'd into Duſt; the Coffin was adapted to the Shape of the Body. A Caſtle, of which there are no Remains, ſtood formerly on the South-Eaſt Corner of the Town. *Derby* has a goodly Stone Bridge over the *Derwent*, and on it St. *Mary*'s Chapel formerly ſtood. A ſmall Brook ariſing Weſtward runs through the Town, under nine Bridges, before it enters into the *Derwent*. It ſuffer'd much un-

der the cruel Hands of the *Danes*, who had their Rendezvous here; but at length the victorious *Mercian* Lady *Ethelfleda*, by a ſudden and forcible Surprize, expell'd them, became Miſtreſs thereof, and repaired it; ſo that in the Time of the Confeſſor, it had a hundred forty three Burgeſſes, but in the Conqueror's Time, they were reduced to only one Hundred. It's a large, populous, well-frequented, and rich Town, few inland ones equalling it, numbering five Pariſh Churches, of which that of *All-Saints* is the faireſt, whoſe Tower Steeple, ſaid to be built at the only Charge of young Men and Maidens, about Queen *Mary*'s Reign, for Height and Beauty is equalled by few in *England*; in which there are a fine Ring of Bells, and there are ſeveral Monuments in the Church, as thoſe of the Counteſſes of *Shrewſbury* and *Devon*, &c. They have a good Trade here, chiefly for Barley, which they make into Malt, and ſell again in *Lancaſhire*, *Cheſhire*, and the North Part of this County. They have a fair Hall built about half a Century paſt, where the Aſſizes are conſtantly kept. The Town is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.* ſends two Members to Parliament, and is the only one in the County that has that Privilege; it has a very plentiful Market on *Fridays*, beſides ſmall Markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*; and it is noted for the Excellency of its Ale. Lat. 52 Degrees 57 Min. Long. 10 from *London*.

The *Derwent*, not far from hence, runs by *Elwaſton*, formerly belonging to the *Montjoys*, a noted Family, and made more known of late, for that it gave a Title of Honour to *James Stanhope*, Eſq; who in 1718, was created Baron of *Elwaſton*, and Viſcount *Mahone*, and afterwards Earl *Stanhope*, whoſe Merits both in Court and Camp are known to all *Europe*; and theſe Honours are now enjoy'd by his eldeſt Son, a Minor. The *Derwent* runs below this Place into the *Trent*, which ſoon after receives the *Erwaſh*. *Riſeley* ſtands upon it, and you have *Sandiacre* near it.

If you view the Eaſt Side, you will ſee *Codnor-Caſtle*, which formerly gave the Title of Barons to ſeveral noble Perſons of the Name of *Grey*, a Branch of the *Kent* Family, and at length with a Daughter paſſed to the *Zouches*; next *Winfield*, and then *Alfreton*, thought to be built by King *Alfred*. It's pleaſantly ſeated on a pretty Hill, is a Town not very large, nor is its Market on *Mondays* conſiderable, except for the great Quantities of Bread ſold here. Its Lords heretofore were ſurnam'd *de Alfreton*, from whom through other Families the *Freſchevilles* were deſcended, and of whom *John Freſcheville* was in the Reign of *Charles* II. created Lord *Freſtheville* of *Stavely*, in this County, but the Honour died with him.

We have already mention'd *Hardwick*, which is in theſe Parts, and therefore we paſs to *Cheſterfield* in *Scarſdale*, that is, in a Dale encloſed with Rocks, pleaſantly ſituated between two ſmall Rivers, and for the moſt Part on the South Side of a little Hill, in a good Soil. It is a Town of great Antiquity, and glories much in being made a free Borough by King *John*, at the Requeſt of his Favourite *William Brewyer*. Hard by it was a Battel fought between *Henry* III. and the Barons, wherein *Robert de Ferrers*, the laſt Earl of *Derby* of that Name, was taken Priſoner, and diſpoſſeſſed of all but his Life. It has a fair Church, a Free-School, and an Alms-Houſe. It's governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.* and has a weekly Market on *Saturdays*, kept in the new large Market Place, very conſiderable for Corn, Lead, and all Country Commodities. It has given the Title of Earl to *Philip* Lord *Stanhope* of *Shelford*, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. wherein he was ſucceeded by *Philip* his Grandſon, the Father of *Philip*, now Earl of *Cheſterfield*. *Scarſdale* alſo, the Diviſion, wherein *Cheſterfield* ſtands, has afforded the Title of Earl to *Francis Leak*, Lord *Deincourt* of *Sutton*, in this Hundred of *Scarſdale*, ſo created *November* 11, 1645, and after that to *Nicholas* his Son, and *Robert* his Grandſon, who dying without Iſſue Male, the Title came to *Nicholas* a Son of *Richard Leak*, ſecond Son to *Nicholas Leak* Earl of *Scarſdale*, and younger Brother to the laſt *Robert*, who is the preſent Earl. To the North of *Cheſterfield* ſtands *Dronfield*, in a Bottom, a Place that has a pretty Market on *Thurſdays*, and a Free-School.

Walton lies to the Weſt of *Cheſterfield*, an Inheritance deſcended from the *Bretons*, by *Loudham*, to the *Foliamps*, a Family of great Name in theſe Parts. *Sutton* ſtands Eaſtward, which gives the foreſaid Title of Lord *Deincourt* of *Sutton* to the Earl of *Scarſdale*. *Bolſover* is at a ſmall Diſtance from hence, a Caſtle formerly belonging to the *Haſtings*, Lords of *Abergavenny*, highly elevated in a good Soil and Air, thought to be a ſtrong Garriſon of the *Danes*, where there are two huge Ditches or Trenches yet to be ſeen. The Town is ſomewhat large, has a good Market on *Fridays*, and it has been, and we ſuppoſe continues to be, of ſome Note for its excellent and well glaz'd Tobacco-Pipes made here. *Bolſover* was for ſome time in the Family of the *Scots*. It was in the laſt Age in a Branch of the *Cavendiſhes*, from whom, by Marriage, it came to *John Holles*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and we ſuppoſe is gone with his Daughter to the Lord *Harley*..

The Weſt Part on the other Side the *Derwent*, being ſcarcely nothing but Hills and Mountains, is call'd the *Peak*, formerly much infeſted with Wolves, for the deſtroying of which ſome Perſons held Lands at *Worm-Hill*, from whence they were call'd *Wolf-Hunt*. It's out of theſe Mountains they dig

dig up vaſt Quantities of Lead-Stones, which they melt down with large Fires on thoſe Hills, expoſed to the Weſt-Wind, which they find by Experience to be the moſt conſtant and laſting of any. In theſe Parts alſo they find the Mill-Stones, *&c.* already mention'd; ſo they do alſo ſometimes a kind of white Fluor like Chryſtal. But to be more particular concerning the Mines in this Part of the County, called from the *Peak*, *High-Peak Hundred*; the Silver Mines at *Heyfield* or *Heathfield*, are in the Lands of the Lord *Frederick Howard*, the Duke of *Norfolk*'s Uncle; they turn at preſent to no Account, and thoſe who are good Judges, are of Opinion, they never will. As for the Lead ones in this Hundred, they have rich ones at *Follow*, *Tidſwell*, *Wardlow*, *Hucklow*, *Tolgrave*, and *Over-Haddon*, which employ a vaſt Number of Hands; more particularly we are to remember *Eyam*, of which the Honourable and R^d^ Mr. *Edward Finch* is Rector: He ſome Years ago exchanged the Rectory of *Wiggan* in *Lancaſhire* for this; what it was then worth, I know not, but if we may gueſs at the Value by what it is rated in the King's Book, which is at 13 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* it was not conſiderable: But the Mines here have prov'd ſo rich and good, that of late it has been worth to him, about a thouſand Pounds *per Annum*. The Rectory of *Eyam* is in the Gift of the Daughters and Co-Heirs of *Willian* late Marquels of *Hallifax*, one of which is marry'd to the Honourable Mr. *Tufton*, Nephew to the Earl of *Thanet*.

Wirkſworth hereabouts, ſo called from the Worth of the Lead-Works, is ſeated in a Valley, near the Spring-Head of *Eccleſbourn*, a pretty large and populous Town, beautified with a fair Church, and has a Free-School and Alms-Houſes. It has a great Market on *Tueſdays* for Proviſions and Apples, but chiefly for Lead, being the greateſt Lead Market in *England*. There are ſeveral Smelting-Houſes near the Town; and it's ſcarce imaginable how many thouſands of People are employ'd about the Lead. In the Hundred of *Wirkſworth*, there are many rich Mines, as at *Bonſal* or *Bonteſhall*, *Cromford*, hard by, *Wirkſworth*, *Middleton*, *Elton*, *Braſſington*, *Matlock*, *Wendſley*, *Carſington* or *Carſton*, and *Winſter*, the laſt of which is the chiefeſt of them all: Theſe Towns pay to the King or Farmer of the Oar Duty, a thouſand Pounds a Year, and employ ſeveral thouſand Hands to Work the Mines. The King has the thirteenth Part of the Produce of the Oar, and the Incumbent the tenth; tho' we are inform'd, they compound moſtly for the twentieth Part; and we have been aſſured, that the Rectory of *Wirkſworth*, or more properly *Eſtborn*, where Dr. *Willis* now Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, ſome Years ago was Incumbent, was worth to him about a thouſand Pounds a Year.

Hartington, which gives the Title of a Marqueſs to the Duke of *Devonſhire*, is in the Hundred of *Wirkſworth*.

Haddon on the *Wye* has been a long Time the Seat of the *Vernons*, from whom by a Female it came to the *Manners*, now Dukes of *Rutland*, of whom *John* Lord *Roos*, *An.* 1679, in his Father's Life-time, was ſummon'd to Parliament by the Title of Lord *Manners* of *Haddon*. There was an Altar dug up in the Grounds belonging to *Haddon-Houſe*, cut in a rough Stone, and ſuch as the Houſe itſelf is built of, with this Inſcription; *Deo Marti Braciacæ Oſitius Cæcilian. Præfect. Tro.* . . . . *V. S.*

Bakewell, by the *Saxons* called *Bidecanwell*, lies upon the ſame River, which makes itſelf a Paſſage amongſt the Hills into the *Derwent*, an indifferent large Town, but a larger Pariſh, containing ſeven Chapels, and is a Peculiar, ſays our Author, freed from all Manner of Epiſcopal Juriſdiction. It has a good Market on *Mondays* for Lead, and other Commodities. Some are of Opinion the Place had its Name from *Baths*, called in old *Engliſh*, *Bade* and *Baden*, and it is certain that at the Riſe of the *Wye*, not far from hence, there are nine Springs of hot Water, called *Buxton-Wells*, which have been found by Experience to be very good for the Stomach, Nerves, and the whole Body. Theſe Baths were anciently known, as appears by the Cart-Road, or *Roman* Cauſeway, call'd *Bath-Gate*, which continues ſeven Miles from hence to the little Village of *Burgh*, and much more plainly by the *Roman* Wall, cemented with red *Roman* Plaiſter, cloſe by St. *Ann*'s Well, where you have the Ruins of the old Bath.

That Edifice called the *Caſtle in the Peak*, is near *Burgh*, which *Edward* III. gave to his Son *John*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, upon his Surrender of the Earldom of *Richmond*. Not far from hence is *Manſor*, a Hill, upon which there is a Fortification, and a Spring within it. Below the Caſtle you have that Den or Cave, called the *Devil's Arſe*, very wide and gaping, with many Apartments in it: We ſhall not enter upon a Detail of the fabulous Stories concerning it, but obſerve, that the ſame kind of Tales are told of another Cave in the Neighbourhood, call'd *Elden-Hole*, which is indeed wonderful for its Bigneſs, Steepneſs, and Depth; nay, it has been plumb'd to the Depth of eight hundred Fathoms, and no Bottom found. *Chapel in the Frith*, is a little to the Weſtward of *Elden-Hole*, which was heretofore a Market Town, but now diſuſed. And *Tidſwall* ſtands a little to the South Weſt of the ſame Hole, an indifferent Town, with a fair Church, Free-School, and a Market on *Wedneſdays*. *Pools-Hole* is another very wonderful Cave, near *Buxton*, by a Hill call'd *Coytmoſe*: It has a very ſtraight and low Entrance, but you have Space enough ten Yards within it, to toſs a Spear, and the Roof, which is of a conſiderable Height, is not unlike that of ſome large Cathedral. There are little dropping Waters in moſt Parts of the Cave, which have a petrifying Vir-

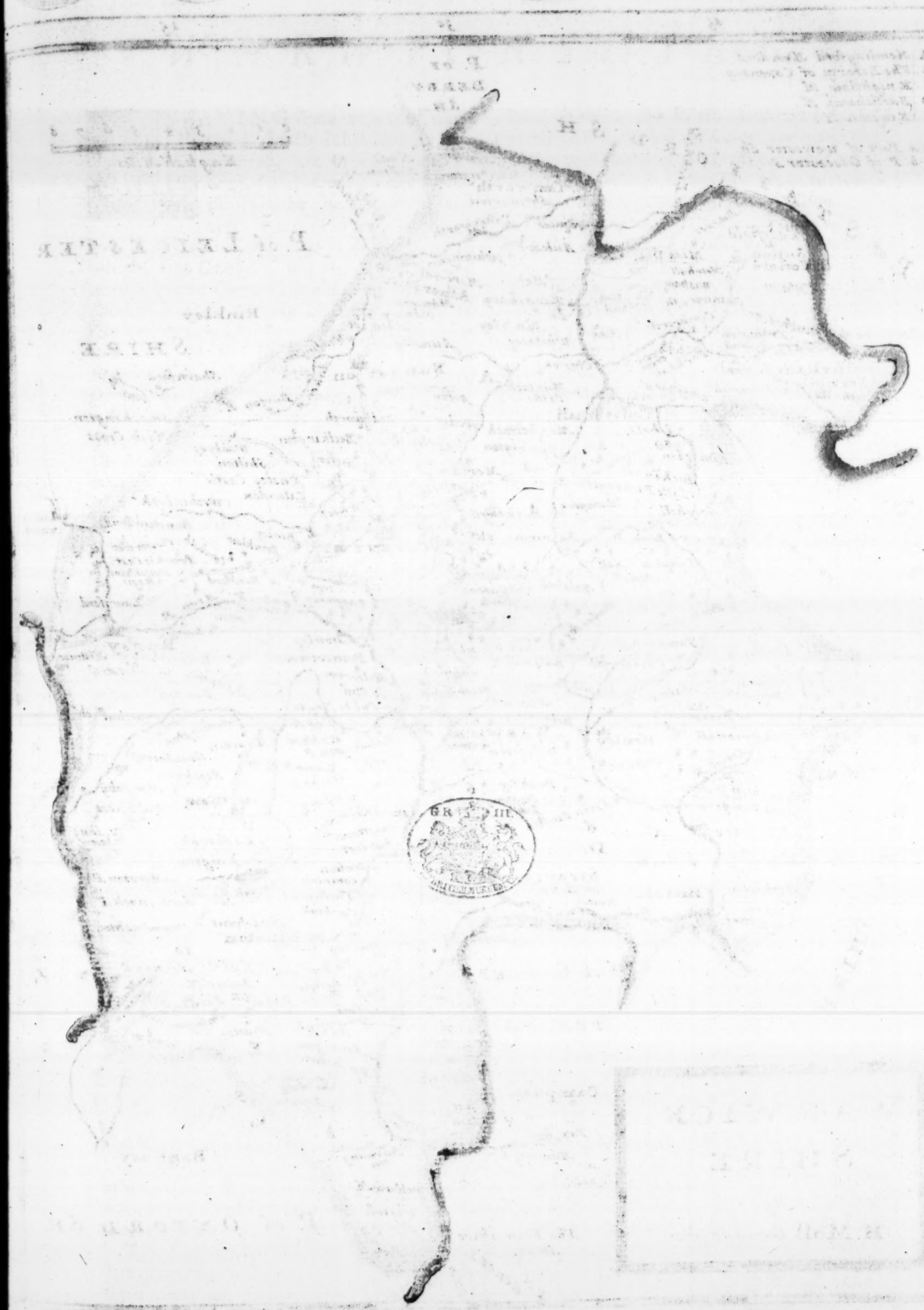
tue, form many curious Shapes, and fanciful Works upon the Sides. It is but at a ſmall Diſtance from hence, that you have a little clear Brook, that is made up of hot and cold Water, and ſo join'd in the ſame Stream, that you may at the ſame Time put the Finger and Thumb of the ſame Hand, one into hot and the other into cold Water.

A large Rock ſtands in theſe Parts, near *Byrch-over* Village, which has two tottering Stones upon it, one of which is four Yards long, and twelve about, and yet it reſts upon a Point ſo equally poized, that it may be mov'd with a Finger. Mr. *Hobbs* has comprehended the ſeven Wonders of this County in this ſingle Verſe.

Ædes, Mons, Barathrum, binus Fons, Antraque bina.
Houſe, Mountain, Depth, two Fountains, and two Caves.

The County of *Derby* contains an hundred and ſix Pariſhes, and nine Towns; its Circumference as aforeſaid being a hundred and thirty Miles; and it conſiſts of ſix hundred and eighty thouſand Acres, and has about one and twenty thouſand one hundred and fifty five Houſes.

Meeting with no Earls of *Derby* in the *Saxon* Times, the *Peverels*, ſoon after the Conqueſt, are ſaid to be Lords of *Derby*, as well as of *Nottingham*; but the firſt Earls were the *Ferrers*, deſcended by a Female from *Peverel*. *Robert de Ferrarijs* or *Ferrers*, was made Earl by King *Stephen*, for his ſignal Service in the Battle of *Northallerton*, againſt the *Scots*. He was in 1138, ſucceeded by another *Robert*, the Father of *William*, who came to be Earl in 1165; he died in 1172. His Son and Succeſſor was *Robert*; he ſided with young *Henry* againſt his Father *Henry* II. but was forc'd to ſubmit, and died in 1189. His Son *William* was diſpoſſeſſed for ſome Time, by *Richard* I. for his Diſobedience, but being reſtor'd, accompany'd him to the *Holy-Land*, and there died at the Siege of *Ptolemais*. His Son *William* was very faithful and ſerviceable to *Richard*, King *John*, and *Henry* III. in whoſe thirty firſt Year he died. The next Earl was another *William*, who being ſorely afflicted with the Gout, was overthrown by his Charioteer from a Bridge at St. *Neots*, and died of his Hurts in the thirty eighth of *Henry* III. *Robert* ſucceeded, ſided with the Barons, and was excepted in the *Dictum de Kenelworth*, and at laſt diſinherited by Parliament, and moſt of his Eſtate went to *Edmond* of *Lancaſter*, as did alſo the Honour, in which County you may ſee more of the *Lancaſtrian* Family Earls of *Derby*; which Title having, as it were, lain dormant from 1399 till 1486, *Henry* VII. then created *Thomas* Lord *Stanley* and of *Man*, Earl of *Derby*, in which Honour he was ſucceeded, in 1502, by his Grandſon *Thomas*, the Father of *Edward Stanley*, who became Earl in 1521; whoſe Son *Henry* came to the Honour in 1572, and was the Father of Earl *Ferdinand*, who ſucceeded *An.* 1593; and his Succeſſor, the Year following, was his Brother *William*; who dying in 1642, his Son *James* was the next Earl, who for his Adherence and Loyalty to his Prince, was beheaded at *Bolton* in *Lancaſhire* in 1651, and thereupon his Son *Charles* came to the Dignity, and dying in 1672, *William* his Son ſucceeded; and dying in 1702, without Male Iſſue, *James* his Brother and Heir became Earl of *Derby*, and is now reckon'd the premier Earl of *England*, while the Perſon that has a Right to the Earldom of *Shrewſbury*, lays no Claim to it.



Roman Coins



45 30 15

A. Hemlingford Hundred
B. The Liberty of Coventry
C. Knightlow H.
D. Barlichway H.
E. Kington H.

a.a. Part of Worcester Sh.
b.b.P. of Glocester S.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
English Miles

P. of STAFFORDSH.
P. OF DERBY SH.
P. of LEICESTER SHIRE
P. of WORCESTER SHIRE
P. of GLOCESTER SH.
P. of NORTHAMPTON S.
P. of OXFORD SH.

Tamworth
Coleshill
Sutton Coldfield
Birmingham
Alcester
Stratford on Avon
Bitford
Henley
Warwick
Coventry
Kenilworth
Meriden
Coleshull
Solyhill
Knowle
Hampton
Barkswell
Fletchampstead
Kineton
Shipton
Campden
Banbury
Rugby
Dunsmore Heath
Hinkley
Nun-eaton
Atherstone
Manceter
Oldbury
Caldecot
Aunsley
Burton H.
Smockington
High Cross
Bulkington
Woolvey
Shilton
Ansley Castle
Calendon
Wethinbrok
Bensford Bridg
Lutterworth
Binley
Brinklow
Brinkls Cast.
Newnham Regis
Bradford
Lawford
Princethorpe
Stonley
Kilsorton
Guy Cliff
Cubbington
Leamington
Radford
Leamington P.
Longitchington
The Cornary Harbury
Borford
Chesterton
Charlcot
Ladbrook
Hackington
Wolfencot
W. Shugbury
Marston P.
Hardwick P.
Wormleighton
Chadshunt
Vale of Red Horse
Basset H.
Edg Hill
Farnborough
Ratley
Shutti
Oxhill
Honington
Barcheston
Brayles
Burmington
Wolford H.
Weston
Barton on the H.
Long Compton
The Four Shire Stones
Pax ford
Hanging
Blackley
Ayleston
Thallisford
Cambrah
Goldicots Park
Compton
Walton
Tredington
Newbold
Hawford
Ilmington
Aston Cantlow
Bishop Hampton
Beaudesert
Wolverton
Beahley
Clopton Park
Coughton
Beauchamps court
Arrow R.
Alne
Wotto W.
Spernall
Morton Bagot
Oulnall
Old Barrow
Studley
Ipsley
Skilts
Tamworth
Capwarth
Balsall
Rowington
Blackdown hill
Hatton
Packington
Maxstock Castle
Chistoke
Whitacre
Hurley
Lea
Kingsbury
Holt
Middleton
Newhall
Wishaw
Minworth
Moxhall
Curdworth
Erdington
Hall
Water Orton
Parkhall
Wiford Br.
Hondsworth
Tame R.
Ward
C. Bromwich
Kingshurst
Sheldon
Bickenhill
Little Packington
Elmdon
Castle Bromwich
Bloth R.
Langdon Hall
Knoll
Parkwood
Tamworth
Queens Park
Kingsworth
Lynch
Wyrehall
Wildmoor
Bagginton
Wyn
Winford Br.
Avon R.
Ritton
Ch. Lawford
Stretton
Dunsmore
Borcton
Dunchurch
Leamington
Leame R.
Cranborough
Stockton
Willoughby
Southam
Wulfencot
Ladbrook
Hackington
Watergall H.
Kineton
Chadshunt
Wormleighton
Marston P.
Hardwick P.

WARWICKSHIRE.

HAVING done with the Counties anciently inhabited by the *Coritani*, we proceed to thoſe next which ſeem to have been poſſeſſed by the *Cornavii*; and theſe were *Warwick*, *Worceſter*, *Stafford*, *Salop*, and *Cheſhire*; in all which, ſays *Cambden*, not the leaſt Footſtep of the Name *Cornavii* remains at this Day, though it ſeems to have continued down to the Declenſion of the *Roman* Empire; for it appears, by the Breviary of the Weſtern Empire, that the Troops of the *Cornavii* ſerved under the later Emperors.

The County of *Warwick*, which in the *Saxon* Times was Part of the Kingdom of the *Mercians*, in the *Saxon* Annals call'd *Weringſcire*, is ſeated in a Manner in the Heart of *England*, and participates with her in the beſt Things, *viz.* Pureneſs of Air, Richneſs of Soil, and Pleaſure to its Inhabitants. It is divided into two Parts, one of which is called *Feldon*, and the other *Woodland*, and theſe are in a Manner ſeparated by the River *Avon*, which runs with a crooked Paſſage from North-Eaſt to South-Weſt, through the Country. That the firſt of thoſe was once exceedingly populous, may be infer'd from the Number of Villages in Doomſday; the Situations of which are now only known by their Ruins, or at moſt by a Shepherd's Cottage or two, who ranges over, and manages as much Ground, as would have imploy'd a dozen Teams, and maintain'd forty or fifty Families; the Reaſon of turning ſo much Tillage into Paſture in theſe Parts, ſeems to be owing to the vaſt Progreſs that the *Woodlanders* made in Agriculture, by which means the County began to want Paſture; for the Iron-Works in the Counties round, deſtroy'd ſuch great Quantities of Wood, that they laid the Country more open, and gradually made Way for the Plough: Upon which, the *Woodland* Inhabitants, partly by their own Induſtry, and partly by the help of Marle, and other uſeful Contrivances, turn'd ſo much Wood and Heath Land into Tillage and Paſture, that they produce Corn, Cattle, Cheeſe, and Butter enough, not only for their own Uſe, but alſo to furniſh other Counties, whereas they were ſupply'd with Corn, *&c.* within the Memory of Man, from the *Feldon*, or Champaign Country.

This County on the Eaſt is bounded with *Leiceſter* and *Northamptonſhires*; on the South with thoſe of *Oxford* and *Gloceſter*, with Part of *Worceſterſhire*; to the Weſt it has *Worceſterſhire*, and *Staffordſhire* on the North. It's extent from *Hilmorton* in the Eaſt, to *Hewel-Grange* in the Weſt, is about five and twenty Miles; and from *Long-Compton* in the South, to *Newton* in the North, about three and thirty, which makes its Circumference to be about a hundred thirty five Miles.

The *Feldon* to the South of the *Avon*, from the top of *Edge-Hill*, yields a moſt agreeable Proſpect, by reaſon of its fertil Corn-Fields, and verdant Paſtures; this Hill is made very remarkable for the Battel fought here in 1642, between King *Charles* I. and the Parliament's Forces under the Earl of *Eſſex*; and as it was the firſt Fight that happen'd in the Civil War, it was obſerved that both Sides were very loth to come to Action, as not knowing where our Miſeries and Diſtractions might end; my Lord *Clarendon* calls it the Battel of *Keniton*. The Number of the ſlain on both Sides, are computed by our Hiſtorians to amount to five or ſix thouſand; but by a Survey taken by a neighbouring Clergyman, appointed by the Earl of *Eſſex* for that purpoſe, they amounted only to thirteen hundred and odd. *Ilmington* near *Kyneton*, as ſome write it, is no otherwiſe remarkable, but that it gives the Title of Lord *Hicks* of *Ilmington*, to the Earl of *Gaineſborough*. There is at *Warmington*, where this Line of Hills ends, a large ſquare and military Entrenchment, made, as is ſuppoſed, for preſent Defence againſt the ſudden Inroads of ſome Enemy. It contains about twelve Acres, and near it were found a Braſs Sword and Battel-Ax, a pretty many Years ago. *Rodway* or *Rodley*, at the Foot of *Edge-Hill*, has its Name from the red Soil thereabouts, and a great Part of that called *the Vale of Red-Horſe*, from the Figure of a Horſe, cut by the Peaſants, in the Side of a Hill near *Tyſoe*, out of red colour'd Earth, is likewiſe red; the Trenches which form it, being cleanſed and kept open by a neighbouring Freeholder; he enjoys divers Lands by that Service.

Shipton and *Kyneton* are in this Part of the County; the firſt is on the *Stower*, over which it has a Bridge, a ſmall Town, that has a good Market on *Saturdays*, for Corn, Proviſions, and Sheep, from which laſt the Place ſeems to have had its Name; as the other on the *Avon* does from Kine or Beaſts ſold there; though others ſay, *Kyneton* has its Name from being in the Poſſeſſion of our Kings, particularly of the Confeſſor or Conqueror. Tradition ſays, King *John* kept his Court at a Caſtle on *Caſtle-Hill* on the North-Weſt of the Town; and a Spring at the Foot of the Hill goes ſtill by the Name of *King* John's *Well*.

Chadſhunt, which probably had its Name from St. *Chad*, hard by *Kyneton*, was one of the four and twenty Towns given by *Leofric* Earl of *Mercia* to the Monaſtery of *Coventry*. They have alſo a Spring here that ſtill bears the Name of *Chad's Well*, which was formerly worth 16 *l. per Ann.* to the Prieſt, by the Reſort of Pilgrims.

Nether Eatingdon is not far off, which Manor was held of *Henry de Ferrers* in the Conqueror's Time, and continues in his Poſterity of the Male Line to this Day, being ſuch an uninterrupted Succeſſion of Owners for ſo many Ages, as is very rarely to be met. It was their principal Seat till *Henry* II.'s Time, when they removed into *Derbyſhire*, and aſſumed the Name of *Shirley*, and in 1711 were made Earls *Ferrers*.

We come next to *Compton in the Hole*, from which the noble Family of *Compton* has its Sirname, of whom *Henry Compton* in 1572 was raiſed to the Dignity of a Baron by Queen *Elizabeth*; but they have been ſince made Earls of *Northampton*.

Worm-Leighton is at ſome Diſtance, on the Edge of *Northamptonſhire*, well known for the Richneſs of its Sheep-Paſtures. It's the Eſtate of the Earl of *Sunderland*, and ſaid to be the biggeſt Manor in *England*. King *James* I. in the firſt Year of his Reign, created *Robert Spencer* Baron of *Worm-Leighton*, in whoſe Poſterity (the Earls of *Sunderland*) this Honour continues. The *Aſtroites* or *Star-Stones* are found at *Shugbury*, which being put into a Glaſs or Cup of Vinegar, ſtir about and keep themſelves in Motion.

The next Place we come to is *Southam*, an indifferent Town, ſeated in a fertile Soil for Corn, and has a Market on *Mondays*, well ſerved with Corn and Proviſions, and is conſiderable for Cattle.

Leamington, ſo called from the Rivulet *Leame*, has within a Stride of each other two Springs of Water of different Taſte and Operation, the one being freſh, and the other ſalt, which is uſed by the poorer Inhabitants to ſeaſon their Bread.

Vohindon, now *Long Ichingdon*, and *Harbury*, are two Places noted for the Death of *Fremund*, King *Offa*'s Son, treacherouſly murdered between them; but he was canonized afterwards to make him Amends. *Ichingdon*, ſo called from the *Ichene*, was the Native-Place of St. *Wolſtar*, and anciently one of the principal Towns in the County, being in *Henry* II.'s Time in the Number of thoſe few that were put under the Title *De Auxilio Villarum & Burgorum ad maritandam Filiam Regis*; i.e. *Of the Aid of Villages and Boroughs towards the Marriage of the King's Daughter*, towards which the Inhabitants here paid an hundred Shillings.

The *Foſs*, or old *Roman* Way, croſſes the *Feldon* or Champaign Part of this County; ſome Remains of whoſe Cauſeway may be ſeen near *Cheſterton*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Peitos*, of which was the *Franciſcan William Peito*, made by *Paul* IV. a Cardinal, and Legate in *England* to mortify Cardinal *Pool*; but Queen *Mary* would not admit his Entrance. *Cheſterton*, from its Name, the Nearneſs of the *Roman* Foſs, and from the old Coins dug up, muſt be of *Roman* Antiquity.

Rugby is ſeated on the Banks of the *Avon*, where with a ſlender Stream it enters this County; it has a Bridge over that River, is a ſmall Town, much inhabited by Butchers, and has a good Market on *Saturdays*. *Dugdale* ſays, it had its Name from *Roche*, a *Rock* or *Quarry of Stones*. There was formerly a ſmall Caſtle near the Church, ſuppoſed to have been built in King *Stephen*'s Time.

Not far from *Rugby* you have *Brounſover*, on the Eaſt Bank of the *Swift*, which has its Name from the *Saxon* Word *Ofre*, a *Bank*, ſuitable to the Situation of the Place.

You have *Stretton* more to the Weſt, having its Name from its Situation upon that *Roman Stratum* [Street] call'd the *Foſs*, with which if you go along towards *Leiceſterſhire*, you will meet with *Monks-Kirby* at a little Diſtance from it, where have been diſcovered the Foundations of old Walls and *Roman* Bricks, and the Sepultures of ſome military Men. Some ſay *Ethelfleda*, ſtyled *Merciorum Domina*, began the Structure of this Place.

Nigh unto *Rugby* is *Dunſmore*, or *Dunſmore Heath*, of which *Francis* Lord *Leigh* was Baron, and afterwards in 1644 made Earl of *Chicheſter*; the Barony expired with him, but the Earldom did not, as is generally ſuppoſed; for his Son-in-Law, *Thomas Wriotheſly* Earl of *Southampton* obtained an Entail of it upon himſelf and his Iſſue Male, which failing, the Eſtate went to the Duke of *Montague*'s Family by the Counteſs of *Northumberland*, the late Duke's firſt Wife, the Daughter of the ſaid Earl of *Southampton*, and Grandaughter of the Earl of *Chicheſter*.

At *Newenham-Regis*, on the oppoſite ſide to *Rugby*, ariſe three Springs, probably percolated through an Allum Mine; the Waters have a milky Taſte, and are reputed to be very good in the Stone: It is certain they are diuretick, and heal green Wounds: If they are drank with Sugar, they are reſtringent; if with Salt, laxative. This Town, agreeably to its Name, is found to have been in the Poſſeſſion of *Edward* I.

There is another *Newenham* to the North of it, known by the Name of *Newenham-Paddox*, which is to be mentioned becauſe it gives the Title of a Baron to the Earl of *Denbigh*; and *Comb-Abbey* in the Neighbourhood is the Seat of the Lord *Craven*.

But to return to the *Avon*, by which you have *Baggington*; it had formerly a Caſtle, and belonged heretofore to the honourable Family of the *Baggots*. You have *Stoneley* near it, where a ſmall Abbey was built by *Henry* II. Sir *Thomas Leigh* of *Stoneley* was for his Loyalty in the Reign of King *Charles* the Firſt created Lord *Leigh* of *Stoneley*, in which

which Family the Honour ſtill continues. Oppoſite to *Stoneley*, on the Banks of the *Avon*, ſtood *Stoneley-Holm-Caſtle*, which was deſtroyed by the *Danes*.

The next Place on the Banks of the *Avon* is *Warwick*, the chief Town of the County, called by the *Britons Caer Guarnic* and *Caer Leon*, which ſome derive from the *Britiſh* Word *Guarth*, Præſidium, *a Fortreſs*, or from Legions poſted here. Indeed this ſeems to be the very Town which the *Romans* called *Præſidium*, where they had a Band of *Dalmatian* Horſe in Gariſon; for it is likely that it was their Policy for the Preſervation of their conquered Territories, to poſt in their Gariſons People of ſeveral Nations, by which means the Natives being ignorant of their Language and Manners, were the leſs capable of joining in any Conſpiracy with them. That it was a *Præſidium* our Annals affirm, and we may gather this alſo from its Situation, being almoſt in the Center of the Province, ſeeing it lies at an equal Diſtance from the Coaſt of *Norfolk* in the Eaſt, and *Wales* on the Weſt: Neither will it ſeem ſtrange, that thoſe People ſhould have a Fortreſs or military Station here, if we conſider its Situation on a ſteep and rocky Eminence over the *Avon*, and that the Ways on every ſide leading to it are cut through the Rock; for it is ſeated on a Hill, which is one entire Rock of Free-Stone, out of whoſe Bowels were wrought all the publick Buildings that adorn it; the four Ways to it anſwer the four Points, and lead by a Religious Houſe through a Rock over a Current of Water, and through Streets all meeting in the Center of the Town. Its very Walls and Cellars are made in the Rock, and it is kept clean by a Deſcent every way. We do not contend whether it was a *Præſidium*, or not; but we may take upon us to aver, that *Gwarth* ſignifies no ſuch thing. We are indeed inclined to believe its right *Britiſh* Name was *Caer Guarthav*, i. e. A Town or Fortification on the Top of a Hill, *Gwarthav* in the *Britiſh* Language ſignifying *the Top* or *Summit* of any thing; and this Etymology agrees exactly with the Situation of the Place. You have a fruitful Champaign Country under *Warwick* on the South; and 'tis as pleaſant to behold the Groves, Woods, and Parks on the North. There are ſome Springs at about half a Mile's Diſtance, which ſupply it with Water brought in Pipes. It was fortified with a Wall, and its Caſtle, which overlooks the Town, is now a moſt noble and delightful Dwelling. The Height of the ſolid Rock from the River on which it ſtands is forty Foot, but on the North ſide it is even with the Town. It is the Seat of the Lord *Brook* of *Beauchamps-Court*.

Warwick is at preſent a Town of good Account, pretty large, containing two Pariſh-Churches, beſides ſeveral demoliſhed; Saint *Mary*'s is the chief, a fair Structure, having diverſe beautiful Tombs; and among others on the North ſide of the Choir, in an octangular Room, formerly the Chapter-Houſe, is a ſtately Monument of black and white Marble of *Fulk* Lord *Brook*, erected by himſelf in his Life-time, circumſcribed with this remarkable Epitaph:

FULK GREVIL,
Servant to Q. Elizabeth, *Counſellor to K.* James,
And Friend to Sir Philip Sidney.
Trophæum Peccati.

The beſt Part of this Town was on the fifth of *September* 1694 deſtroy'd by Fire, occaſioned by the meer Accident of a Spark blown from a Stick as it was carrying croſs a Lane; upon which an Act of Parliament was made for the rebuilding of it, by means whereof, and the liberal Contributions of the Nation, it's riſen again with a far more ſtately and beautiful Appearance.

Many great Men have been Earls, and one Duke of *Warwick:* To paſs by *Guar*, *Morindus*, and *Guy*, the Eccho of *England*, *Heylin* makes no leſs than ſix of the Sirname *de Newburgh* to be Earls of this Place, from the Years 1076 till about 1242, when *John Marſhal*, firſt Huſband to *Margery*, Siſter and Heir of *Thomas de Newburgh* the laſt Earl, became Earl of *Warwick*; and after him, in 1243, *John de Placetis* her ſecond Huſband: But theſe dying without Iſſue, *Waleran*, *Margery*'s Uncle by the Father, ſucceeded in the Honour; and he dying without Iſſue, *Alice* his Siſter came to the Inheritance, and *William Mauduit* her Son became Earl in 1263; but dying alſo without Iſſue, the Honour with his Siſter *Iſabel* paſſed into the Family of the *Beauchamps*, of whom *William* became Earl of *Warwick* in 1268, next to whom was *Guy Beauchamp* in 1297, who was ſucceeded by *Thomas* Earl Marſhal in 1315, and he by another *Thomas* in 1389, whoſe Succeſſor in 1401 was *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, Regent of *France*, after whom, in 1439, *Henry Beauchamp* became Earl, to whom *Henry* VI. made a Grant without Precedent, that he ſhould be Premier Earl of all *England*, and uſe this Title, *Henry* Earl of all *England*, and Earl of *Warwick*; he made him alſo King of the Iſle of *Wight*, and afterwards Duke of *Warwick*, and to have Place in Parliament and elſewhere next to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and before the Duke of *Buckingham*; but this Duke leaving no Iſſue, the Eſtate and Earldom went with his Siſter in 1449 to *Richard Nevil* the great Earl of *Warwick*, called *Make-King*; after whoſe Death *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to *Edward* IV. who had married *Anne* the laſt Earl's Siſter, became Earl of *Warwick* in 1471; and ſo did his Son *Edward* in 1478, afterwards beheaded by *Henry* the Seventh. From henceforward the Title lay dormant till 1547, when *Edward* VI. created *John Dudley*, Viſcount *Liſle*, deſcended from the Lady *Margaret* Daughter of *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*; but he being attainted and beheaded, Queen *Elizabeth* in

1562 reſtored his Son *Ambroſe Dudley* to the Earldom of *Warwick*; but this noble Lord leaving no Iſſue, the Title was not revived till 1618, when *Robert* Lord *Rich* of *Leeze* was made Earl of *Warwick*, in which Family the Title has ever ſince continued.

Blacklow-Hill, a little to the North of *Warwick*, is noted for being the Place where *Pierce Gaveſton*, the great Favourite of *Edward* II. was beheaded by the Nobility without any Form of Trial; and *Guy's Cliff* ſtands hard by on the *Avon*, called by others *Gib-Cliff*; it's a Place extremely delightful; and here, it is ſaid, *Guy*, after all his martial Exploits, built a Chapel, led a Hermit's Life, and was at laſt buried; though ſome ſuppoſe it rather took its Name from *Guy de Beauchamp*, who lived much later; and it is certain that *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick* erected and dedicated a Chapel here to St. *Margaret*, and ſet up the Giant-like Statue of *Guy*, eight Foot in Height: The Story of *Guy* is undoubtedly very much diſguiſed with Fables, and the *Beauchamps* Earls of *Warwick*, by ſome Donations to his Memory, have much contributed to it; and we find in *Rymer's Fœdera*, and that ſo low as the Beginning of the Reign of *Henry* VIII. that *Guy's* Sword and other Accoutrements, to be ſeen in *Warwick* Caſtle, were by Patent granted to *William Hoggeſon*, Yeoman of the Buttery, to be kept with the Fee of 2 *d. per Diem* for that Service.

At *Burford*, two Miles below *Warwick*, lived one *Samuel Fairfax*, born in 1647, who when he was twelve Years of Age lived under the ſame Roof, and eat at the ſame Table with his Father and Mother, Grandfather and Grandmother, Great Grandfather and Great Grandmother, who all dwelt very happily together, and none of the three Generations of either Sex had been twice married; which brings to Mind what Sir *Richard Cocks* ſays, in his Hiſtory of *Ireland*, concerning *James Butler* the firſt Duke of *Ormond* of that Family, that he had ſeen his own Great Grandfather and his own Great Grandſon (the Son of the late Duke of *Ormond* by his firſt Lady) before he died.

The *Avon* from *Warwick* with a fuller Channel paſſes by *Charlcotte*, anciently the Inheritance of the *Charlcots*, who built a Religious Houſe for the Support and Entertainment of poor People and Strangers at *Thellisford*, the Brook being called *Thelley* that runs by *Compton-Murdack*, formerly belonging to the *Murdacks*, and now to the *Verneys*, of whom Sir *Richard Verney* in our Time had the Title allowed him of Lord *Willoughby* of *Brook* in *Oxfordſhire*, whoſe Son *George* Lord *Willoughby* of *Brook*, and Dean of *Windſor*, now enjoys it.

The *Thelley* running from hence by *Thellisford*, and falling into the *Avon*, this River within a little Way ſalutes *Stratford*, which is ſeated on the North ſide of it, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge, ſuſtained by fourteen Arches. The Town has two Churches, is well inhabited, has a good Market on *Thurſdays*, and has a conſiderable Trade by Malt made here. The Bridge abovemention'd was built at the extraordinary Expence of *Hugh Clopton*, ſometime Lord Mayor of *London*, a younger Brother of an ancient Family, that had their Sirname from the Manor of *Clopton*; but though the Inheritance in the laſt Century went to two Siſters Coheirs, one of whom was married to Sir *George Carew*, who by King *James* I. was made Baron of *Clopton*, and after that Earl of *Totneſs*, yet a Branch of the *Clopton* Family ſtill ſubſiſts with a good Fortune in this County. In the Chancel of the Collegiate Church of *Stratford* lie the Remains of *William Shakeſpear* the famous Poet. This Town was unhappily laid in Aſhes in *Auguſt* 1714, but how ſince rebuilt we know not.

The *Avon* ſeeing nothing more on its Banks beſides *Bitford*, we paſs into the *Woodland* on the North ſide of it, more anciently called *Arden*, which among the *Britons* and *Gauls* ſeems to have denoted a *Wood:* From this ſilveſtrian Tract, *Turkil de Arden* who reſided here, and was in great Favour with *Henry* I. aſſumed the Sirname, and the *Ardens* his Deſcendants, famous in ſucceeding Ages, were branched out into all Parts of the Kingdom.

The *Arrow* on the Southweſt of the *Woodland* haſtens by *Studley*, which once had a Caſtle, to join the *Avon*. The *Arrow* has its Riſe in *Worceſterſhire*, and on the Banks of it in this County lies *Coughton*, formerly the Seat of the *Throgmortons*; and not far from hence is *Ouſeley*, memorable for the *Butlers*, Barons of *Wem*, its ancient Lords, from whom it hereditarily deſcended to the *Ferrers* of *Ouſley*.

You have *Beauchamps-Court* a little lower upon the *Arrow*; it had its Name from Baron *Beauchamp* of *Powick*, from whom by the only Daughter of *Edward Willoughby*, the Son of *Robert Willoughby* Lord *Brook*, it came to Sir *Fulk Grevil*, an excellent Perſon, and the Father of another *Fulk*, who in the eighteenth of King *James* I. was created Lord *Brook* of *Beauchamps-Court*; he was afterwards in 1628 barbarouſly murdered in his own Chamber by one *Haywood* his Servant, who ſoon after murdered himſelf alſo. There had been ſo great a Friendſhip between him and the famous Sir *Philip Sidney*, that it is mentioned as above upon his Tomb. His Son and Succeſſor *Robert* Lord *Brook* loſt his Life towards the Beginning of the Civil War, in *Litchfield-Cloſe*, on the Parliament ſide, and the Barony ſtill ſubſiſts in this noble Family.

The *Aln* below *Beauchamps-Court* falls into the *Arrow*, and ſteering its Courſe thro' a woody Country, paſſes by *Henley*, that has a Market on *Mondays*; near which ſtood formerly a Caſtle of the *Montfort's*, long ſince buried in Ruines, whoſe Inheritance at laſt paſſed to the Barons of *Sudley* and the *Frevils*.

At

At the Confluence of the *Arrow* and *Alne* ſtands *Aulceſter*, whoſe true Name the Inhabitants muſt needs have to be *Oldceſter*: We need not ſcruple, from the very Termination of the Name and other Circumſtances, to affirm it to have been a *Roman* Station. Upon the *Roman* Way *Ikenild-Street*, an Urn was taken up, about half a Century ſince, in an old Foundation, wherein were ſix hundred and odd Pieces of *Roman* Coin, eight of them Gold, and the reſt Silver; they were for the moſt part of *Roman* Emperors, and generally with different Reverſes; and they fell into the Hands of the then Lord *Brook*, Lord of the Manor. *Aulceſter* is an ancient Town Corporate, and formerly of greater Trade than now; and it has a Market, though but an indifferent one, on *Tueſdays*. *Ragley* is not far off, which gives a Title of Honour to *Francis Seymour Conway*, who in 1703 was created Baron *Conway* of *Ragley*.

Higher ſtands *Wroxhal*, which had formerly a Monaſtery or Priory of *Hugh de Hatton's* erecting; and next is *Badeſley*, heretofore the Eſtate of the *Clintons*, and after them of the *Ferrers*; and *Balſhal*, once a Preceptory of the Templars, given them by *Roger de Mowbray*, for which they decreed him great Privileges over their Order; and the Knights of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, upon the Suppreſſion of the Templars, having got their Poſſeſſions, granted to *John Mowbray* of *Axholm*, *Roger*'s Succeſſor, and his Succeſſors, that at every Aſſembly of their Order, he ſhould be receiv'd in the next Degree of Honour to Sovereign Princes. The Tenants, by the Cuſtom of this Place, could not marry their Daughters without the Conſent of the Fraternity of the Templars or Hoſpitallers; a great Piece of Vaſſalage. There was an Act of Parliament made in the firſt Year of Queen *Anne*, for the Government of an Hoſpital founded here by the Lady *Catherine Leveſon*.

You have the Confluence of little Streams which form a Lake in the midſt of a Park or Chaſe, more to the North-Eaſt, which Lake being forthwith confined between Banks, makes a Channel or Kennel, upon which ſtands *Kennelworth*, corruptly *Killingworth*, from which Town a moſt noble and ſtrong Caſtle took its Name; it was built by *Geoffry de Clinton*, Chamberlain to *Henry* I. and his Son, after he had founded here a Monaſtery for Canons Regular; but his Nephew's Son *Henry* having no Iſſue, ſold it to *Henry* III. who conferred it with his Siſter on *Simon de Montford* Earl of *Leiceſter*; but he being ſlain in the Barons Wars, it was after a long Siege of ſix Months ſurrender'd to King *Henry*, who made it the Inheritance of the *Lancaſtrian* Family, at which Time the *Edictum de Kenelworth* was publiſhed, whereby all that had taken up Arms againſt the King ſhould pay five Years Value of their Lands. Stone Balls are ſtill found here, ſixteen Inches in Diameter, ſuppoſed to have been thrown in Slings in the Barons Wars. *Edward* II. was for ſome time a Priſoner here. Queen *Elizabeth* conferred it on *Robert Dudley* Earl of *Leiceſter*, who, it has been computed, laid out 60000*l.* in rebuilding and beautifying it, and entertain'd the Queen and her whole Court here for ſeventeen Days together, with all the Variety and Magnificence of Feaſting and Shews: The Earl left it to his natural Son Sir *Robert Dudley*, who ſold it to *Henry* Prince of *Wales*, but the Merchant breaking, he never received the Money: After the Death of that Prince, it came to his Brother Prince *Charles*. The Caſtle in the Civil Wars was demoliſhed by thoſe who purchaſed it of the Parliament, with a Deſign to make Money of the Materials. It was given ſome time after the Reſtoration to *Laurence Hide* Eſq; after created Earl of *Rocheſter*, who having enjoy'd this Eſtate as long as he lived, left it to his only Son *Henry*, the preſent Earl.

From hence if you move on, you may come to *Solyhill*, a mean Town, ſeated on a Flat, and having as mean a Market, and paſs from thence to *Birmingham*, ſeated on the Side of a Hill very dry, and on a ſmall River. It has a Market on *Thurſdays*, which is very conſiderable for live Cattle, Corn, Malt, and Proviſions, beſides the Manufactures of the Town for Iron and Steel Wares, and Tools of many Sorts, for which its Artificers are extremely noted; and it is a Matter of no ſmall Wonder, what fine and ingenious Works and Devices they perform, and yet how ſurpriſingly cheap they ſell them. King *Charles* I. in 1643 was pleaſed to create the loyal *Humble Ward* Eſq; a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Ward* of *Bermingham*, in which Honour he was ſucceeded by his Son *Edward Ann.* 1679, who was the Father of *William* Lord *Dudley* and *Ward*, whoſe Son *Edward* Lord *Dudley* and *Ward* dying in 1704, had a poſthumous Son *Edward*, the preſent Lord.

Sutton-Coleſield lies in the extreme Point of this County Northwards, in an excellent Air and among Woods, which yield Pleaſure to its Inhabitants, but in a barren Soil. The Town is ſmall, and has a mean Market on *Mondays*. The People ſtill boaſt of their Townſman and Benefactor *John Voiſy*, Biſhop of *Exeter*, who lived and died here in the one hundred and third Year of his Age. The Earls of *Warwick* had a Chaſe here of a great Extent.

If you move Southwards from hence, you will arrive at *Coleſhal* on the ſide of a Hill by the River *Cole*, over which it has a Stone Bridge: It is a ſmall Town, with a mean Market on *Wedneſdays*. This Town formerly belonged to the *Clintons*, and a *Roman* Copper Coin of *Trajan*'s has been dug up in an old Foundation here.

Not far off you have *Blith*, an Eſtate purchaſed by Sir *William Dugdale*, and the Place

of his Reſidence when he wrote the Antiquities of this County.

Lower in the middle of this woody Country you have *Coventry*, moſt probably ſo called from a Convent, in the laſt Age enriched with the Manufacture of Cloathing and Caps; but now both of theſe Trades are much decayed. It is commodiouſly ſeated, being a fair, neat, and large City, and has been fortified with ſtrong Walls. There is nothing in it of very great Antiquity; its ſtately Croſs, for Beauty and Workmanſhip inferior to few in *England*, was built in the thirty third of *Henry* VIII. by Sir *William Holles*, ſometime Lord Mayor of *London*, and the Anceſtor of the late Duke of *Newcaſtle*. But that which ſeems to have been the greateſt Monument was the Priory for Nuns, founded by King *Canutus*, who being expelled within a little time, *Leofric* Earl of *Mercia* in a manner built it anew in 1040, and that very richly with Ornaments of Gold and Silver, and endowed it with ſo great Revenues, that it invited *Robert de Lindſey*, Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Cheſter*, to tranſlate his See hither, which in ſome few Years was again removed to *Litchfield*, but upon the Condition that the ſame Biſhop ſhould be ſtyled Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

The firſt Lord of this City, that we know of, was *Leofric*, who for ſome Offence committed by the Inhabitants, impoſed a heavy Tax upon them, which he would not remit unleſs his Wife *Godiva* would conſent to ride naked through the moſt frequented Parts of the City, which, if Tradition may be credited, ſhe performed, covering her Body with her long diſhevell'd Hair, without being ſeen of any body. *Leofric*, who died in the thirteenth of the Confeſſor, and *Godiva*'s Picture, are ſet up in the Window of *Trinity*-Church, and they have a Cavalcade once a Year in Memory of *Godiva*, with a naked Figure repreſenting her on Horſeback riding through the City. *Coventry* paſſed with *Leofric*'s Grandaughter *Lucia* to the Earls of *Cheſter*, and afterwards to *Roger de Monthault*, whoſe Grandchild by his Son *Robert* granted it to *Iſabel*, *Edward* III.'s Mother, and after to *John* of *Eltham* her Son.

Coventry had once thirteen Gates, at one of which hangs a Shield-Bone of a Wild Boar, much bigger than that of an Ox, ſaid to have been ſlain by the famous *Guy*, after he had with his Snout turned up the Pond that is now *Swaneſwel-Pool*, but more anciently *Swines-Well*. This City, though within the Confines of *Warwickſhire*, yet is exempted from its Juriſdiction, as being a County incorporate of itſelf, having ſeveral Places within its Liberties. It ſends Members to Parliament, keeps Courts for hearing of Cauſes, the Tryal of Felons, where they have a Goal for Offenders, and is governed by a Mayor, two Sheriffs, and other Officers. Its Privileges it had from *Edward* III. and *Henry* VI. but *Edward* IV. diſfranchiſed it, till the Citizens redeemed their Liberties for five hundred Marks; but upon the Reſtoration of *Charles* II. its Walls and Towers were demoliſhed, and only the Gates left ſtanding. *Coventry* has a Market on *Fridays*, and is famous among other things for the *Parliamentum Indoctorum* of *Henry* IV. and another in the thirty eighth of *Henry* VI. wherein *Richard* Duke of *York*, and the Earls of *Saliſbury*, *Warwick*, and *March*, were attainted, which Parliament by the oppoſite Party was called *Parliamentum Diabolicum*.

Coventry gave the Title of an Earl to *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham* in 1623, wherein he was ſucceeded by his Son in 1628; but he dying without Iſſue, King *William* the Third created *Thomas* Lord *Coventry* of *Alleſborough* Earl of *Coventry* in 1697; he died in 1699, as did his Son and Succeſſor *Thomas* in 1710, and leaving one Son, then about eight Years of Age, who made his Exit the Year following, his Uncle *Gilbert* became Earl of *Coventry*, and having no Male Iſſue, in 1719 was ſucceeded by *William Coventry* of the City of *London* Eſq; then one of the Clerks of the Green Cloth, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Bridport*; which *William* was the Son of *Walter Coventry*, the Son of *Walter*, who was Brother to the Lord Keeper *Coventry*, on which Branch of the Family it ſeems the Honours have been entailed.

To the North of *Coventry* you have *Auſley*, and to the Eaſt *Caloughden*, and not far off is *Brinklo*, the ancient Caſtle of the *Mowbrays*, where there is an eminent *Tumulus*, upon which the Keeper's Watch-Tower ſtood; it lies upon the *Roman Foſs-Way*, and is at a convenient Diſtance from the *Bennones*.

Time has ſwept away the Ruines of the Monaſtery of *Combe*, out of whoſe Aſhes the beautiful Seat of the *Harringtons* aroſe; but *Combe-Abbey* is now the Seat of the Lord *Craven*, which Lord, in Conſideration of his Marriage with the Daughter and Heir of *Frederick Tilney* of *Rotherweek* in *Hampſhire* Eſq; obtained an Act in the Seſſions of Parliament held in 1723-4 to impower their Deſcendants to add the Sirname of *Tilney* to that of *Craven*.

More Eaſtward we have *Ceſter-over*, the Poſſeſſion of the *Grevils*, more anciently called *Th'Eſter-over*, as ſeated Eaſtward from *Monks-Kirkby*, where a good Number of Urns have been found; and near *Ceſter-over* you have the *Roman* Military Way called *Watling-Street*, which divides the County from *Leiceſterſhire*.

We come next to *Nun-Eaton* on the *Auker*, where formerly there was a Monaſtery of devout Nuns; it's a long Town, and has an indifferent Market on *Saturdays*. *Aſteley*-Caſtle ſtood heretofore near it, formerly the Seat of the *Aſteleys*, and afterwards of the *Greys*, and ſome of them, Marqueſſes of *Dorſet*, were interred here.

A little higher on *Watling-Street* you have *Mandueſſedum*, now *Manceſter*, called by *Ninnius*,

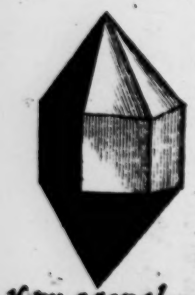
For want of Antiquities &c. of this County we have Inserted some out of y^e Neighbouring County of Stafford Shire.



Pyrites quadratus altera parte longior found at Radley



Leadore of an Octaedrous form found at Ectonhill



Hexagonal Chrystal Stone



Form'd Chrystal Stone found near Dudley Castle



Ophiomorphite. found near Dudley Castle



Asteria. found near Boresford



Asteria. found near Abbots Bromley



Tretrorchis found near Rudyerd Hall



Ninnius, *Caer Mancegued*, which had its Name probably from a Quarry of Free-Stone near it: It is a Town of great Antiquity, and Coins of Silver and Braſs have been found here. It has a Stone Bridge over the *Auker*; but how conſiderable ſoever it was formerly, it is now but a ſmall Village, and has no Monument of Antiquity to ſhew, but an old Fort called *Oldbury*, of a quadrangular Form, containing ſeven Acres of Ground, with an Intrenchment at ſome Diſtance; ſeveral Flint Stones have been found in the North Part of it, about four Inches long, and curiouſly wrought, one End of which is ſhaped like a Pole-Ax, and *Dugdale* thinks them to be Weapons uſed by the *Britons* before the Art of making Iron and Braſs Arms; there are no Flints to be met with for forty Miles near it, and therefore they muſt have been brought hither for ſome extraordinary Uſe.

Morival, near *Atherſtone*, had formerly a Monaſtery, erected by *Robert Ferrers*, who was buried therein in an Ox-Hide inſtead of a Winding Sheet; and as for *Atherſton*, it is a Market Town, and the Market which is ſmall is kept on *Tueſdays*.

Beyond theſe Northwards lies *Polleſworth*, where *Modwena* an *Iriſh* Virgin, famed for her Piety, built a Nunnery. Sir *Francis Netherſole* built and liberally endowed a Free-School here.

Secandunum, now *Seckington*, near here, was a Town that flouriſhed in the *Saxon* Times, where King *Cuthred* in 749 ſlew *Ethelbald* in Battel; it took its Name probably from this Engagement, *Secce* in *Saxon* ſignifying *Battel*, and *Dun* a *Hill*. North of the Church was a notable Fort, and near it an artificial Hill forty three Feet in Height.

The Circumference of this County is an hundred and ten Miles (others ſay, an hundred and thirty five) as above; it contains about ſix hundred and ſeventy thouſand Acres, and one and twenty thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy three Houſes.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE ſecond Province of the *Cornavii*, is that which we now call *Worceſterſhire*, in *Saxon*, *Wireceaſterſcyre*. Thoſe that inhabited this Part, with their Neighbours, before the Kingdom was divided into Counties, were called *Wiccij*, which Name they had from the winding Courſe of the *Severn*, called in *Saxon Wic*, though ſome would derive it from the Salt-Pits, called *Wiches* in old *Engliſh*. The *Wiccij* ſeem to have inhabited all that Tract which was of old ſubject to the Biſhops of *Worceſter*, that is, all *Gloceſterſhire* on the Eaſt of the *Severn*, with the City of *Briſtol*, all this County, except ſixteen Pariſhes, beyond *Aberley-Hills* and the *Teme*, and near the South, half of *Warwick* Shire, and *Warwick* Town. They had it ſeems at firſt but one Biſhop in each Kingdom in the Time of the Heptarchy, but upon ſubdividing that of *Mercia*, in 679, into five Biſhopricks, of which *Wiccia* was the firſt, the Biſhop had undoubtedly the entire Province under his Juriſdiction, and was ſtyled not Biſhop of *Worceſter*, but of the *Wiccians*; but the See was at *Worceſter* the Metropolis of the Province, which bordered on the Kingdom of the *Weſt-Saxons*.

This County is bleſt with a ſweet and temperate Air, and a fertil Soil, both for Tillage and Paſture, bearing large Crops of Corn, and feeding Store of Cattle. It is almoſt every where interſperſed with aſpiring Hills, in many Places well cloathed with Wood; and through its Valleys run thoſe many Rivers which ſo plentifully water the Country; more particularly the *Severn*, which with a winding Channel almoſt cuts the County in the Middle. It is ſtored with ſuch a Quantity of Fruit, that even the Hedge-Rows and Highways are beſet with Fruit-Trees, which are common to all Paſſengers, and of which they make great Plenty of Cyder and Perry. They have alſo many Salt-Pits or Wiches, which afford a moſt excellent and high-prized ſort of Salt for the Table, which for Fineneſs, Whiteneſs, and Hardneſs imitates Loaf-Sugar.

Worceſterſhire is of a triangular Form, but not of an equal Proportion; for from the South to the North they reckon thirty two Miles, from South to North-Weſt about two and twenty, and from thence to its North-Eaſt Point about eight and twenty, making the Circumference to be about an hundred and twenty Miles; but its Extent cannot indeed be well meaſured, becauſe it has ſo many ſeveral Inlets and Places which lie in the Limits of other Counties, with the like Parts of other Counties within its Body; the Reaſon cannot well be aſſigned, but *Fuller* is of Opinion, it was occaſioned by ſuch as had the Command of the County, who having Parcels of their own Lands diſperſed in the adjacent Shires, deſired them to be

united thereunto, and ſo made their own Authority the more entire. *Worceſterſhire* lies confronted on the Eaſt with *Warwickſhire*, on the South with *Gloceſterſhire*, on the Weſt with *Hereford* and *Shropſhires*, and on the North with *Staffordſhire*.

In the very North Point of the County ſtands *Sturbridge* ſituated on a Flat, and on the *Stower*, from which it has its Name, and from the Bridge here. It is a good well-built Town, accommodated with a well-furniſhed Market on *Fridays*. The Town of late is much enriched with the Iron and Glaſs-Works. *Edward* VI. founded a Grammar School here, which he liberally endowed; and a noble Hoſpital near it was erected in our Time by the Munificence of *Thomas Foley* Eſq; who endowed it with Lands for the Maintenance of ſixty poor Children, choſen out of this and ſome neighbouring Pariſhes, who are taught Grammar, Writing, Arithmetick, *&c.* and whoſe Habit and Diſcipline are not unlike thoſe of *Chriſt's Hoſpital* in *London*.

When the *Severn* firſt enters into this County, it runs between *Bewdley* and *Kidderminſter*, the firſt a Bailiwick-Town, pleaſantly ſituated on the Declivity of a Hill over the Weſtern Bank of the River, and near the Foreſt of *Wire*, formerly remarkable for the wonderful tall Trees in it. It was a Place of good Account in the Time of *Henry* VII. where he built a Retiring-Houſe for his Son Prince *Arthur*, and called it *Ticcen-Hall*, that is, *Goats-Hill*, which with the adjacent Park was deſtroyed in the late Times of Uſurpation. The Town at preſent is neat and well built, and enjoys a pretty good Trade for Malt, Leather and Caps, called *Bewdley-Caps*, made here. It has a Market on *Saturdays*, chiefly conſiderable for Barley, and ſends only one Member to Parliament.

As for *Kidderminſter*, otherwiſe nam'd *Kiddelminſter* ſituate over-againſt it on the Eaſt ſide, but at more Diſtance from the River, where the *Stour* loſes itſelf, and divides the Town in twain, it was anciently of Note for its Lords the *Biſſets*, whoſe rich Patrimony being at length divided among Siſters, it went in part to the Barons of *Abergavenny*, and part to the Hoſpital of leprous Women in *Wiltſhire*. It's an ancient Bailiwick Town, pretty large, its Houſes well built, and is noted for its Stuffs called *Kidderminſter-Stuffs*. It has a conſiderable Market on *Thurſdays*. *John Beauchamp*, Steward of the Houſhold to *Richard* II. was by Letters Patents created Baron of *Kidderminſter*, and the firſt that ever was made ſo by Patent in *England*; but this Honour he enjoyed but for a ſhort time, for he was condemned and beheaded by the Barons; and no body ever after him ventured upon the Title till our Time, when *Thomas Foley* of *Whitley-Court* Eſq; was created Baron *Foley* of *Kidderminſter* in 1711.

The *Severn* from hence, taking a Courſe ſomewhat obliquely, comes to *Hertlebury*, a Caſtle of the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, and not far from it; and ſo on near *Whitley*, the Lord *Foley*'s Seat, to *Holt*, ſo named from the thick Woods. It was formerly a Caſtle of the *Abbots*, and ſince of the *Beauchamps*, deſcended from the blind Baron *Beauchamp*, and in time with Female Heirs came to the *Guiſes* and *Peniſtones:* Through the Viciſſitude of human Affairs, the Deſcendants of Sir *Thomas Bromley*, Lord Chancellor in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, became the Poſſeſſors of it; but the eldeſt Branch of this Family coming to be extinct ſome Years ſince, the Eſtate paſſed into another of the ſame Name in *Cambridgeſhire*.

The *Severn* in its Paſſage downwards feeds ſuch a Number of River Lampreys, that Nature ſeems to have made a Pond for them in this Place; they are beſt in Seaſon in the Spring. But to purſue the River; the *Severn* below *Holt* opens its Eaſtern Bank to receive the *Salwarp*, to make which and the *Stour* navigable, an Act of Parliament paſſed in the Reign of King *Charles* II. The *Salwarp*, which riſes in the North Part of the County, runs by *Bromeſgrove*, an indifferent good Town, well inhabited by Clothiers, and has a Market for Corn, Cattle, and all ſorts of Proviſions on *Tueſdays:* Not far from which is *Grafton*, which upon the Attainder of *Humphrey Stafford* became the Seat of the illuſtrious Family of the *Talbots*; for *Henry* the Seventh gave it to *Gilbert Talbot*, a younger Son of *John* the ſecond Earl of *Shrewſbury*; and upon the Death of Earl *Edward* in 1617, the laſt Heir Male of *John* the third Earl of this Family, the Honour came to the Houſe of *Grafton*.

The *Salwarp* proceeds from *Bromeſgrove* to *Droitwich*, call'd by ſome *Dirtwich*, from the Brine-Pans and its wet Situation. Here are now but three Springs that yield Brine, which are ſevered by a ſmall Brook of freſh Water, and out of theſe Springs or Pits they make excellent white Salt, boiled in their Furnaces placed round about from Midſummer to Midwinter, for which they drive a conſiderable Trade; but it is to be remarked, that they do not obſerve theſe as the Seaſons of *Wealing*, nor do they leave off at any time becauſe the Brine is too weak to make Salt, for the Springs yield that which is ſtrong enough all the Year round; but they leave off only when they judge the Salt is made in a ſufficient Quantity to ſerve their Markets, which they are cautious not to overſtock. You may eaſily gather what a vaſt Quantity of Wood theſe Salt-Works conſume, by the Waſte made in *Feckenham*-Foreſt; but they now burn Coal in their Seales inſtead of Wood. The Number of Pits have ſome Years paſt been conſiderably increaſed, and it is not to be doubted but that they may be ſo ſtill. There is a ſimple Tradition, that *Richard de la Wich*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, and a Native of this Place, obtained theſe Salt-Pits by his Prayers; how-

ever, there is a Wake kept annually for him here, founded probably upon the Credit of the Legend; and we know that *Gervaſe* of *Tilbury* wrote an Account of theſe Springs, though not exactly true, before this Biſhop was born; we find likewiſe by *Doomſday*, that there were eight Vats of Salts in *Wich* belonging to the King and to the Earl, which in every Week of Wealing yielded on the *Friday* ſixteen Bullions; nay, theſe Springs were uſed long before the compiling of that Book, in the *Saxon* Times, as appears by the Charters of *Kenulph*, *Edwin*, and *Edgar*, to name no other. This Town, which is very wealthy, had great Privileges granted it by King *John*, whoſe Charter they have to produce to this Day, after whoſe Time, in 1296, St. *Andrew*'s Church and the greateſt Part of the Town were conſumed by Fire. *Henry* III. and other Princes much favoured it, and *James* I. granted them a Charter towards the End of his Reign. This Borough is under the Government of two Bailiffs and certain Burgeſſes, and it ſends two Members to Parliament. It has a Market on *Fridays*.

Henlip, a fair Seat of the *Abingtons*, ſtands between *Droitwich* and *Worceſter*; it is to be remembred for the taking of *Garnet* and *Oldcorn*, two noted *Jeſuits* concerned in the Powder-Treaſon Plot, who after many fruitleſs Searches were found in the Cavity of a Wall over the Chimney. In the ſame Houſe Mrs. *Abington*, the Lord *Monteagle*'s Siſter, wrote that obſcure Letter to him, which yet gave ſome Light into the barbarous Conſpiracy.

The *Severn* with a gentle Stream ſcarce four Miles from *Droitwich* paſſes by *Worceſter*, ſeated on its Banks, and the chief Town of the County, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge, and a Tower upon it. It is a City of great Antiquity, called by *Antoninus* and *Ptolomy Branonium*, by the *Britons Caer Wrangon*, *Caer Guorangon*, and *Caer Guorcon*, in *Latin Wigornia*, and by the *Saxons Weegareceaſter*, and ſuch like, with ſome Variations, and *Worceſter*, the preſent Name, is formed from *Winceſter*. This City in all Probability was built by the *Romans*, the better to ſecure themſelves againſt the *Britons*, who for ſome time were Maſters of all beyond the *Severn*, which in after-times was alſo the Boundary between the *Saxons* and *Britons*. Its Foundation by *Rous* of *Warwick* is referred to *Conſtantius Chlorus*. It was anciently fenced with lofty *Roman* Walls, and before the Conqueſt had Charters from the Kings of *England*, both *Saxons* and *Danes*, and though it has received ſo many Shocks of ill Fortune, as having been fired, and its Inhabitants almoſt all ſlain by *Canutus* in 1041, becauſe they ſlew his Collector of the *Daniſh* Tribute; and that having been rebuilt and peopled, it ſuffered in 1113 much by the mereileſs Flames of a ſudden Fire, which ſpared not the Caſtle nor Cathedral; and that it was likewiſe twice in Flames during the domeſtick Broils in King *Stephen*'s Reign, inſomuch that it lay almoſt deſolate and deſpairing of a Recovery; yet it aroſe like a new Phœnix from theſe dead Aſhes, and her Buildings were raiſed to a more ſtately Proportion, eſpecially its Cathedral, dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, *&c.* which was new fronted from the Foundation, and many Years after the Tower was rebuilt. Biſhop *Gifford*, who came to the See in 1259, beautified the Pillars of the Choir, and the Chapels and Iſles ſurrounding it, by interlacing of little Pillars of grey Marble, which he faſtened with Rings of gilt Copper. Biſhop *Cobham*, between 1317 and 1327, vaulted the North Iſle of the Body of the Church; and Biſhop *Wakefield* afterwards lengthened the Body of it by the Addition of two Arches of different Forms to the Weſt End, and built the North Porch. It is indeed a ſtately Structure, ennobled with the Bodies of King *John*, *Arthur* Prince of *Wales*, and ſome of the *Beauchamps*, as alſo with a College of Prebendaries, no leſs famous than were formerly the Priory of Monks, or College of Secular Prieſts, which laſt were expelled in the Year 969, and Monks were placed in the room of them, who after ſome conſiderable Time, through the Incurſions of the *Danes* and Civil Broils were reduced to about twelve; but Biſhop *Wolfſtan* about the Year 1090 reſtored it, and augmented the Number of Monks to fifty; but after they had flouriſhed in great Wealth and Power above five hundred Years, *Henry* VIII. put an End to them and all Monkery in *England*, placed a Dean and Prebendaries in their room, and founded a Grammar-School for the Inſtruction of Youth. Cloſe by this Church the bare Name and Ground-plot of the Caſtle remains, and nothing more. The Lands, Manors, Houſes, *&c.* belonging to this Biſhoprick, were between the twenty eighth of *Auguſt* 1647, and the twenty fifth of *March* 1650, ſold by the then Powers to ſeveral Purchaſers for the Sum of 23652 *l.* 14 *s.* 3¼ *d.* but upon the Revival of Epiſcopacy after the Reſtoration, they were forced to quit them.

Worceſter was anciently governed by two Bailiffs (elected out of four and twenty Citizens,) two Aldermen, and as many Chamberlains, with a Common Council of forty eight Citizens; but by a Charter of King *James* I. in the nineteenth of his Reign, it has ſince been governed by a Mayor and ſix Aldermen, who are Juſtices of the Peace, and thoſe choſen out of the twenty four capital Citizens, and a Sheriff, uſually of them alſo: They have likewiſe a Common Council conſiſting of forty eight other Citizens, out of which Number two Chamberlains are yearly elected; they have alſo a Recorder, Town-Clerk, two Coroners, *&c.* *Worceſter* is a County of itſelf, and beſides its Cathedral and St. *Michael* without the Liberties, has nine Pariſh Churches, is very well built and inhabited, enjoying a good Trade, eſpecially

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in the Cloathing Manufacture; and its Markets are on *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*, which are very conſiderable, eſpecially on the laſt, for live Cattle, Corn, Fleſh, Fiſh, and all other Proviſions, to be had here in great Plenty, and at very eaſy Rates. *Worceſter* ſends two Members to Parliament. We had almoſt forgot the Battel fought near it on the third of *September* 1651, between King *Charles* II. whoſe Army conſiſted moſtly of *Scots*, and the Parliamentarians under the Command of General *Cromwel*, where the former were totally defeated; after which the King was wonderfully concealed, till he made his Eſcape into *France*, and the Conſequence of the Victory was the pillaging of this loyal City by the Conquerors. It muſt likewiſe be remember'd, that this City is adorn'd with a capacious and beautiful Structure, erected by the generous Contributions of many Citizens and neighbouring Gentry, for a publick Work-Houſe, where they have Children of both Sexes trained up in the Knowledge of Trade, and the Practice of Religion and Virtue, by whoſe Labour alſo are ſupported the Aged, and ſuch as cannot work. There is a fine Hoſpital for twelve poor Men, oppoſite to the Work-Houſe, erected by *Robert Berkeley* of *Spetchley* Eſq; who by Deed ſettled 2000 *l.* for the building, as well as 4000 *l.* for the endowing of it.

Worceſter gave the Title of Earls and Marqueſſes to many illuſtrious Perſons. *Urſus de Abtot* after the Conqueſt was Sheriff and Earl of *Worceſter*, which Dignity by a Daughter of *Roger de Abtot* came to *Walter de Beauchamp* about 1144; but King *Stephen* made *Waleran*, Earl of *Mellent*, Earl of *Worceſter*, of which we meet with no more Earls till 1397, when *Richard* II. conferred it on *Thomas Percy* Lord Admiral, ſlain fighting againſt *Henry* IV. *Henry* V. in 1420 made *Richard Beauchamp*, deſcended from the *Abtots*, Earl of *Worceſter*; but he dying without Heirs Male, *John Tiptot*, Lord Treaſurer and Lord Conſtable, was in 1449 made Earl of this Place, who loſt his Head upon the Reſtoration of *Henry* VI. However, *Edward* IV. reſtored his Son *Edward* in 1471 to the Honour, which yet expired with him upon his dying without Iſſue in 1485; and ſo the Title remained dormant till 1514, when *Henry* VIII. created *Charles Somerſet* Lord *Herbert* Earl of *Worceſter*; he was the natural Son of *Henry Beaufort* Duke of *Somerſet*; he was ſucceeded by his Son *Henry* in 1526, and he in 1548 by his Son *William*; and the next Earl in 1587 was *Edward Somerſet*, a great Patron of Learning, and the Father of *Henry*, who became Earl in 1627, and was created *Ann.* 1642 Marqueſs of *Worceſter*, who giving way to Fate in 1667, *Henry Somerſet* his Son ſucceeded in the Honours, and was created Duke of *Beaufort* in 1682; but his Son *Charles*, ſtyled Marqueſs of *Worceſter* dying in his Father's Life-time, the old Duke in 1699 was ſucceeded by *Henry* his Grandſon, whoſe Son *Henry* is now Earl and Marqueſs of *Worceſter*, and Duke of *Beaufort*.

When this Title of *Beaufort* was conferred as above, the Place was not then, nor for many Years before, in the Poſſeſſion of the Kings of *England*. However, it is fit we ſhould take Notice that it is a Caſtle in the County of *Anjou* in *France*, which came to the Houſe of *Lancaſter* by the Marriage of *Blanch* of *Artois*, Queen of *Navarre*, Counteſs Palatine of *Champaign*, Daughter of *Robert* Count of *Artois*, Brother to St. *Lewis* King of *France*, and Widow of *Henry* of *Champaigne*, King of *Navarre*, with *Edmond* ſirnamed *Crouchback*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, ſecond Son of *Henry* the Third, and was ſo much beloved by *John* of *Ghent*, King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, *&c.* fourth Son of *Edward* III. that he cauſed all his Children he had by Dame *Catherine Swineford* his third Wife, to take the Sirname of *Beaufort* from the ſaid Caſtle, it being the Place of their Nativity. *John Beaufort*, the eldeſt Son by the ſaid *Catherine*, was afterwards created Earl of *Somerſet* and Marqueſs *Dorſet*, from whom deſcended *Henry Beaufort* Duke of *Somerſet*, who dying without lawful Iſſue *Anno* 1463, in the third of *Edward* IV. left Iſſue by *Joan Hill*, a natural Son called *Charles*, his only Child, who aſſumed the Sirname of *Somerſet*, and was created Earl of *Worceſter* by *Henry* the Eighth, as aforeſaid, from whom lineally deſcended the preſent Duke.

Between *Worceſter* and *Speechley* is *Oſwald's Law*, which ſignifies *Oſwald*'s Knap or little Hill, on which riſing Ground the Hundred Court is kept, and the whole Hundred took its Name from thence; and St. *Oſwald*'s Hoſpital was not far off, built and endowed by him in 960, but pulled down by Sir *John Bourn*, Lord of the Manor of *Holt*, in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth*. Dr. *Fell* upon the Reſtoration recovered much of its Poſſeſſions with much Trouble and Charge, and erected a fair and large Hoſpital, in which twelve poor Men have a comfortable Maintenance.

The River running Southward from *Worceſter* paſſes by *Powick*, anciently the Seat of the *Beauchamps* Barons *Powick*, from whom it went with a Female to the *Willoughbys* of *Brook*, the *Reads*, and the *Ligons*.

Kemſey, an ancient Manor of the Biſhops of *Worceſter*, ſtands on the Eaſtern Bank of the *Severn* below *Powick*, the Ruines of whoſe very old Palace are in ſome ſort diſcernible. There are ſome Remains of a ſquare Camp, with ſingle great Rampires here.

Cromb d'Abetot, commonly called *Cromb-Court*, about three Miles more to the South, is the principal Seat of the Earls of *Coventry*, as the adjoining Church is the Burying-Place of the Family.

Great Malvern Abbey, at the Foot of the Hills about two Miles on the Weſt ſide of the *Severn*, was founded by *Hermit Aldwin*, to which the Conqueror,

Conquerer, in whoſe Time it was founded, and his Son *Henry* I. were Benefactors. It was a Cell of *Benedictines* to *Weſtminſter* Abbey. There is a fair Church ſtill remaining, which ſerves the Pariſh *Little Malvern*, in a diſmal Cavity of the Hill two Miles South of it; it was a Cell of *Benedictines* belonging to *Worceſter* Monaſtery, and founded by the Brothers *Joceline* and *Edred* in 1171, who were Priors of it.

After the River has paſſed by *Hanley* Caſtle, you may come to *Upton* upon *Severn*, over which it has a good Bridge; it is a well-built Town, of ſome Account in the Time of the *Romans*, whoſe Coins are frequently dug up here. It has a Market on *Thurſdays*.

The *Severn* on the Right Hand not far off has a Proſpect of *Malvern* Hills, they being indeed great and lofty Mountains, riſing much like Stairs, one higher than the other for about ſeven Miles together, and dividing this from *Herefordſhire*; near which Diviſion you have *Eye-Well*, a Spring long famed for healing the Eyes and other Parts of the Head. Out of theſe Mountains iſſue two other Springs, one known by the Name of *Holy-Well*, much frequented in time paſt on the account of curing, by way of bathing, all outward Ulcers, and all ſcorbutick Humours; they were alſo drank for the ſame Purpoſe: The other was eſteemed good for external Sores, and accidental Humours. There is a Ditch ſtill to be ſeen, and is very much admired, on the top of theſe Hills, thrown up by *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, to part his Lands (ſay ſome) from thoſe of the Church of *Worceſter*; but others, from thoſe of *Hereford*, becauſe it had ſeveral Manors on the Weſt of *Malvern* Hills; and there was a memorable Diſpute between *Cantilupe* Biſhop of *Hereford* and that Earl, about ſome Lands claimed by the Biſhop in *Malvern Chaſe*, where the Judges ſate to decide it.

Oppoſite to *Malvern*, on the other ſide, and almoſt at an equal Diſtance from the *Severn*, are *Bredon* Hills, which alſo raiſe themſelves to a conſiderable Eminence; at the Foot of which you have the Village of *Bredon*, where there was anciently a Monaſtery founded by the *Mercian* King *Offa*.

Waſhborn lies under theſe Hills to the South, which gave Name to an ancient Family.

Here is a Village or two that are quite ſevered from the main Body of the County, and ſeveral other Parcels diſperſed here and there, all which diſmember'd Parts, except *Dudley*, were originally Church-Lands. *Old Barrow*, encompaſſed by *Warwickſhire*, belonged to *Eveſham* Abbey, and *Alderminſter* to *Perſhore*; but the Foundation of the laſt Abbey is later than the Diviſion into Shires. *Dudley* Caſtle ſtands in *Staffordſhire*, but the Church and Town in this County; the *Mercian* Earl *Edwin* had once both of them, and they paſſed through ſeveral Hands to the Lord *Ward*, Heir to the laſt Lord *Dudley*, a very ancient Family, originally named *Sutton*, from which the famous Marſhal and Duke of *Schomberg* was deſcended by his Mother, ſo that the Lord *Ward* now bears the Title of *Dudley*, as well as the other. *Blockley* is one of theſe diſmember'd Places, formerly a Palace of the Biſhops of *Worceſter*, but now quite demoliſhed. The *Foſs-Way* from *Gloceſterſhire* runs through a Village in this Pariſh called *Dorn*, which the People ſay was formerly a City; and not without Reaſon, there being ſtill many evident Marks of its Antiquity, which ſhew it was a *Roman* Colony.

The *Avon* running a little higher in its Way to the *Severn*, waters *Eveſham*, *Eveſholme*, or *Eoveſham*, ſituate on a Hill ariſing from the *Avon*, which almoſt encompaſſes it, where it has a Stone Bridge, at the Head whereof, and as it were in the Suburbs, ſometime ſtood *Bengworth* Caſtle, long ſince levelled to the Ground, and the Place hallowed for a Church-Yard. This Town was of Note for its Abbey, founded by *Egwin*, with the helping Hand of King *Kenred*, the Son of *Wolpher* King of the *Mercians*, about the Year 700, as likewiſe for the Vale of *Eveſham* lying about it, a rich Soil, and juſtly reputed the Granary of theſe Parts; but the Town is upon no Account ſo memorable, as for the Overthrow of the Barons here under *Simon Montfort* Earl of *Leiceſter*, by *Henry* III. It is at preſent a large and well-built Mayor Town, containing two or three Pariſh-Churches, ſends two Members to Parliament, is well inhabited and frequented, enjoys a pretty Trade, eſpecially for Stockings, and has a conſiderable Market on *Mondays*. King *William* III. in 1697, was pleaſed to create Sir *John Somers*, a Native of this County, a Peer of the Realm, by the Title of Lord *Somers*, Baron of *Eveſham*, he being then Lord Chancellor of *England*, and as conſpicuous a Perſon as any in his Time, for a Lawyer, Stateſman, and a polite Scholar; but this Honour dying with him, King *George* in *Auguſt* 1721 made *Nicholas Lechmere* Eſq; Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter* for Life, and an eminent Lawyer, Baron of this Place.

Not far from *Charleton* upon the ſame River, hard by *Eveſham* and below *Fladbury*, a ſmall Stream runs into the *Avon*, at the Head of which is *Abberton*, where there are Wells that yield bitter and purging Waters, thought to be not inferior to thoſe of *Epſom*. This has been Part of the Poſſeſſions of *Perſhore* Abbey, and afterwards became the Inheritance of the *Sheldons*, an ancient Family. There was formerly a Religious Houſe at *Fladbury*.

Perſhore, in *Saxon Periſcoran*, is in this Neighbourhood, and reputed a Town of good Antiquity, being ſaid to have been built by *Egelward* Duke of *Dorſet* in the Reign of King *Edgar*; it's ſeated in a Plain,

on the great Road from *Worceſter* to *London*, and on the Banks of the *Avon*, where it has a Bridge for the Conveniency of Paſſage; but tho' it is ſomewhat decayed in its Trade, ſince the Diſſolution of its ancient Abbey, yet it is a pretty good Town, and has a Market on *Tueſdays*.

Aleſborough, near *Perſhore*, is the Place from which the Earls of *Coventry* have the Title of Baron, conferred firſt by King *Charles* I. on Sir *Thomas Coventry*, then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

The *Avon* running ſmoothly on from *Perſhore*, reaches near *Strenſham*, a Seat of the *Ruſſels*, an ancient Knightly Family, but now extinct by the Death of Sir *Francis Ruſſel* Baronet, who built and plentifully endowed an Hoſpital here for ſix poor Widows; and then the River paſſing by at ſome Diſtance, falls into the *Severn*. It is hereabouts, in the South Part of the County, that *Oſwald*'s Law Hundred lies, given by *Edgar* to *Oſwald* Biſhop of *Worceſter*; but it is not indeed one continued Tract of Ground, but conſiſts of Townſhips diſperſed in all Parts of the County. Some will have *Auguſtine*'s Oak, ſo denominated from *Auſtin* the Monk, for his diſputing here with the *Britiſh* Biſhops about the Celebration of *Eaſter*, to be ſomewhere in this County; though others are for its having ſtood in that Part of *Gloceſterſhire*, which bounds *Wiltſhire* and *Somerſetſhire*, Provinces of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kingdom.

It is time now we ſhould proceed to ſurvey the Weſtern ſide of this County, the North-Weſt Part of which is watered by the *Teme*, that runs through rich Meadows into the *Severn*. The *Teme* on the Edge of *Shropſhire* imparts its Name to *Temebury*, which Town, with moſt of the Lands between the *Teme* and *Herefordſhire*, were anciently held by the *Fitz-Richards* of *Riccards-Caſtle*, who afterwards, upon the Account of a Marriage, took the Sirname of *Say*; and the Eſtate, in the Time of King *John*, by a Female Heir came to the *Mortimers*, and were at laſt divided between two Daughters, and ſo in Part paſſed into the *Cornwal* Family.

The *Teme* paſſes under *Woodberry* Hill, about ſeven Miles below *Temebury*; which Hill is to be taken Notice of on account of an old Entrenchment, commonly call'd *Owen Glendowr*'s Camp, tho' it may very probably be of more Antiquity. A continued Ridge of Hiils runs hence from the *Teme* almoſt to the *Severn*, and theſe Hills ſeem to have been the Boundary of the *Wiccian* Kingdom.

Great Wipley, a fair new-built Houſe, is ſeated at the Foot of *Woodberry* Hill; it is the principal Manſion of the *Foleys*, purchaſed by them of the *Ruſſels*, to whom it came about the Reign of *Henry* VII. with one of the Coheirs of *Laſſy*, who had married the Heir general of the *Cookſays*, its more ancient Lords.

Shelby-Beauchamp lies on the Weſt ſide of *Woodberry* Hill, and over-againſt it *Shelſley-Walch*, the Habitation of Sir *Richard Walſh*, Sheriff of this County in the Time of the Gunpowder-Treaſon, and ſo noted in our Hiſtories for purſuing the Traitors into *Staffordſhire*, and taking them there; of this Family we take that ingenious Gentleman *William Walſh* Eſq; to be, ſometime Knight of this Shire, and Gentleman of the Horſe in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, whoſe Seat was *Abberly* Lodge, ſtanding loftily on the South-Eaſt ſide of *Abberly* Hill near the top, and deſcended from Sir *William le Walſh* Knight, in the Time of *Henry* III. but he put a Period to the Name here by dying unmarried, and leaving only Siſters.

A little lower ſtood *Hamme*-Caſtle, and now in the Room of it a fair Seat of the *Jeffreys*, who had enjoy'd it about two hundred Years; but at length in our Time it is come by a Female into the *Winningtons*, a Son of Sir *Francis Winnington* having married the Heireſs, and changed his Name to *Jeffreys*.

The *Teme* paſſes from hence by *Martley* under *Codoridge*, anciently a Manor belonging to the *Says* and *Mortimers*, afterwards to the *Actons*, and after them to the *Berkleys*.

Leigh ſtands on the oppoſite Bank, a Manor of the late Lord Viſcount *Hereford*, but now, or not long ſince, in the Hands of *Leiceſter Martyn* Eſq; living near *Ipſwich* in *Suffolk*; who married *Ann* the Viſcount's Daughter; and their only Daughter *Elizabeth* is now the Wife of *Price Devereux* Eſq; only Son and Heir of the preſent Lord Viſcount *Hereford*. The *Teme* haſtening from hence to *Powick*, falls into the *Severn*.

This County, computed to be about an hundred and thirty Miles in Circumference, is reckoned to contain about five hundred forty thouſand Acres, and two thouſand ſix hundred thirty four Houſes.

STAFFORD-

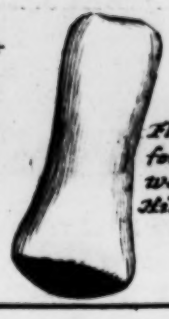
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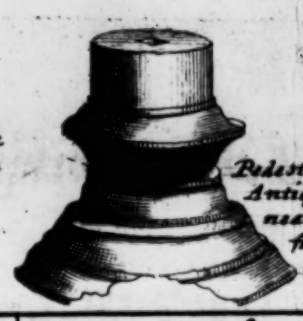
A Bearded Arrow like Flint found near Bereford



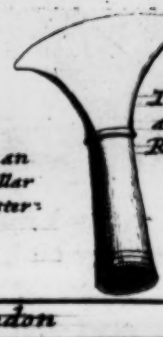
British Dart of Flint found near Leigh



Flint Ax found on wever Hills



Pedestal of an Antique Pillar near Chesterfield



The Head of a Roman Rast



A Roman Spear found near Pirehil

Hunting

30 — 2 Degrees West from London — 30

0 5 10

English Miles.

STAFFORD SHIRE.

By H. Moll Geographer.

PART OF CHESHIRE

P. of SHROP SHIRE

PART of SHROP

P. of WARWICK SH.

P. of WORCESTER SHIRE

DARBY SHIRE

Cogleton · Bosley · Dan R. · The 3 Shire Stones · Rushton · Harnfoort · Longnor · Marbrook · Biddulph · Cloud · Colecop Hill · Lawton Yate · Audley · Betley · New Chap. · Norton · Hilton Abby · Barslem · Chesterton · Newcastle · Madeley · Keel · Whitmore · Wore · Meare · Charlton · Ashley · Standon · Blore Heath · Broughton · Charnes · Eccleshall · Ellenhall · Chelwardine · Pickstock · Stafford · Cnotsall · Radmer lane · Newport · Bradeley · Stockton · Lapley · Blymhill · Brewood · Tong C. · Codsall · Tettenhall · Wolverhampton · Willenhall · Bushbury · Patingham · Bridgnorth · Dudley · Sedgley · Wednesbury · Womborn · Kinver · Sturbridge · Pedmore · Arley · Redermin ster · Bewdley · Chaderton · Brome · Penkridge · Cannock · Beaudesert · Norton · Shareshall · Knaves Castle · Colton · Ridware · Longdon · Walton · Aldridge · Walsall · Westbromwich · Hondsworth · Oldbury · Rowley · Birmingham · Coleshall · Tamworth · Wecford · Whittington · Swinfield Hall · Elford · Alderewas · Streetley H. · Lichfield · Burton · Tutbury · Rolleston · Dove R. · Trent R. · Tame R. · Leigh · Utoxiter · Doveridg · Norbury · Ashborn · Cheadle · Checkley · Croxden · Bradley · Ellaston · Mathfield · Caulton · Cauldon · Blore · Thorpe · Ilam · Wetton · Waterfall · Alstonfield · Butterton · Warslow · Elkston · Leek · Oncot · Abbey · De la cress Abbey · Sheen · Mansfield · Dove R. · Charnet R. · Ringsley · Chedleton · Delhorne · Cornwall · Draycot · Abbaton · Blurton · Irentham · Barleston · Fulford · Darleston Bridge · Stone · Millwich · Sandon · Castyton · Pitts · Chartley Castle · Swinnerton · Swow R. · Trent R. · Blithfield · Colwich · Kanwall · Ingestre · Thimbl · Pednall · Colledge · Caverswall · Ridware · Hamerwich · Pelsall · Foxterley · Shenston · Fosbrook · Harlaston · Wiginton · Constand · Thorp · Clifton · Hanbury · Yoxall · Barton · Whichnor · Tatenal · Paget Brom · Forest of Needwood · Fame R. · Hondsworth · Birmingham · Coleshall · Harborn · Smethick · Yardley · Hall · Sturbridge · Kinver · Chace · Enfield · Swinford · Ribbesford · Smestall R. · Stour R. · Arley · Bewdley · Redermin ster · Brome · Chaderton · Pedmore · Oldbury · Rowley · Hondsworth · Fame R. · Bea R. · Tame R. · Trent R. · Dove R. · Needwood Forest · Utoxiter · Leigh · Doveridg · Norbury · Ashborn · Cheadle · Checkley · Croxden · Bradley · Ellaston · Mathfield · Caulton · Cauldon · Blore · Thorpe · Ilam · Wetton · Waterfall · Alstonfield · Butterton · Warslow · Elkston · Leek · Oncot · Abbey · De la cress Abbey · Sheen · Mansfield · Dove R. · Charnet R. · Ringsley · Chedleton · Delhorne · Cornwall · Draycot · Abbaton · Blurton · Irentham · Barleston · Fulford · Darleston Bridge · Stone · Millwich · Sandon · Castyton · Pitts · Chartley Castle · Swinnerton · Swow R. · Trent R. · Blithfield · Colwich · Kanwall · Ingestre · Thimbl · Pednall · Colledge · Caverswall · Ridware · Hamerwich · Pelsall · Foxterley · Shenston · Fosbrook · Harlaston · Wiginton · Constand · Thorp · Clifton · Hanbury · Yoxall · Barton · Whichnor · Tatenal · Paget Brom · Forest of Needwood · Fame R. · Hondsworth · Birmingham · Coleshall · Harborn · Smethick · Yardley · Hall · Sturbridge · Kinver · Chace · Enfield · Swinford · Ribbesford · Smestall R. · Stour R. · Arley · Bewdley · Redermin ster · Brome · Chaderton · Pedmore · Oldbury · Rowley · Hondsworth · Fame R. · Bea R. · Tame R. · Trent R. · Dove R.

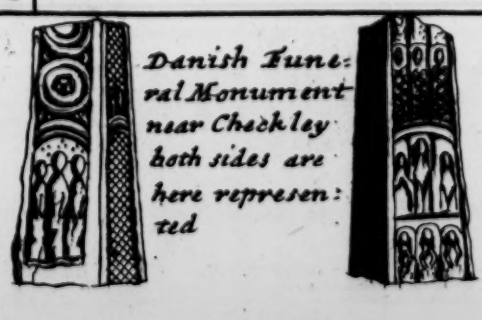
A. Dryehill Hundred
B. Totmanslow H.
C. Cudleston H.
D. Offelow H.
E. Seisden H.
f. Part of Shrop Shire.
g. Part of Stafford Shire.



Danish Funeral Monument near Checkley



Danish Funeral Monument near Checkley both sides are here represented



Danish Funeral Monument near Checkley both sides are here represented



Jack of Hilton

STAFFORDSHIRE.

STAFFORDSHIRE, another Part of *Britain* anciently inhabited by the *Cornavij*, whoſe People, as living in the Heart of *England*, are called by *Bede Angli Mediterranei*, has on the Eaſt the Counties of *Derby* and *Warwick*, on the South thoſe of *Warwick* and *Worceſter* Shires, on the Weſt *Shropſhire* and *Cheſhire*, and on the North alſo thoſe of *Derbyſhire* and *Cheſhire*. Its Extent from South to North, which makes the Length of the County, is about forty Miles, and from Eaſt to Weſt, where broadeſt, about two and twenty, which makes its Circumference to be about an hundred and one and forty Miles. The Air of it is good and healthful, though ſomewhat ſharp in the Winter Seaſon, which makes ſome eſteem it to be a Country more apt to preſerve than to recover Health. It is of a different Soil, the Southern Parts being generally barren, as ſandy, gravelly, or heathy; ſo that it yields little good Paſture or Meadows, ſave on the Banks of the Rivers; yet by the Induſtry of the Huſbandman in manuring it with Lime and Marle, they reap great Store of Corn, with which they ſupply the Defects of the Northern Parts, which are hilly and full of great Heaths and Moors; nay, you may indeed go the whole Length of the County, and ſee not much but Heaths and Moors; and yet they are not altogether without Profit and Pleaſure, for they are employed to breed Sheep, Coneys, and Deer; and the Mutton which the *Dove* Paſture feed in Winter, and make very fat, is the ſweeteſt in *England*; to ſay nothing of the Recreation the Gentry have by Hawking and Hunting upon theſe vaſt Heaths, where are the greateſt Plenty of Heath-Game in the Kingdom. Neither ought we to omit to obſerve, that there are more Parks and Warrens here, conſidering the Bigneſs of the County, than in any other, there being ſcarcely any ancient Seat, that has not one or more Parks and Warrens; there were at the Beginning of the Civil War about fifty Parks ſtocked with Deer, many of which have however ſince been converted to Paſture-Ground or Tillage.

But though this County is inland, yet it is well watered with Rivers, which are plentifully ſtored with all ſorts of River-Fiſh, that for Goodneſs are inferior to no other. They have likewiſe Salt-Springs, which yield Plenty of pure white Salt, not much inferior to the beſt in *Cheſhire*. There are moreover in the North Part of it ſome Mines of Copper, Lead, and Iron. They have likewiſe Plenty of Lime-Plaiſter, or Alabaſter, with which Floors, Walls and Wainſcot are made, which in a few Hours after it is wrought, becomes as hard as a Stone, and as white as Snow, on which a Spider is ſeldom ſeen. And as for the Commodities it affords, which bring Money to the Inhabitants, they are Wool, which is much finer on the South ſide of the *Trent*, and not much inferior to that of *Lemſter* in *Herefordſhire*; Cattle, Sheep, Horſes, good Butter, Cheeſe, Bacon, Iron, Iron-Ware, *&c.*

As this County has the Advantage of two ancient Ways running through it, which have ſecured to us conſiderable Remains of *Roman* Antiquities; ſo it is remarkable for ſeveral Engagements and Revolutions relating to the *Danes* and *Saxons*; but it is not altogether ſo conſiderable for *Britiſh* Antiquities, tho' ſome Footſteps are ſtill remaining of thoſe ancient People, whom the Diſcoveries of ſuch Weapons which are known to have been formerly uſed by them, point out to us.

Dudley-Caſtle ſtands in the South Part next to *Worceſterſhire*, in which the Church and Town of *Dudley* are. It was built by *Dudo* or *Dodo*, a *Saxon*, about the Year 700. It belonged in the Conqueror's Time to *William* the Son of *Auſculphus*, and came afterwards to the *Pagenels*, one of which founded a Priory here; and at laſt it came to the *Suttons*, Barons *Dudley*, of whom we have ſpoke before in *Worceſterſhire*. However, we may remark here, that the famous Sir *Robert Dudley*, a natural Son of *Robert Dudley* Earl of *Leiceſter*, leaving his Wife *Alice* behind him, went into *Italy*, and proving extremely ſerviceable to the Grand Duke of *Florence*, he got him to be made a Duke of the Empire, and he was generally ſtyled Duke of *Northumberland*, a Title once veſted in his Grandfather; ſometime after which, *viz.* in 1645, King *Charles* I. not ſo much in regard to this, as to the great Merits of the Lady *Alice* his lawful Wife, was pleaſed to create her Dutcheſs *Dudley* for Life; ſhe died in 1669.

The Place next to be noted in this Tract is *Chellington*, a very fine Seat, and the Manor of that famous and ancient Family of the *Giffords*, who are ſtill the Poſſeſſors of it. It was given to *Peter Gifford*, ſo long ago as the Reign of *Henry* II. by *Peter Corbuchin*,

to whom alſo *Richard Strongbow*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who conquered *Ireland*, gave *Tachmelin* and other Lands in that Country.

From hence we paſs to *Pattingham*, where, Dr. *Leigh* ſays, a large and heavy *Torques* of fine Gold was found in 1700; it weighed two Pounds and three Ounces, and was about two Foot long, being curiouſly twiſted and wreathen, with two Hooks at each End cut even, but not twiſted; the Metal was very bright and fine, and ſo flexible that it would wrap round a Hat or Arm, and eaſily extend again to its own Shape, which reſembled the Bow of a Kettle.

We are next to viſit *Wolverhampton*, anciently *Vulfruneſhampton*, from *Vulfruna*, a devout Woman, who built a Monaſtery here, which before was called *Hampton*. It is ſeated pleaſantly upon a Hill; its Streets are handſomly paved, and the Houſes reaſonably well built; it's much frequented by Gentry, has a neat Collegiate Church, which is annexed to the Deanery of *Windſor*; and its Market, which is on *Wedneſdays*, is very conſiderable for Corn, Cattle, and all Proviſions, being eſteemed the ſecond Market in the County. Here is a Free-School founded by Sir *Stephen Jennings*, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1508, the Diſpoſal of which is in the Gift of the Merchant-Taylors Company. The Pariſh of *Wolverhampton* is near thirty Miles in Circuit, containing ſeventeen great Villages, wherein are but three ſmall Chapels of Eaſe, not capable of the tenth Part of the Inhabitants, which have been ordinarily computed near thirty thouſand Souls.

North-Weſt of *Wolverhampton* you have *Tetnal*, anciently called *Theoten-Hall*, that is, *a Houſe of Pagans*, or, as others interpret it, *the Hall* or *Palace of the Lord*, where a bloody Battel was fought between *Edward* the Elder and the *Danes* in 911, whom the King routed.

We may next viſit *Wrotteſley*, of Note for the Remains of ſome *Britiſh* or other Antiquities, whether Fortification or City; Dr. *Plot* inclines to the latter, becauſe of the ſeveral Partitions like Streets running diverſe Ways, which are within the Limits of it, as alſo of the large Hinges which have been found here, and ſome of the Stones ſquared; the whole is about three or four Miles in Circuit, and Stones of a vaſt Bigneſs have been found hereabouts, one of which made an hundred Loads; another, after ten Loads hewn off, required ſix and thirty Yoke of Oxen to draw it, and made a great Ciſtern in a Malt-Houſe here at *Wrotteſley*, which, though left very thick at the Bottom and Sides, wets thirty ſeven Strikes of Barley at a time; the *Wrotteſleys* of this Place are Baronets, and a very ancient Family, ſuppoſed to have been Owners thereof ever ſince the Conqueſt, of whom Sir *Hugh Wrotteſley* was one of the Founders of the noble Order of the Garter in the Reign of *Edward* III.

Near *Seaſdon* on the Edge of *Shropſhire*, at a Place called *Abbots*, or *Apewood* Caſtle, you have an ancient Fortification on a lofty round Promontory, and a ſteep Ridge for a Mile together. Here are Hollows cut in the Ground, over which it is ſuppoſed Tents have been anciently ſet; it's probable, the Whole has been one continued Fortification, by the Hills at each End, which ſeem to have been Baſtions. It's not eaſy to judge whether it be *Britiſh* or *Roman*, but we are more enclined to believe it to be *Britiſh*, ſeeing *Tacitus* ſays, the *Britons* fortified as well with Earth caſt up, as with Stones.

You have a large Entrenchment upon *Aſhwood-Heath*, in the Pariſh of *Kings-Winford*, towards the South-Eaſt from *Apewood*; it meaſures about an hundred and forty Paces over. Dr. *Plot*, notwithſtanding its Diſtance from the *Way*, takes it to be *Roman*, that is, a Caſtramentation made at that Diſtance on account of the Troops being drawn off from their *Ways* and ordinary Quarters, to ſkirmiſh with the Enemy as Occaſion might require. Beſides this Entrenchment there are two uniform Barrows, all Rock, at *Barrow-Hill* in this Pariſh, which the ſame Author thinks to have been Earth at firſt, but by ſome ſubterraneous Heats turned into Stone.

Clent, noted for the Death of St. *Kenelm*, ſlain by the Contrivance of his Siſter *Quendred*, at ſeven Years of Age, is at the utmoſt South Borders of this County. This probably gave Sirname to the genteel Family of the *Clents* in the neighbouring County of *Worceſter*, of whom *Edward Clent* Eſq; is the now Repreſentative.

There is at *Kingſare*, which is not far from *Clent*, an old Fortification of an oblong Square, about three hundred Yards in Length, and two hundred over. The Name will anſwer either a *Saxon* or *Daniſh* Origin, and ſignifies *Going* or *Paſſing*; and it is probable it came by it from ſome King's ſtopping here in his *March*, or making it his Head Quarters.

Weadeſburg, now *Wedſborrow*, was heretofore fortified by *Ethelfleda*, Governeſs of the *Mercians*; and as for the Town of *Walſal*, you have it pleaſantly ſeated on the Top of a high Hill, conſiſting of good Buildings. It is a Town Corporate, and governed by a Mayor, has a Court of Record, enjoys a pretty Trade for diverſe Manufactures made of Iron, as Nails, Bridle-Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, and alſo Bellows made here in great Plenty; but its Market, which is on *Tueſdays*, is not conſiderable.

In this Part of the Country, at a Place called *Cheſterfield*, ſome Years ago a Pedeſtal of an antique broken Pillar, very well wrought, was dug up; it lay pretty deep on the Brink of the Way, and is ſtill preſerved; ſo was a *Roman* Hunting-Spear found between *Yarlet* and *Pirehil*; and the Head of a *Roman* Reſt in another Place in this County.

The

The Courſe of the *Tame* lies near *Walſal*, which ſpringing up not far off, runs on the Eaſt ſide of this County for ſome Miles, towards the *Trent*, and paſſes at ſome Diſtance by *Drayton-Baſſet*, the Seat of the *Baſſets* in former times. *Ralph* was the laſt of the *Baſſets* of *Drayton*, a very eminent Baron, who married a Siſter of *John Montfort*, Duke of *Bretagne*, and in the Reign of *Richard* II. died without Iſſue: Hence were propagated the *Baſſets* of *Welleden*, *Wiccomb*, *Sapcot*, *Chedle*, and others. *Drayton-Baſſet* is now the Eſtate and one of the Seats of the Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*. *Henry Thynne* Eſq; the Son of *Thomas* the firſt Viſcount, leaving no Iſſue Male, and dying in his Father's Life-time, the Title upon the Father's Deceaſe deſcended to the Heirs of *Henry-Frederick Thynne*, the Viſcount's younger Brother. He was the Father of *Thomas Thynne* of *Old Windſor* Eſq; who by *Mary*, Daughter to *Edward* Earl of *Jerſey*, had an only poſthumous Son named *Thomas*, who is the preſent Viſcount, as Succeſſor to *Thomas* the late Lord, his Grandfather's Brother, and his Mother is now the Wife of *George* Lord *Lanſdown*. We have taken an Opportunity to obſerve this here, becauſe it is too late for us to rectify a Miſtake we have been guilty of elſewhere concerning this noble Family.

As we go to *Watling-Street*, we meet with *Hynts*, where may be ſeen a large *Roman* Barrow turned into a Rock; there are others alſo on this Street, as at *Catts-Hill*, *Calves-Heath*, and *Great Sarden*.

The *Tame* paſſing from *Drayton* through *Falkeſley* Bridge, over which an ancient *Roman* Way lay, runs by *Tamworth*, in *Saxon Tamaweoth*, and in *Marianus Tamawordina*; it's ſituated pleaſantly on the Confines of the County, one Part being in this, and the other in *Warwickſhire*. It takes its Name from the *Tame*, on whoſe fruitful Banks it ſtands, and the *Saxon* Word *Weorth*, which ſignifies a *Yard* or *Farm*, and alſo a *River-Iſland*, or any Place ſurrounded with Water. This Place, in the Time of the *Mercian* Kingdom, was of great Repute, and much reſorted to; and it appears more particularly, that in the Year 781 it was the Palace of the *Mercian* Kings, by the Grant of *Offa* to the Monks of *Worceſter*. You have ſtill remaining a ſquare Trench, known by the Name of *King's Ditch*, which is very large, and of late Years a great many Bones of Men and Horſes, as alſo Spear-Heads, have been dug up here; but though it was deſtroyed in the *Daniſh* Wars, it was rebuilt by *Ethelfleda* the *Mercian* Lady; and *Edith*, King *Edgar*'s Daughter, having vowed a ſingle and holy Life, founded here a ſmall Monaſtery for Nuns, a few Years after tranſlated to *Polleſworth* by the *Marmions* of *Normandy*, when they built a Collegiate Church here. They likewiſe built a neat Caſtle, which from them went by the *Frevils* to the *Ferrers*, a younger Branch of the *Ferrers* of *Groby*. Theſe *Marmions* were, after the Conqueſt, Champions of *England*; and 'tis certain that *Alexander Frevil*, in the Time of *Edward* III. held this ſame Caſtle by that kind of Service, yet they loſt this Honour at the Coronation of *Richard* II. which went by Marriage to the *Dimock* Family in *Lincolnſhire*, wherein it ſtill continues. *Tamworth* at preſent is of good Account, being incorporated by the Name of Bailiffs and Commonalty, High Steward, Under Steward, Recorder, or Town-Clerk, or two or more of them; it ſends two Members to Parliament, and has a pretty good Market on *Saturdays* for Corn and Proviſions, and in the Spring-time for Cattle and Sheep. It does not appear that *Tamworth* ever became a Title of Honour till the tenth Year of the Reign of Queen *Anne*, when *Robert Shirley*, Lord *Ferrers*, *Ann.* 1711, was created Viſcount *Tamworth* and Earl *Ferrers*, wherein he is ſucceeded by his Son.

Elford lies a little farther Northward, where there is a *Roman Tumulus* level with the Surface of the Ground, in a ſort of moiſt blackiſh Earth, with the Intermixture of Gravel or Stones. It is about two Yards Diameter, and a Foot and an half deep in the Middle: There were Aſhes and Charcoal in their true Colour on the Edge of it, and ſeveral Pieces of Bone in the Middle, but ſo friable, that you might crumble them between your Fingers, from which it may be concluded to be *Roman*.

The Military *Roman* Way, which enters this County at *Falkeſley*-Bridge already mentioned, and croſſes it almoſt in a ſtrait Line, runs Weſtward into *Shropſhire*. Near, or upon this Military Way, you have the ancient *Etocetum* of *Antoninus*, but it is at this day called *Wall*, from the Remains of the Walls there, which encompaſs about two Acres of Ground, called the *Caſtle-Croft*, or *Field of the Caſtle*; and here have been found two ancient Pavements, wherein *Roman* Bricks appeared. There was another ancient little City, on the other ſide of the Way, near this, which was demoliſhed before the Conqueror's Time, as Tradition hands it to us: The Inhabitants pretend to ſhew the Place where the Temple ſtood, and produce *Roman* Coins, which are indeed the moſt infallible Proofs of its Antiquity.

The Military Way continues from hence plain and fair, and almoſt without any Breach, till croſſed and interrupted by the *Penck*, which has a Stone Bridge over it at *Pennocrucium*, now *Penkridge*, ſtanding at the ſame Diſtance *Antoninus* has fix'd it; but as it lies two Miles from the Military Way, it is an Objection of ſome Force againſt it, notwithſtanding the Affinity of the Name; and ſome think that *Stretton* has a juſter Claim to it, the Name *Street* alſo favouring the Conjecture. *Penkridge* at preſent is but of ſmall Note, and is remarkable only for a Horſe-Fair, eſpecially for Saddle Nags; it has alſo a Market on *Tueſdays*, which is not much frequented.

Brewood is a ſmall Town, where the Biſhops of this Dioceſs had their Palace before the Conqueſt; but its Market on *Tueſdays* is in a manner diſcontinued. A little below the Way Southward, near *Featherſtone*, in *Brewood* Pariſh, was found the Braſs Head of the Bolt of a *Catapulta*; there was another diſcovered at *Buſhbury*, a third in the biggeſt of the *Lows* upon the *Morridge*, and a fourth at *Hawſworth*, all of Braſs, all which *Lows* are *Roman Tumuli*.

We are next to paſs to the middle Part of the County, watered by the *Trent*, the third River of *England*, ariſing from two neighbouring Fountains to the Weſt in the upper Part of the County; it runs Southwards with many Windings not far from *Newcaſtle-under-Line*, built by the Earl of *Lancaſter* in the Reign of *Henry* III. and ſo named to diſtinguiſh it from an elder one not far from it, viz. *Cheſterton-under-Line*, which belonged to *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*, of which you have nothing now but ſome very obſcure Remains. The Town of *Newcaſtle* is pretty large, the Streets broad and paved, but the Buildings generally low; it was incorporated in the thirty ſecond of Queen *Elizabeth*, by the Name of a Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgeſſes, has a Court of Record to hold Pleas in all perſonal Actions under 40 *l.* before the Mayor, Bailiffs and Steward, or any two of them, whereof the Mayor or Steward is to be one; and it has the Privilege of ſending Members to Parliament. It has a great Market on *Mondays* for Cattle, ſome Horſes, and Sheep, with Plenty of Proviſions, and after *Low-Monday* a Market, or rather a Fair, every Fortnight for ſome time.

The River runs from hence by *Trentham*, formerly *Tricingham*, the Seat of the *Leviſons*, and ſince of the *Gowers*, of whom Sir *Thomas Gower* married the Siſter and Coheir of Sir *Richard Leviſon* of this Place, and had two Sons by her, whereof Sir *William* the youngeſt was adopted Heir to the ſaid Sir *Richard Leveſon*; and his Nephew, his elder Brother's Son dying at the Camp of *Dundalk* in *Ireland*, *Ann.* 1689, he likewiſe became Heir to the paternal Eſtate at *Sittenham* in *Yorkſhire*, and the Title of Baronet: He was alſo after the Death of Sir *Richard Leveſon*, called Sir *William Leveſon*; and marrying the Lady *Jane*, eldeſt Daughter of *John* Earl of *Bath*, was the Father by her, beſides other Children, of Sir *John Leviſon Gower*, who in the firſt Year of Queen *Anne* was created Lord *Gower* of *Sittenham*, which Creation we the rather mention here, becauſe we cannot in the *Index Villaris*, nor any Map we have by us, find where *Sittenham* is in *Yorkſhire*. This noble Lord departing this Life in the eighth of the ſame Queen's Reign, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *John* now Lord *Gower*. There was a little Monaſtery at *Trentham* in times paſt, of the Virgin St. *Werburg*, of the *Saxon* Blood Royal.

Then the River reaches *Darlaſton*, and on the top of *Berry-Bank*, a Hill near it, may be ſeen the Ruines of a large Caſtle, with a double *Vallum* and Entrenchments, about two hundred and fifty Yards Diameter; ſome will have it to be the Seat of the *Mercian* King *Wolpher*, who murder'd his two Sons for embracing Chriſtianity.

It haſtens from hence to *Stone*, in the Road from *London* to *Cheſter*, having its Name from the Stones heaped together here for a Memorial to Poſterity of the Place where King *Wolpher* barbarouſly murdered his two Sons as aforeſaid. This poor Town has a mean Market on *Tueſdays*.

The *Trent* flowing from *Stone* with an eaſy Courſe reaches *Sandon*, formerly the Seat of the *Staffords*, and afterwards of the *Erdeſwicks*; then turns to the Eaſt, having *Cankwood* on the South of it, every way of a great Extent, and at laſt receives the *Sow* on the left, that riſes near *Heally-Caſtle*, built by the *Audleys*, of whom Sir *James Audley*, Lord *Audley*, reſcued the Standard of *Guienne* at the Battel of *Poictiers*. It came afterwards into the *Touchet* Family, Lords *Audley* of *Heleigh*, and Earls of *Caſtlehaven* in *Ireland*.

About the Head of this River is *Blore-Heath*, where a Stone is ſet up in Memory of *James* Lord *Audley*, ſlain here fighting againſt the Earl of *Saliſbury*, in the Quarrel of *Henry* VI. Neither are we now to forget the Houſe *Gerrards-Bromley*, both upon the account of its Magnificence, as alſo becauſe it was the chief Seat of *Thomas Gerrard*, created Baron *Gerrard* of *Gerrards-Bromley* by King *James* I. in the firſt Year of his Reign, in which Family the Honour continued to our Time, but determining without an Heir Male, the main of the Eſtate went to one Mr. *Fleetwood*.

We ſhould alſo mention *Broughton-Hall* in theſe Parts, which has been the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Broughtons* ever ſince the Reign of King *John*, and of whom Sir *Brian Broughton* was the firſt Baronet, and ſo created on the tenth of *March*, 1660.

The *Sow* paſſing by *Chebſey* reaches *Eccleſhal*, where was a Caſtle, the Reſidence of the Biſhop of *Litchfield*; it is a fair Town, with a Market on *Fridays*, chiefly for pedlary Wares, and a little Corn and Proviſions.

Not far from hence, at *Wotton*, you have a high paved Way, ſuppoſed to be a *Roman Vicinalis*, or By-way, from one Town to another.

We come next to *Ellenhal*, formerly a Seat of the *Noels*, who founded a Monaſtery at *Rounton* hard by; from them it deſcended to the *Harcourts*.

The *Sow* at length comes to *Stafford*, formerly *Statford*, and before that *Betheney*; it is lowly ſituated among Meadows, and the River, which waſhes its South and Weſt Parts, has a Bridge over it. It has two Pariſh-Churches, a Free-School, a fine ſquare Market-Place, in which the Shire-Hall is placed,

placed, which ſerves inſtead of a Market-Houſe. The Streets are large, pav'd, and in good Order. It's a Place of good Antiquity, ſaid to have been built by King *Edward* the Elder, and became firſt incorporated by King *John*, by the Name of two Bailiffs and Burgeſſes, and it has a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and two Sergeants at Mace. It had a Caſtle formerly, that was fenced with a Wall, except where it was ſecur'd by a large Pool of Water on the Eaſt and North. Here was a Priory of *Black-Canons*, to the Honour of St. *Thomas* of *Canterbury*. The Town ſends two Members to Parliament, and has a Market on *Saturdays* well ſerved. There have been ſeveral Lords and Earls of *Stafford*, of the Name of *Stafford*; they were firſt Barons, then Earls, after that Dukes of *Buckingham*, and Earls of *Stafford*; and it was their Fortune at laſt to be reduced to their old Title of Baron only; for after *Edward Stafford*, the laſt Duke of *Buckingham* of that Name, there were three of the Family, that enjoy'd the Title of Lords *Stafford*; theſe were *Henry*, *Edward*, and another *Henry*, whoſe Daughter marrying *William Howard*, ſecond Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, King *Charles* I. created them jointly Baron and Baroneſs *Stafford*, and afterwards her Huſband Viſcount *Stafford* in 1640, who was beheaded on *Tower-Hill* in 1680, for the Part he had in the Popiſh Plot; but King *James* II. in the fourth Year of his Reign, created his Son *Henry* Earl of *Stafford*, in which Family the Honour ſtill continues. At *Hopton-Heath*, within two Miles of *Stafford*, in *March* 1643, a Battel was fought between the King and Parliament Forces, in which the noble, loyal, and valiant *Spencer* Earl of *Northampton*, Commander of his Majeſty's Forces, was ſlain; he had Quarter offered him, which he refuſed, ſaying, *He ſcorned to take Quarter from ſuch baſe Rogues and Rebels as they were.* We might now take Occaſion to mention the Story of *Jack* of *Hilton*, but being too vain and undecent for the Gravity of ſuch a Work as this, we paſs it over.

Near the Confluence of the *Sow* and *Trent*, is *Tix-Hall*, the Seat of the Lord *Aſton* of *Forfar* in *Scotland*, and not far ſtands *Ingeſtre*, an ancient Seat of the Family of the *Chetwinds*, of whom *Walter Chetwind*, Eſq; was a Perſon well ſkilled in Antiquities, and of a publick Spirit, as appears by his new Building the Pariſh Church of *Ingeſtre*, after a very beautiful Manner, and alſo adding to the Vicarage ſuch Tithes as remain'd in his Hands. It's now the Eſtate of *Walter Chetwind*, Eſq; created Lord Viſcount *Chetwind* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by his preſent Majeſty.

The *Trent* gliding gently through the middle of the County to the Eaſt, has *Chartley-Caſtle*, at two Miles Diſtance from it, built by *Ranulph* Earl of *Cheſter*. It came by a Female to the *Ferrers* Earls of *Derby*, from whom deſcended the Lords *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, and after that to the *Shirleys*, now Earls *Ferrers*. *Beaudeſert* ſtands almoſt at the ſame Diſtance, on the right of the *Trent*, formerly a Houſe of the Biſhops of *Litchfield*, and afterwards of the Lords *Pagets*, of whom Sir *William Paget* was in the fourth of *Edward* VI. ſummoned to Parliament by the Title of Lord *Paget* of *Beaudeſert*, in whoſe Family this Honour has continued ever ſince; a Deſcendant of Sir *William* was the late Lord *Paget*, who diſtinguiſhed his great Abilities in foreign Ambaſſies; and particularly in his Mediation of the Peace of *Carlowitz* in 1698, between the Emperor of *Germany* and the *Ottoman* Port; and his Son and Succeſſor has ſince been created Earl of *Uxbridge*. *Caſtle-Hill* in *Beaudeſert* Park, is a large Fortification, encompaſſed with a double Trench, which, except on the South-Eaſt Side, is in a manner circular.

From hence the *Trent* ſees *Litchfield*, a City and County of itſelf, ſeated in a pleaſant Champaign Country, divided from the Cloſe and Cathedral, but joined together by two Bridges and Cauſeways. It's a City of great Antiquity, known to *Bede* by the Name of *Licidfield*, ſignifying the Field of dead Bodies, and ſo nam'd from the Number of Chriſtians here ſlain in the *Dioclefian* Perſecution. Here *Oſwin* King of the *Northumbers*, having vanquiſhed the *Pagan Mercians*, erected a Church, and made it an Epiſcopal See of *Duina* the Biſhop, which was afterwards made an Archiepiſcopal Pall by Pope *Adrian*, in the Reign of King *Offa*, and granted it to Biſhop *Eadulph*, to the great Diſgrace of *Lambert* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; which Dignity nevertheleſs expired with the Death of *Offa* and *Eadulph*; for in the Year 1075, at a Synod held, the Biſhops were forbid the keeping their Sees in obſcure and ſmall Towns; which was the occaſion that *Peter*, the then Biſhop, tranſlated his See to *Cheſter*, which by *Robert Linſey* his Succeſſor, was remov'd to *Coventry*: Nor did it long continue there, for *Roger Clinton* brought it back again to *Litchfield*, and in the Year 1148, began to new build and beautify it, and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary* and St. *Chad*, who had been one of its Biſhops. It is alſo ſeated near thoſe ancient military Ways, one of which is called *Watling-Street*, that enters the County about *Faleſley*, as has been obſerved before, and *Ilkeneld*, that enters it at *Monks-Bridge* over the *Dove*, and cuts it through towards *Warwickſhire*. *Litchfield* is pretty well built, indifferent large, and contains three Pariſh Churches, beſides its Cathedral, a beautiful and curious Structure, adjoining to which is the Biſhop's Palace, and the Prebendaries Houſes. The Streets are paved, and well order'd, and it's pretty much frequented by the Gentry. It was incorporated by *Edward* VI.

and

and the Government of it is committed to two Bailiffs and a Sheriff, who are elected out of four and twenty Burgeſſes, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and other Sub-Officers. It ſends two Members to Parliament, is well ſerv'd with Commodities, and ſo are its Markets on *Tueſdays* and *Fridays*, with Corn and other Proviſions in great Plenty. Here is a Free-Grammar-School for the Education of Youth, and an Hoſpital call'd St. *John*'s, for the Relief of the Poor. In the Time of the Civil War, *Robert* Lord *Brook*, An. 1643, was ſlain in beſieging *Litchfield-Cloſe*, which was afterwards taken by his Soldiers, and retaken for the King by Prince *Rupert*. The Lands, Manors, Houſes, *&c.* belonging to the Biſhoprick of *Litchfield*, were ſold between the eighteenth of *December* 1647, and the firſt of *January* 165$\frac{0}{1}$, by the Perſons then in Power, to ſeveral Purchaſers, for the Sum total of 28462*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* but after the Reſtoration of the King and of Epiſcopacy, they were reſtored to the See.

It was late before *Litchfield* became a Title of Honour; the Lord *Bernard Stewart*, a younger Son of *Eſme* Duke of *Lenox*, was deſigned to be created Earl of *Litchfield* in the twenty firſt of King *Charles* I. but the ſame was prevented by his being ſoon after ſlain at *Rowton-Heath* in *Cheſhire* in *February* 1645, unmarry'd, before the Patent of his Creation paſs'd; and in 1646, *Charles Stewart* his Nephew, was created Earl of *Litchfield*, and ſucceeded his Couſin *German Eſme*, as Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox* in 1660; but he dying without Iſſue in 1672, Sir *Edward Henry Lee*, Baronet, had, in 1674, the Honour of Earl of *Litchfield* confer'd upon him, wherein he is ſucceeded by his Son of the ſame Name.

Streethey, not far from hence, ſeems to have taken its Name from its Situation upon *Ikeneld-Street*, and its Diſtance twelve Miles, from *Streeton* before-mention'd, makes it reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that theſe two might be Stations for the Reception of the *Roman* Armies on their March. *Edingal* on the Eaſt Side of the Road between *Streethey* and *Burton*, has a raiſed Way pointing towards *Lullington* in *Derbyſhire*; and this probably may have been one of the *Roman* By-Roads.

The Lake at *Litchfield*, at firſt pen'd up into a narrow Compaſs, afterwards widens, but uniting at laſt into one Channel, ſoon falls into the *Trent*; which River runs Eaſtward, till it meets the *Tame* from the South, in conjunction with which it paſſes through Places abounding with Alabaſter Northward, that it may the ſooner receive the *Dove*, and almoſt encompaſſes *Burton*, formerly remarkable for the Alabaſter Works, for a Caſtle of the *Ferrers*, and for a large Abbey built by the *Mercian* Earl *Ulfric*, which was the retiring Place of that devout *Iriſh* Woman, *Modwen*. Here is a famous Bridge over the *Trent*, leading into *Derbyſhire*. The Town, for the moſt Part, conſiſts of one long Street, that runs by the River from the Abbey to the Bridge, and has a good Market on *Thurſdays* for Corn and Proviſions. *Henry*, now Earl of *Uxbridge*, was in the Life-time of his Father *William* Lord *Paget*, created a Peer of the Realm, by the Stile and Title of Baron *Paget* of *Burton*, An. 1711.

The large Foreſt of *Needwood*, with many Parks in it, ſtands near *Burton*, between the *Dove*, *Trent*, and *Blith*, which laſt Water imparts its Name to *Blithfield*, the Seat of the famous and ancient Family of the *Bagots*, which came to them with the Daughter and Heir of *Blithfield*, in the Time of *Edward* II. before which they were ſeated at *Bagots-Bromley*, a neighbouring Village; and from this Family were alſo deſcended the *Staffords*, after Dukes of *Buckingham*.

It being Time now to quit the inner Parts of the County, we are to obſerve, that the North of it mounts gently into ſmall Hills, beginning here and there, and in one continued Ridge running through the middle of South *Britain*, riſe higher and higher, as far as *Scotland*, but under ſeveral Names. But they are called here, *Moorland*, after that the *Peak*, then *Blackſtone-Edge*, next *Craven*, *Avon*, *Stanmore*, and laſt of all, when branched into Horns, *Cheviot*. As for this *Moorland*, it is ſo rugged, foul, and cold a Tract, that the Snows continue long undiſſolved; and the Neighbours have a Rhime concerning *Wooton*, a Country Village here, by which they intimate that God never was in this Place; thus,

Wooton *under* Wever,
Where God came never.

For it ſtands under *Wever-Hill*, and it's an Obſervation of the Country People in theſe Parts, that the Weſt-Wind always produces Rain, but that the Eaſt and South-Winds, which are wont to bring Rain in other Places make fair Weather here, unleſs the Wind ſhifts about from Weſt to South, and this they attribute to their Propinquity to the *Iriſh* Sea.

Many Rivers in this County have their Riſe from theſe Mountains, among which are reckon'd the *Dove*, the *Hanſe*, *Churnet*, *Tein*, and *Blith*, which are receiv'd by the *Trent*, that conveys them into the Sea. The *Dove* paſſes ſwiftly for a great Way, along the Eaſt Part of the County, and by its white, clayiſh Channel, without any muddy Shelves, ſeparates it from the County of *Derby*. It runs through a Lime-Stone Soil, and ſucks in ſuch Fertility from it, that the Meadows on every Side appear freſh and green in the dead of Winter; and when it happens to overflow them in *April*, it fructifies them ſo much, that the Inhabitants hereabouts joyfully apply the following Rhime to it.

In April *Dove's Flood*
Is worth a King's Good.

Never-

Nevertheleſs it is attended with other Inconveniencies, for it ſometimes in twelve Hours ſpace cauſes ſuch an Inundation, as to waſh away the Sheep and Cattle; yet it will as ſoon again return into its own Channel; whereas, if the *Trent* overflows its Banks, it will keep the Fields a-float four or five Days together. But as concerning theſe Rivers that run into the *Trent*, the firſt is the *Hans*, which ſinking under Ground, riſes again three Miles off; the *Churnet* is the next that joins it, it runs by *de la Cres-Abbey*, built by *Ralph* Earl of *Cheſter*, and by *Leek*, of Note for its excellent Ale, but poorly built, moſt of the Houſes being thatch'd; however, its Market on *Wedneſdays* is conſiderable for Cattle, Sheep, Oats, and Proviſions, and is eſteem'd the third in the County. A *Britiſh* Dart ſome Years ago was found near *Leek*, jagged at the Edges with ſuch like Teeth as a Sickle, and otherwiſe wrought upon the flat; another was met with on the *Morridg*.

Now the ſame River runs by *Aulton* or *Alton*, that from the *Verdors*, by the *Furnivals*, came to the *Talbots*, Earls of *Shrewſbury*, of whom *Charles* was in 1694, created Marqueſs of *Alton*, and Duke of *Shrewſbury*; both theſe Titles died with that excellent Perſon, for want of male Iſſue. The *Tein* Rivulet a little lower, runs into the *Dove*, it ariſes near *Cheddle*, the ancient Seat of the *Baſſets*, whoſe Buildings are mean, and Market not ancient, nor much frequented. There are three Stones raiſed Spire-wiſe in *Checkley* Churchyard, that in the middle is the higheſt, the other two have little Images upon them; the Inhabitants talk of an Engagement here between two Armies, one with, and the other without, Weapons, and that the Stones were erected in Memory of three Biſhops ſlain in the Battel. The ſtately Ruins of *Croxden-Abbey* formerly of *Ciſtercian* Monks, founded by *Theobald de Verdun*, a *Norman* Baron, about the Time of *Henry* II. are to be ſeen by a ſmall Brook called *Peake*, not far from *Checkley*.

The *Dove* runs next to *Utceſter* or *Uttexeter*, in *Saxon*, *Uttok-ceſter*, a Town pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing Ground, near the Banks of the River, amongſt excellent Paſtures for Dairies, and breeding of Cattle. It's not very well built, but pretty large; has a handſome Market Place, and its Market kept on *Wedneſdays* is ſaid to be the greateſt in this Part of the Kingdom, for Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Butter, Cheeſe, Corn, and all Proviſions.

As the *Dove* draws towards the *Trent*, you may ſee *Tutbury-Caſtle*, call'd alſo *Stuteſbury*, formerly very large, and commanding the lower Country by its high Situation on an Alabaſter Rock; it was built, with the little Monaſtery, by *Henry de Ferrers*, a noble *Norman*, to whom the Conqueror gave ample Poſſeſſions in this County, which were all forfeited by *Robert de Ferrarijs* Earl of *Derby*, for ſiding with the Barons againſt *Henry* III. and he was wholly diveſted both of his Honour and Eſtate. The Town of *Tutbury*, though ſeated among rich Meadows, and in the Neighbourhood of *Needwood-Foreſt*, yet has but an inconſiderable Market on *Tueſdays*, if it may be called ſo.

This County contains about eight hundred and ten thouſand Acres, and three and twenty thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven Houſes: It has eighteen Towns, and a hundred and fifty Pariſhes.

SHROPSHIRE.

THE fourth Part of that Country generally believ'd to have been inhabited anciently by the *Cornavij*, in the *Saxon* Times was known by the Name of *Scrobſcire*, and the like; by latter Writers *Salopſchire*, *Scropſcire*, &c. and now *Shropſhire*, or the County of *Salop*. It much exceeds the reſt in Compaſs, and is not inferior to any in Fruitfulneſs or Pleaſantneſs. It's well repleniſhed with Towns and Caſtles on every Side, and it had more particularly beſides ſeveral Towns ſtrongly walled, no leſs than two and thirty Caſtles within it, and this by Reaſon of its being a frontier County, for repelling and over-awing the old *Britons*, in the bordering Marches, or Bounds between the *Engliſh* and *Welch*; and divers Noblemen in this Tract were called *Barons of the March*, or *Lords Marchers*, and had every one of them in their Territory, a certain peculiar Juriſdiction, and in their own Courts adminiſtred Law to the Inhabitants, with divers Priviledges and Immunities: But peaceful Times, and the Royal Authority, by Degrees, aboliſhed theſe private Rights; and in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. they were quite extinguiſhed, to the infinite Benefit and Tranquility of the *Welch* Nation. *Cambden*'s Notion is, that no more of this County belonged to the *Cornavij*, but ſo much only as lies on this Side the *Severn*; but Mr. *Baxter* is of Opinion, that at leaſt ſome Parts of *Montgomeryſhire* belonged not only to them, but that they might have their Name from a Branch of the *Severn*, call'd *Cernou* or *Cornau*, and the rather, ſince there is ſtill a Village here of the ſame Name.

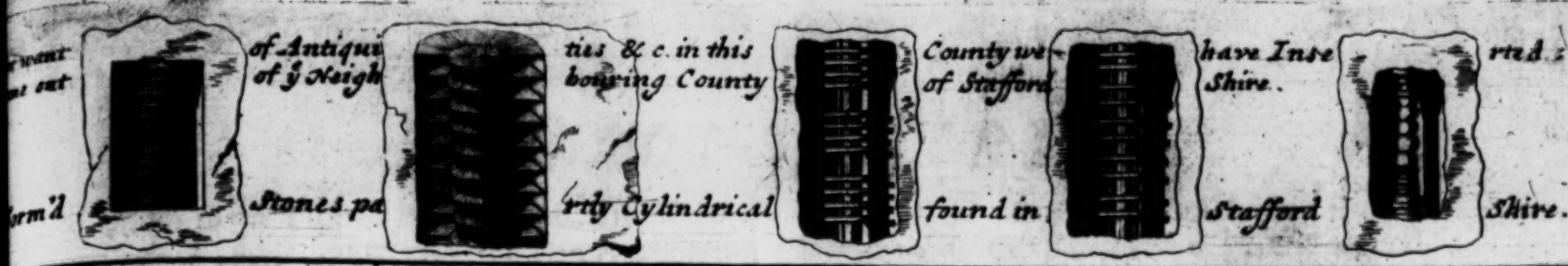
Some Part of the County of the *Ordovices*, as alſo ſome Parcels on this Side the *Severn*, which belonged to the Lords *Marchers*, were laid to this Shire, in the twenty eighth of *Henry* VIII.

This County has for its Eaſtern Bounds, *Staffordſhire*; for its Southern the Counties of *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, and *Radnor*; for its Weſtern thoſe of *Montgomery* and *Denbigh*; and *Cheſhire* for its Weſtern Limits. Its Extent from *Tong-Caſtle* in the Eaſt to *Oſweſtry* in the Weſt, is about fifteen Miles, and from *Stow* in the South, to *Hinton* in the North, about three and thirty Miles.

This County is of a fertile Soil, both for Tillage and Paſturage, abounding in Wheat and Barley, pretty well furniſhed with Wood, feeds ſtore of Cattle, and in the Bowels of the Earth are Mines of Iron and Pit Coal in great Abundance. It is well water'd with freſh Streams, in all which they have Plenty of Freſh-Water Fiſh. It's mountainous and hilly, eſpecially towards the Southern and Weſtern Parts; the chief of which are the *Wrekin*, frequently mentioned by the Natives of this County, when over their Cups, ſaying, *Here is a Health to all our Friends round the Wrekin, Brethen, Brown-Clee*, and *Stitter-Stones*.

As the *Severn* runs thro' this Shire from Weſt to South-Eaſt, that part of it beyond this River is bounded on the South by the River *Team*, or *Temd*, in *Welſh Tividiauc*, which at ſome Diſtance is join'd by the *Colun*, in *Britiſh Colunwy*, but for ſhortneſs *Clune*. It ſprings higher up in the Country not far from a Town called *Biſhops-Caſtle*, becauſe it belonged to the Biſhops of *Hereford*, whoſe Dioceſe takes in a great Part of this Shire. It is a Town govern'd by a Bailiff, has a good Market for Corn, *&c.* on *Fridays*, and ſends two Members to Parliament.

At ſome diſtance from hence is *Chirbury*, near the *Severn*, where there ſeems to have been one of the ancient Caſtles aforementioned; for *Ethelfled*, the *Mercian* Lady, is ſaid to have built one at *Syricbyric*, there being a great Affinity in the Name, and nothing can anſwer it more exactly than the Condition of the Place; for ſhe could not more probably build it any where than here, when her main Deſign was to ſecure her Dominions from the Incurſions of the *Welch*. It gave the Title of a Baron to a Branch of the noble Family of the *Herberts*, of whom *Edward*, Lord *Herbert* of *Caſtle-Iſland* in *Ireland*, was in the 5th of *Charles* I. created Lord *Herbert* of *Chirbury*, a moſt accompliſhed Nobleman, he being both a great Scholar, Soldier, and Stateſman, and a great Writer; and among other things, the Author of that fine Hiſtory, call'd, *The Life and Reign of* Henry VIII. He died in 1648, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *Richard* Lord *Herbert*, who was the Father of *Edward*, who dying without Iſſue, his Brother *Henry* came to the Title; but he likewiſe departing this Life without any Children, the Title became extinct, but continued not ſo above ſix Months, when King *William* III. reviv'd it in the Perſon of *Henry Herbert*, the Son of Sir *Henry Herbert* of *Ribisford*, in the County of *Worceſter*, Kt. who was a younger Brother of *Edward* the firſt Lord *Herbert* of *Chirbury*, by advancing him



of Antiqui ties & c. in this County we have Inse rted :
of ỹ Neigh bouring County of Stafford Shire.
Stones pa rtly Cylindrical found in Stafford Shire.

3 30

A. Oswestry Hundred
B. Pimhill H.
C. Bradford North H.
D. Ford H.
E. Shrewsbury Liberty
F. Cundover H.
G. Bradford South H.
H. Clun H.
I. Purslow H.
K. Munslow H.
L. Wenlock Franchises
M. Brimstry H.
N. Overs H.
O. Stottesdon H.

P. of CHESHIRE
Nantwich
Hampton Post
Malpas
Aldelyn
Cumber.
Blackmere
Whitchurch
Alkington
Redhall
Bersheild
Welchampton
Tilstock
Ellismere
Whixall
Lapington
Kenwick
Wem
Weston
Soulbach
Red Castle
Darlaston
Prees
G. Ash
Ightfield
Shenton
Longford
Ternhill
Draiton
Chippal
Chelwardin
G. Soudley
Pickstoke
Childs Arcol
Newport
Tibberton
Waters upton
Edgmount
Chetwin
Kings
Astin Stockton
Lillis Hall
Wood For.
Okengate Pit Coal
Priors leigh
Dalaley
Wellington For.
Wenlock
Madley
Sutton
Benningale
Badger
Apley
Stanley
Clowerley
Upp. Beebridge
Bridgnorth
Broughton
Quat
Morfe For.
Mueley
Kinlet
Wire For.
Clebury
Bowles
Bewdley
to Worcester
P. OF WORCESTER S.
Tenbury
Rochford
Burford
Greet
Aston
Coinham
Nobury H.
Ludlow
Bitterley
Hill
Corley
Milton
Astonbury
Farbow
Baryate
Billing
Wheathill
Sudbury
Bot. Aston
Hackleton Hill
Apton
Walkerstow
Midleton
Kaunston
Lodeley
Ninaton
Midleton
Chetton
Kill
Burton
Wheaton Aston
Medeley
Morvill
Underton
Munkhopton
Shipton
Eaton
Hould gate C.
Munslow
Corvesham Cast.
St Martins
Postern
Knighton
Clee Downton
Clee ton
Stanton lacy
Onibury
Whettleton
Kemption
Eaton
Clungunford
Bromfield
Lantardin
Fox.
Aston Eyre
Cradock Hill
Eastwall
Easthop
Hope Bodler
Church Stretton
Wilderley
Warren R.
Pulley
Berington
Cundover
Stapleton
Frodsley
Pitchford
Acton Burnhill
Harley
Langley
Wrockwardine
Dunnington
Eaton Con.
Shinton
Crawedge
Bristol
Brosley
G. Wenlock
Linley
Walley
Kley
Worrill
Buckton
Hopton Castle
Bishops Castle
Lydham
Home
Mainton
Mintown
Acton Scot
Edgton
Onny R.
Colbath
Forest
Clune
Sandwell
Amting
Birkton
Clun R.
Clun Cast.
Hopton cast.
Bridart
Bucknell
Brandhill R.
Watersline
Lemd R.
Mainstone
Knighton
P. of HEREFORD S.
RADNOR S.
to Leinster
Shelve
Pulch
Mobwhan
Montg ery
Caur Kendina
Porkington
Babbyes Wood
Oswestry
Selattin
Whittington
Old Martin
Halston
Hordley
Cocksbutt
Sutton
Maisbury
Morton
Knocking Cast
Cricket grois
Bladwell
Swiny
Aston
Stanwardine
Weston Lullingford
Martin
Bas Ch.
Brougton
Merriton
Battlefield
Royton
Hanwardine
Shelyock
W. Felton
Ringersley
Melverley
G. Ness
Fittes
Shawarden
Munford Br
Alberbury
Rowton
Caryon
Wattlesborough
Brithen Hill
Welch pale
Buttington Br
Caur
Worthen
Mole R.
Sibber
Pontesbury
Minsterley
Brockton
Howell
Buckestow
Castlett R.
Stockleton
Shelve
Polderbach
Wilderley
Warren R.
Cradock Hill
Eastwall
Easthop
Hope Bodler
Church Stretton
Lydham
Bishops Castle



BRITISH MUSEUM

him to the Title of Baron *Herbert* of *Chirbury*, *Anno* 1694. but to take place only according to his preſent Creation, and was ſucceeded by *Henry* his Son, the preſent Lord.

The *Colun* gives Name to *Colun* or *Clune*-Caſtle, built by the *Fitz-Alans*, afterwards Earls of *Arundel*, at ſuch time as the Lords *Marchers* were here, and annoyed the *Welch* with frequent Inroads; but at its Influx into the *Team*, among ſeveral dangerous Fords, a Hill ariſes, acceſſible only in one Place, and very famous in ancient times, called *Caer-Caradock*, becauſe *Caratacus*, a renown'd *Britiſh* King, about the Year of our Lord 53, raiſed in the Front thereof a huge Rampire of Stone, and he and his People reſolutely defended it for a while againſt the furious Aſſaults of *Oſtorius*, the *Roman* General and his Soldiers; but at laſt proving too powerful, they made a Breach, and forced them to take Sanctuary in the Mountains, but *Caratacus*'s Queen, Daughter, and Brethren, were made Priſoners; and he did not long enjoy his liberty, for committing himſelf to the Protection of Queen *Cartiſmandua*, ſhe baſely betrayed him to *Oſtorius*, who ſoon after ſent him to *Rome* to *Claudius*; where, notwithſtanding he had engaged the Empire in ſo tedious and dangerous a War, yet he procured his own and his Family's Pardon, by a noble and majeſtick Freedom of Addreſs; neither is his Memory extinct among the Country People to this Day; for they ſay, a King was defeated on this Hill, and in the *Triades*, *Caradauc Vraichfras* is made the Chief of the three renowned *Britiſh* Heroes, who muſt certainly be this Perſon: As the Action was great and ſignal, ſo the Remains thereof are ſtill conſiderable; for there are two Barrows at the Confluence of the *Team* and *Clun*, in which an Urn and burnt Bones have been found; and there is a ſingle ſquare Work with four Ports at *Brandon*, a little Eaſtward, very conveniently ſituated, as having the River near for Water, a thing the *Romans*, if poſſible, were always ſtudious to ſecure; and theſe are the Remains of the *Romans*.

On the other hand the *Britons* had a Camp at *Coxol*, about half a Mile from *Brandon*, and near *Brompton-Brian* Caſtle, which is now covered with great Oaks, from whence they ſeem to have been beaten; and the above-named Camp of *Caer Caradock* is about three Miles to the North. The Trenches are very deep, and yet the Soil is a hard Rock. The Rampires are walled, and the Wall is now covered with Earth, but the Stones will appear if you remove a little of it. It is now commonly call'd the *Gair*, ſeated on the Eaſt Point of a very ſteep Hill, acceſſible only from a Plain on the Weſt Part. It's thrice more in Length than Breadth, whoſe Entrance to the Weſt is guarded with a high treble Rampire, and upon the very pitch of the Hill towards the Eaſt, you have a very narrow Paſſage out of it. It's fortify'd with a deep and double Trench Northward, but with a ſingle one on the South-ſide; for the Steepneſs of the Side of the Hill is a good Defence of itſelf. *Tongley*, a Mile North of *Clun*, is a large Fortification on the South Point of a lofty Hill, a circular Form, defended with three deep Trenches round it. It's ſomewhat larger than *Caer Caradock*. You have towards *Montgomery*, about a Mile from *Biſhops-Caſtle*, a Place called *Biſhops-Moat*, where is a very high and ſteep Hill, like the Keep of a Caſtle, at the Weſt End, and near an Acre of Land, ſurrounded with an Entrenchment towards the Eaſt.

We come next to *Ludlow*, called *Dinan* and *Lhyſtwyſoc*, i. e. the Prince's Palace by the *Britons*. It ſtands at the Confluence of the *Temd* and the *Corve*, a Town more fair than ancient; and among other fair Edifices, the Palace of the Preſident of the *Marches* is the Chief. It's a Corporation govern'd by Bailiffs and Burgeſſes, and ſends two Members to Parliament. It has a Market on *Mondays*. It was well defended by a Wall and a Caſtle, built by *Roger de Montgomery*. King *Henry* II. defended it againſt King *Stephen*, and *Henry* afterward gave the Caſtle and *Corverſdale* to *Fulk de Dinan*; it came next to the *Lacies* of *Ireland*, then by a Female to *Genevil* a *Poictovin*, and by a Daughter to the *Mortimers*, and thence hereditarily to the Crown. *Ludlow* has been of chiefeſt Note, for being the Place where the Court for the *Marches* of *Wales* were kept, firſt inſtituted by *Henry* VII. for the Trial of Cauſes, for the Eaſement of the *Welch* and neighbouring Inhabitants. It conſiſted of a Lord-Preſident, ſeveral Counſellors, a Secretary, an Attorney, Solicitor, and four Juſtices of the Counties in *Wales*, and was held in the Caſtle a large Place fit for that Purpoſe; but this Court, like that of the Preſidentſhip of the North, which was at firſt deſigned purely for the Eaſe and Benefit of the Subjects, proving in time an intolerable Burden and Grievance, was diſſolved and taken away by Act of Parliament in the firſt Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*. *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, eldeſt Son of *Edward* IV. and Prince *Arthur* the eldeſt Son of *Henry* VII. kept their Courts here, and the laſt of them died at *Ludlow*.

Ruſhbury ſtands not far from the *Corve*, to which Place Dr. *Gale*, in his Comment upon *Antoninus*'s Itinerary, removes *Bramonium*, *Bravonium*, or *Bravinium* from *Worceſter*, to which he has been induced partly from *Brwynen*, in *Britiſh*, a Bulruſh, which ſuits the preſent Name, and partly on the Account of the Diſtance from *Magnis* on one hand, and the direct Road thro' this Town, to *Ariconium* on the other; whereas it is obſerved by him, that *Worceſter* is forty Miles out of the Way.

Burford below *Ludlow* on the *Temd*, once belonging to the *Says*, and then the *Mortimers*, came from thence to the *Cornwalls*, deſcended from *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal* and

King of the *Romans*; they have been commonly call'd Barons of *Burford*, and another Branch of the *Cornwals* is that of *Berington* in *Herefordſhire*. The *Temd* leaving *Shropſhire* here, there are ſome Hills of an eaſy Aſcent near its Banks to the North, called *Clee Hills*, noted for producing the beſt Pit-Coal, and not without Veins of Iron. The Remains of an ancient Camp may be ſeen here, and *Cleybury*, a ſmall Village at the bottom, but ſcarce any Shadow of *Hugh de Mortimer*'s Caſtle now to be ſeen here. You may next ſee *Kinle*, and after that *Brug Morſe*, now *Bridgnorth*, on the right hand Bank of the *Severn*, having its Name from *Burgh* and *Morſe*, once a Foreſt near it. *Leland* ſays it was in the old Records called *Bridge*. The Caſtle which was built by the *Danes* in 896, ſeems to be the very ſame, called in *Saxon*, *Cratbricge*. The Town was formerly fortify'd with Walls, a Ditch, and a ſtately Caſtle ſeated on a Rock, now all ruinated. It was firſt built by *Ethelfleda*, the *Mercian* Lady, and wall'd by *de Beleſm*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who revolted from *Henry* I. as *Roger Mortimer* did afterwards from *Henry* II. who had like to have loſt his Life here by an Arrow, which was intercepted by *Hubert de Saint-Clere*, and cauſed his Death. *Bridgnorth* is a Town Corporate, divided by the *Severn* into the upper and lower Town, and joined by a fair Stone-Bridge. It has two Churches, is governed by two Baliffs and Burgeſſes, ſends two Members to Parliament, and has a good Market.

Evelyn is Northward from hence, from whence the Family of that Name, ſome Ages paſt came into *Surrey*, with the *Onſlows* and *Hattons*, where they have remained ever ſince. *Willeley* is not far from *Bridgnorth*, once the Seat of the *Warners*, then of the *Harleys*, *Peſhals*, *Lacons*, and *Paſſellews*. We may paſs by ſome Caſtles in theſe Parts, as *New-Caſtle*, *Hopton-Caſtle*, *Shipton*, *Corveſham*, and *Howgate*, and come to *Wenlock* higher up, on the Road from *Worceſter* to *Shrewsbury*, a Place of Note in the time of the *Saxons* for its Nunnery, where the Virgin *Milburga* led a devout Life, and was entomb'd. *Great Wenlock* is a Town Corporate, govern'd by a Bailiff and Burgeſſes, and ſends Members to Parliament. Its of account for its Lime and Tobacco-Pipes made here in great plenty, and it has a very good Market on *Mondays*. A burning Well, ſome Years paſt was diſcovered at *Broſeley* near *Wenlock*, which being lighted, burns like Brandy, or Spirit of Wine. It will preſently conſume to Aſhes green Boughs, or any thing that is combuſtible. *Acton-Burnel*, not far from hence, was honoured with an Aſſembly of Parliament in the Reign of *Edward* I. where the Commons ſate in a Barn belonging to the Abbot of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, which is ſtill ſtanding. *Langley*, ſcarce a Mile from hence, and ſeated low, and in a Woody Park, was the Seat of an ancient and honourable Family of the Name of *Lea*, now extinct. Next is *Condover*, formerly a Manor of the *Lovels*, and afterwards of *Thomas Owen*, a learned Judge of the Common-Pleas, the Father of Sir *Roger Owen*, an excellent Scholar. This was held of the King in chief, and 'tis to be remark'd of the Gentry in theſe Parts, that their Eſtates were generally held of the Kings of *England* by Tenure, to aid him with Soldiers for the Defence of the *Marches*, whenever a War broke out between the *Engliſh* and the *Welch*.

Near here is *Pitchford* Village, which had its Name from a Spring of Pitchy-Water; and here is a Well, ſays *Cambden*, in a poor Man's Yard, upon which there floats a ſort of liquid Bitumen, though ſcumm'd off every Day; but the Inhabitants uſe it only as Pitch. A Stratum, or Layer of blackiſh Rock, lies over moſt part of the Coal-Pits or Mines here, and in the adjacent Parts. *Powder-bach* Caſtle, formerly *Purle-bach*, long ſince ruined, ſtood more Eaſtward, which from the *Butlers* of *Wem*, came to thoſe of the Name at *Woodhal* in *Hertfordſhire*. *Huckſtow* Foreſt, below this, fetches a great Compaſs among the Mountains, where are great Stones at *Stiperſtone* Hill, like little riſing Rocks, near one another, and are called by the *Welch Carneddeu tewion*, concerning which *Carnedheu*, more ſhall be ſaid when we come to treat of *Wales*.

Routon, more to the North, near *Caurſe* Caſtle, formerly the Barony of the *Corbets*, then of the *Staffords*, and now of the Lord *Weymouth*, is very ancient, and ſeated on the Weſtern Border of this Shire, not far from the *Severn*. It belonged to the *Corbets*, the *Liſters*, and *Leſtranges*, and was raſed to the Ground by *Leoline* Prince of *Wales*. It was certainly the ancient *Rutunium* of *Antoninus*. Near this you have *Abberbury* Caſtle, and *Watleſbury*, which ſeems to have had its Name from the high Road *Watling-ſtreet*, which paſſes from hence into the remoteſt parts of *Wales*. It runs through two ſmall Towns, which like ſeveral others elſewhere, are from it called *Strettons*, one of which has a good Market for Corn on *Thurſdays*, and between which, in a Valley, are ſome Ruines of *Brocards* Caſtle.

If we now paſs the *Severn*, and examine the ſecond Diviſion on this ſide that River, which belonged to the *Cornavii*, we ſhall find this alſo by the *Tern* ſeparated into two Parts, which flows from North to South, and has its Name from *Tearnes*, a large Pool in *Staffordſhire*.

Near the Confluence of the *Tern* and *Severn*, ſtood *Uriconium* or *Viriconium*, called by *Ninnius Caervrach*; but its right *Britiſh* Name is *Brecon* or *Vrecon*, ſtill retain'd in *Wreken* the neigbouring Mountain; but the *Engliſh* call it *Wroxeter*. It was the Metropolis of the *Cornavii*, and built probably by the *Romans*, when they fortify'd the Banks of the *Severn* fordable here, and no where lower

lower to the Mouth of it; but it was quite deſtroyed in the *Daniſh* Wars, and it's likely by Fire. It is now an inconſiderable Village, but they frequently plough up ancient Coins here, ſome few of Gold, others of Stone, red, green, blue, *&c.* and others of Silver; but the moſt common are Braſs, Copper, and mixed Metals; the Inhabitants call them *Dinders*, and they are generally ſo very much worn, as not to be legible; from whence ſome contend for the Antiquity of *Shrewſbury*, that roſe out of its Ruines, and the more, ſince no *Saxon* Coins are found among them: But though it is indeed uncertain when, and by whom this Town was deſtroyed, it is certainly of great Note and Antiquity. In digging, ſome Teeth have been found in the Jaw-Bones of Men near three Inches long, and as many about; and Thigh-Bones have been taken up a full Yard long. It has been obſerved concerning their Way of burying, if they did not burn the Bodies, that they made a deep wide Grave, in the Bottom of which they fixed a Bed of very red Clay, and placed the Body upon it, covering it with the ſame kind of Clay, which was fenced with a ſort of thin Slates againſt the Earth, which otherwiſe would have been apt to break through to the Corpſe; this done, they fill'd and cover'd the Grave with great Stones, which in time ſunk into the Earth. Several Urns, in the Memory of ſome living, have been found here alſo, lodged in a red Sand; and digging ſome time paſt in a barren Piece of Ground, they diſcovered a ſquare Room walled about, with four Ranks of ſmall Brick Pillars to ſupport a double Floor made of Mortar, which is ſuppoſed to have been a Sweating-Houſe for the *Roman* Soldiery. All the Remains of the ancient City is what the People now call the *Old Works* of *Wroxceſter*, being broken Walls near the midſt of it about twenty Foot high, and an hundred long, built of hewn Stone, laid in ſeven Rows without, and arched within, after the *Britons* Manner. Some think there formerly ſtood a Caſtle in this Place. The Plot on which the City ſtood is about three Miles in Circumference, the Walls being moſtly upon a Pebble-Stone Foundation, about three Yards in Thickneſs, with a vaſt Trench round, in ſome Places exceedingly deep to this Day. It is ſuppoſed, *Watling-Street* the *Roman* military Highway, went below this City, either through a Ford, or over a Bridge, directly to the *Strattons* already mentioned. You may indeed ſtill diſcern the Foundation of a Stone-Work in the Bottom of the *Severn* at low Water, which may probably be the Remains of a Bridge; but yet it is found, that the Road paſſed certainly through the midſt of the City, and ſo through *Wroxeſterford*, as is plainly to be diſcover'd by the old ſtrait Way pointing exactly upon it on each Side of the River.

Wreken Hill, by ſome called *Gilbert's* Hill, in this Neighbourhood, and which is the higheſt Ground of all this Country, gradually falls into a pleaſant Level, and yields an entertaining Proſpect of the Plains about it; it runs into a great Length, and is much taken notice of by *Shropſhire* Men, both in and out of the County, as before noted. Under this Hill, where the *Severn* rolls along, at *Bildas*, ſtood a noted Monaſtery, formerly patronized by the *Burnels*; and there is a Lodge above it called *Watling-Street*, from its Situation on the Military Way; and the Remains of *Dalaley* Caſtle you have hard by, annext, upon the Attainder of *Richard* Earl of *Arundel*, by *Richard* II. in Parliament, to the Principality of *Cheſter*.

In a deep Valley on the Military Way, not far from the Foot of this Hill, is the Village of *Okenyate*, noted for Pit-Coal; the ſame muſt needs be the *Uſocona* of *Antoninus*, perhaps more correctly wrote *Iſocona*, from the *Britiſh* Word *is*, *low*.

Charleton Caſtle appears under this Hill on the other ſide, anciently a Seat of the *Charletons* Lords *Powis*; and *Tong* Caſtle, formerly *Teang*, lies more Eaſtward towards *Staffordſhire*, repaired a Century or two ago by the *Vernons*, as was likewiſe the College within the Town, whoſe Founders were the *Pembridges*; and hard by is *Albrighton*, ſometime the Seat of a Branch of the illuſtrious Family of the *Talbots*.

More to the North is *Newport*, ſeated on a Plain, and an indifferent Town, graced with a Free-School and a Market-Houſe; its Market, which is kept on *Saturdays*, is conſiderable for Cattle and Proviſions. The Stewardſhip of the Lordſhips of *Newport*, together with thoſe of *Wenlock*, *Kevoeth Meredith*, and others in *Wales*, and the Marches thereof, were beſtowed by *Richard* the Third on Sir *James Tyrrel*, Knight of the King's Body, for murdering his innocent Nephews in the *Tower* of *London* in the Year 1485.

Beyond the *Tern*, and upon the Banks of it, ſtands *Draiton*, ſuppoſed to be the *Caer Darithou* of *Ninnius*. The River here ſevers the County from *Staffordſhire*; it is a Place to be remembred for a bloody Battel fought here between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter* with uncertain Victory. It is an indifferent Town, whoſe Market on *Wedneſdays* is very good for Horſes and Cattle, but not very much ſtored with Proviſions.

If from hence we move to *Hodnet*, and follow the *Tern*, we ſhall find this River, after having paſſed ſome Villages, joined by the *Rodan*, not far from the Head of which Rivulet ſtands *Wem*, where were the Marks of a Caſtle begun, of which nothing at preſent is to be ſeen but the Bank it ſtood upon. It was about the Beginning of the *Norman* Times the Barony of *Pantulph*, from whoſe Poſte-

rity it came at length to the *Butlers*, and from them, by the *Ferrers* of *Ouſley* and the Barons of *Greyſtock*, to the Lords *Dacres* of *Gilleſland* in the North. The Title of this Barony was given by King *James* II. to Sir *George Jeffreys*, when he was yet but Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, and before he came to be Lord Chancellor, an uncommon Practice before that Time, but not ſo much ſo ſince. This Manor and Royalty alſo belonged to that Lord, in all which he was ſucceeded by his only Son *John* Lord *Jeffreys*; but he dying without Iſſue Male, the Title is not only gone, but this Eſtate, and in a manner all the reſt, out of the Family. *Wem* has a Market on *Thurſdays*.

Red-Caſtle, or *Caſtle-Rous*, ſo called from the reddiſh Stones, ſtood upon a very high Ground at a little Diſtance from *Wem*, upon a woody Hill, or rather Rock, anciently called *Radcliff*, of which there are ſcarce any Remains now: And you have a Spot of Ground, within leſs than a Mile from hence, where a ſmall City once ſtood, called *Berg* by the neighbouring People, who affirm it to have been very famous in King *Arthur*'s Days: But whatever it was then, or at any other Time, the very Ruines of it are now in a manner all gone; though the *Roman* Coins and Bricks found here, are Evidences of its Antiquity and Founders.

Upon the ſame River you have *Morton-Corbett*, the Seat of the *Corbets*, made a Garriſon in the late Civil War and almoſt ruin'd. This Family is very ancient, and has been of great Eminence.

Arcol, more to the South, is the Seat of the *Newports*, of whom Sir *Richard Newport*, for his great Loyalty and Sufferings, was in the eighteenth of King *Charles* I. made a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Newport* of *High-Ercal*; he died at *Moulines* in *France* in 1650, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *Francis*, who likewiſe having eſpouſed the Royal Cauſe, was in Conſideration thereof made Viſcount *Newport* of *Bradford* in 1675, and in the ſixth of King *William* III. advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Bradford*, the Name of the Hundred wherein *High-Ercal* ſtands. This Earl gave way to Fate on the nineteenth of *September*, 1708, in the eighty ninth Year of his Age: He was a true Son of the Church of *England*, and a great Benefactor to its Clergy, in enlarging the Endowments of ſeveral poor Vicarages in his own Country; he likewiſe erected a charitable Foundation at *Ercal*, for the Support of ſeveral poor People. He was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his eldeſt Son *Richard* Lord *Newport*, a Nobleman of great Merit, who departing this Life in 1723, was ſucceeded by his Son *Henry*, now Earl of *Bradford*.

Not much lower than *Haymond* Abbey, which is in the Neighbourhood of *Ercol*, ſtands *Shrewſbury*, pleaſantly ſeated on the *Severn*, the Metropolis of the County, ſprung up out of the Ruines of old *Uriconium*: The *Britons* called it *Penguern*, i. e. *a Brow of Alders*; but we cannot give any Reaſon why they call it *Ymwithig*, unleſs it be from the Word *Mwythen*, and that their Bards gave it that Name, becauſe the Princes of *Wales* delighted moſt in this Place. It is ſeated almoſt in the Heart of the County, on a pleaſant Aſcent, and on the Banks of the *Severn*, which almoſt ſurrounds it, except towards the North; and the Inhabitants are ſerved with Water from that River by an Aqueduct conveyed by Pipes, beſides ſeveral Conduits. It is not only ſtrong by Nature, but well fortified by Art; for *Roger de Montgomery*, to whom the Conqueror gave it, built a Caſtle in the North Part of the Town, on a riſing Rock, though the Bank now appears outwardly to be nothing but a ſoft Mould, for the moſt part ſandy, and his Son *Robert* encloſed it with a Wall on that Side where the *Severn* does not defend it; and it is indeed ſtill walled round, though not very ſtrongly, and where the River does not fence it, that is, on the Neck of the Peninſula, is the Caſtle. When the *Normans* ſettled here, it was a well-built and well-frequented Town, and there were reckoned in it two hundred and fifty two Citizens, of whom twelve, when the Kings of *England* came hither, were bound to keep Guard, and as many to attend him in Hunting; and it appears by *Doomſday*, that there was a Cuſtom in this City, that a Widow when ſhe married ſhould pay the King twenty Shillings, and a Virgin ten, of which we have not now the leaſt Remains. Earl *Roger* much improved and beautified the Town, eſpecially with a fine Monaſtery, and endowed it with large Poſſeſſions, as alſo with St. *Gregory*'s Church, according to the following Tenor, that as the Prebendaries of it ſhould die, the Prebends ſhould go to the Monks, between whom and the Prebendaries Sons there aroſe a great Conteſt; for the Secular Clergy being not then tied up to Celibacy, the latter inſiſted they might ſucceed their Fathers; and it was grown a Cuſtom, that Eccleſiaſtical Benefices ſhould hereditarily deſcend to the next in Blood. The Town at this day, for Largeneſs, numbring five Churches, two of which (St. *Mary*'s and St. *Alchmond*) are fair Structures, and beautified with lofty Spires, for Neatneſs of Buildings, both publick and private, Variety of Streets, and Populouſneſs, may be placed in the Number of Cities of the firſt Rank. It is well inhabited by *Engliſh* and *Welſh*, who ſpeak both Languages, and enjoys a very conſiderable Trade for Cloth, Cottons, Freezes, and Variety of other Commodities, this being the common Mart between *England* and Middle *Wales*. Its Government is by a Mayor, four and twenty Aldermen, forty eight Common-Council-Men, a Recorder, Steward, and Town-Clerk. It has three weekly Markets, on *Wedneſdays* for Proviſions, on *Thurſdays* for *Welſh* Cottons,

ons, &c. ſold here in great Quantities, and ſent hence to *London*, and on *Saturdays* for Cattle and all ſorts of Proviſions in great Plenty. It has other Privileges, holds Courts, and ſends two Members to Parliament. The Inhabitants formerly had a very large Free-School here; the preſent School is a fair, ſtately Stone Building, erected and endowed by Queen *Elizabeth*, has one Maſter, and three Under Maſters, with a very good Library, the Building and Library being not inferior to many in the Univerſities. They have another School, built of the like white Stone, at a Place called *Grinſhil*, four or five Miles off, whither the Maſters and Scholars retire, in caſe any contagious Diſtemper, or other Reaſon ſhould make it unſafe for them to ſtay in the Town. *Shrewſbury* is memorable for the Battel fought near it by *Henry* the Fourth againſt the Lord *Henry Percy*, where the latter was defeated and ſlain; the Place is ſtill called *Battel-Field*. So it is alſo on account of the Sweating Sickneſs, which began here in 1551, and ſpread itſelf all over the Kingdom, and was more particularly fatal to middle-aged Perſons.

Shrewſbury has given the Title of Earl but to two Families ſince the Conqueſt. *William* II. made *Roger de Montgomery* Earl in 1067, in which Honour he was ſucceeded by his Son *Hugh* in 1094, and he by his Brother *Robert* in 1098; but for his Cruelty being diveſted and impriſoned in 1102, this Honour was not revived till 1442, by *Henry* the Sixth, in the Perſon of that renowned Hero *John* Lord *Talbot*, Marſhal of *France*, who after he had carried Trophies of his Victories for four and twenty Years together over a great Part of that Kingdom, was ſlain at *Chatillon* in *Aquitain*, and ſucceeded in his Honour of Earl of *Shrewſbury* in 1453 by his Son *John*, who eſpouſing the *Lancaſtrian* Intereſt, loſt his Life at the Battel of *Northampton*; ſo that the next Earl was another *John*, his Son, who ſucceeded in 1460, and he was the Father of *George*, who came to the Dignity in 1473; and after him *Francis* his Son, *Ann.* 1541, the Father of Earl *George*, who became ſo in 1559, a Man of great Experience in the weighty Affairs of State, and whoſe Son *Gilbert*, who ſucceeded Earl of *Shrewſbury* in 1590, ſupported the Character of his Anceſtors with great Virtue and Splendor; but dying without Male Iſſue, *Edward* his Brother was the next Earl, and became ſo in 1616; but by his Death without ſurviving Iſſue in 1618, the chief Branch of this illuſtrious Family becoming extinct, the Honour came to *George Talbot* of *Grafton* in *Worceſterſhire*, lineally deſcended by a ſecond Son from the famous *John* firſt Earl of *Shrewſbury* of this Family; but he dying in 1630, and leaving no Iſſue, his Nephew *John Talbot* became Earl, and was the Father of *Francis* his Succeſſor in 1653, which *Francis* engaging in a Duel againſt *George Villiers* the then Duke of *Buckingham*, at *Barn-Elms* in *Surrey*, *An.* 1667, was there ſlain, and the Honour thereupon came to his eldeſt Son *Charles*, who though he had been bred a *Roman* Catholick, renounced that Religion, and was the prime Nobleman who came over with the Prince of *Orange* in 1688, by whom, when King, he was made Secretary of State, and to whom he was alſo for ſome time Lord Chamberlain, and created by him in 1694 Duke of *Shrewſbury*: He was likewiſe for ſome time Lord Chamberlain to Queen *Anne*, who alſo made him Lord Treaſurer a little before her Death: He held the ſame Poſt of Lord Chamberlain for ſome time to King *George*; but at length dying without Iſſue, the Honour of Duke and Marqueſs died along with him. He left his Eſtate to his Uncle's Son *George*, whoſe Father was *Thomas Talbot* of *Longford* in this County, Earl *Francis*'s Brother, which *George* takes upon him the Title of Earl of *Shrewſbury*, tho' he has no Right to it while *Gilbert* his elder Brother is living; and the Reaſon why he has declined it is not unknown to the Perſon concerned in this Work, though not proper to be told in ſuch a publick manner.

The *Severn* has a great many Windings, eſpecially at *Roſſal* near this Town, where it almoſt encloſes a large Plot of Ground, called the *Iſle*, which is ſeveral Miles in Compaſs. They have hereabouts thoſe old-faſhioned Boats called *Flotes*, made of rough Timber Planks, joined together with light wooden Ribs, which convey Carriages with the Stream, but they are of late ſeldom ſeen; but the Fiſhermen uſe a ſmall Veſſel called a *Coracle*, which they manage very dextrouſly.

From *Shrawerden*, which ſtands near the River, we paſs to *Knocking*, to be mentioned only becauſe it gives the Title of Baron *Strange* of *Knocking* to the ancient Family of the *Stanleys* Earls of *Derby*; and from thence to *Neſſe*, over which hangs a craggy Rock with a noted Cave, and ſo on to *Oſweſtre*, or *Oſwalſtre*, in *Welch Crois Oſwalde*, at a greater Diſtance from the River, towards the Weſtern Bounds of this County: It had its Name from *Oſwald*, King of the *Northumbers*, who was ſlain here in a bloody Battel, and cruelly torn in Pieces by *Penda* the Pagan *Mercian* Prince, it being before called *Maſerfield*. It's ſeated near the Spring-Head of a ſmall River, is a Town Corporate, governed by two Bailiffs and Burgeſſes. It was once a Place of conſiderable Strength, being fortified with a Wall, Ditch, and Caſtle, and was a Place of greater Account than it is now, before the Mart for *Welſh* Cottons, &c. was removed to *Shrewſbury*; yet it is a pretty good Town, has ſome Trade for Flannels, and its Market, which is on *Mondays*, is well reſorted to, and furniſhed with Cattle and Proviſions. *Oſwald*'s Church was ſometime a Monaſtery, called the *Whiteminſter*, which was afterwards turned to a Pa-

riſh Church. This Place ſuffered much by Fire in 1542; but ſo much in 1567, that about two hundred Houſes in the Town and Suburbs were conſumed.

There is a Hill to the North-Weſt below *Oſweſtre*, entrenched with a tripple Ditch; it is called *Hen dhinas*, that is, the *Ancient Palace* or *Town*; it riſes every way, is an oblong Square, encompaſſed with three great Works, one higher than another, and the encloſed Space is about ſeven Acres; it is thought to have been the Camp either of *Penda* or *Oſwald*, and the Tradition is, that it was the laſt Retreat of the *Britons*.

Whittington, about three Miles from hence, was formerly a Caſtle of the *Fitz-Warrens*. *Henry* III. granted a Commiſſion to *Fulk Fitz-Warren* to fortify it ſufficiently. The Barony of theſe *Fitz-Warrens* expired in a Female, having paſſed from the *Hancfords* to the *Bourchiers* Earls of *Bath*.

Below this Caſtle *Wrenock*, the Son of *Meuric*, held certain Lands for the Service of being *Latimer*, that is, Interpreter between the *Engliſh* and the *Welſh*.

Shenton, upon the North Bounds of this Shire, is a Seat of the *Needhams*, of whom Sir *Robert* was by King *Charles* I. made Viſcount *Kilmurry* in *Ireland*, and the Honour is ſtill in his Family.

We come next to *Whitchurch*, ſeated on the Confines of the County near *Cheſhire*, famous for ſome Monuments of the *Talbots*, particularly of *John Talbot*, the firſt Earl of *Shrewſbury* of this Family. It is a pretty good Town, but of little or no Trade; yet its Market, which is on *Fridays*, is pretty good for Cattle and Proviſions.

The laſt Place we come to in this County, and more Eaſtward, is *Elleſmere*, ſeated on the Side of a large Meer, and in a little, but rich and fertile Territory ſo called, a ſmall Town, with a mean Market on *Tueſdays*. King *John* ſettled it, together with the Caſtle, on *Lhewelin* Prince of *North-Wales*, when he married the King's natural Daughter; then it came to the *L'Eſtranges*, and after that to the *Egertons*, of whom King *James* I. made Sir *Thomas Egerton*, Lord *Elleſmere*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, and Lord Chancellor, and afterwards Viſcount *Brackley* and Earl of *Bridgwater*, in whoſe Deſcendants the Honour ſtill continues, and *Scroop*, the preſent Earl, was by his Majeſty King *George* dignified with the Title of Duke of *Bridgwater*.

The Circuit of this County is an hundred and four and thirty Miles; it contains about eight hundred and ninety thouſand Acres, and three and twenty thouſand two hundred and eighty four Houſes. Its Towns are fifteen, and Pariſhes an hundred and ſeventy.

CHESHIRE.

CHESHIRE, the fifth and laſt Part of thoſe Counties anciently inhabited by the *Cornavij*, otherwiſe called the *County Palatine of Cheſter*, had this additional Title upon the coming in of the *Normans*: It was given firſt by the Conqueror to *Gherbord* a *Flemiſh* Nobleman, who was only upon the ſame Foot with the Officiary Earls among the *Saxons*; but the King afterwards gave to *Hugh Lupus* his Nephew the whole County, to hold of him and his Heirs, as freely by the Sword as the King held the Crown of *England*; though neither *Lupus* nor his Succeſſors were ſtyled Counts Palatines in the Grant itſelf; by virtue of which however, *Cheſter* enjoyed all Sovereign Juriſdiction within its own Precincts, and that in ſo eminent a Degree, that the ancient Earls had Parliaments conſiſting of their own Barons and Tenants, and were not bound by the *Engliſh* Acts of Parliament.

Theſe were the Barons ſubſtituted and made by *Lupus*.

1. *Richard Fitz-Hugh*, Baron of *Malpas*.
2. *Richard de Vernon*, Baron of *Schibbroke*.
3. *William Malbank*, Baron of *Namptwich*.
4. *William Fitz-Nigel*, Baron of *Halton*.
5. *Hamo de Maſey*, Baron of *Dunham*.
6. *Gilbert de Venables*, Baron of *Kinderton*.
7. *Hugh Fitz-Norman*, Baron of *Hawarden*.
8. *N* Baron of *Stockport*.

But to return: The aforeſaid high, and otherwiſe unaccountable Juriſdictions, were then thought proper upon the *Marches*, that the People might the more effectually be enabled to repreſs and ſubdue the common Enemies of the Nation; but when the ſame Power grew formidable to the Kings themſelves, *Henry* VIII. not only reſtrained the Palatines Sovereignty, but made them ſubordinate to, and dependent upon, the Crown of *England*; but yet, notwithſtanding that reſtraining Law, all Pleas of Lands and Tenements,

The County Palatine of CHESTER.

By H. Moll Geographer.

3 | Degrees West from London | 30 | 2

30

53

IRISH SEA

LANCASHIRE

DERBYS.

P. of the West Riding of YORK SH.

P. of NORTH WALES.

FLINT S.

P. of DENBIGH S.

P. of STAFFORD SH.

P. of SHROP SH.

Dee River

Leverpole

Warrington

Manchester

Stockport

Altrincham

Knotsford

Sandbach

Nantwich

Northwich

Macclesfield

Congleton

Chapel

Lady Cross

Micklehurst

Mottram

Chalesworth

Beard H.

Buxton

Goythouse

The 3 Shire Stones

Black Rock

Hyle Sand

Hyle Lake

Llanferchymore

Flint

Chester

Frodsham

Dunham

Bowden

Bagulegh

Ringay R.

Budworth

Tatton

Mobberley

N. Tableigh

Pever

Aldersleigh

Birchals

Withington

Henbury

Marton

Rode

Seaton

Talk

Bebley

Doddington

Checkley

Henkilow

Blackmere

Whitchurch

Banchor

Malpas

Bunbury

Tarporley

Middlewich

Crewe

Nantwich

Acton

Baddeley

Wrenbury

Croxton

Lostock

Heath

Goostrey

Carincham

Somerford

Smeaton

Astbury

Swethams

Hasselgrave

Dipley

Lyme

Stretton Ch.

Rotherston

Lee

Barrisbury

Hatton

Grimsditch

Dutton

Aston

Lowsey

Barthyn ton C.

Pever

Hilmhouse

Withington

Crulam

Hetford

Newton

Ringley

Abundley

Hanley

Forest Delamere

Pyle

Ashton

Larvin

Brid worth

Utkinton

Swanlow

Darnall

Wetten hall

Calveley

Minshull

Beeston C.

Hanlen C.

Broxton

Spurstow

Bulkley

Faddeley

Wodhay

Shavington

Doddington

Checkley

Henkilow

Bebley

Ashbenbury

Talk

Rode H.

Lawton

Crewe

Hasling ton

Darth.

Wistaston

Wimbolds Trafford

Bridg of Alderley

Alderley

Wilmslow

Hall Broome

Tax Hall

Shrigley

Upton

Macclesfield

Ridgeington

Rainow

Chamber Hill

Dan R.

Wire R.

Derwent R.

Merse R.

Irwell R.

Mersey R.

Dane R.

Weaver R.

Gowy R.

Roden R.

Alen R.

Tern R.

Severn R.

Dove R.

Trent R.

Lee

Eaton B.

Poulton

Salghton

Aldford

Thouley

Barton

Bichorton

Kilton

Edge

Hampton Bp.

Lord in

Huxley

Bunney

Beeston C.

Hanlen C.

Broxton

Spurstow

Bulkley

Faddeley

Wodhay

Acton

Baddeley

Wrenbury

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Roden R.

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Tern R.

Severn R.

Dove R.

Trent R.

Lee

Eaton B.

Poulton

Salghton

Aldford

Thouley

Barton

Bichorton

Kilton

Edge

Hampton Bp.

Lord in

Huxley

Bunney

A. Wire Hall Hundred
B. Edisbury H.
C. Bucklow H.
D. Macclesfield H.
E. Northwich H.
F. Namptwich H.
G. Broxton H.

0 5 10
English Miles

An Altar Dedicated to the Genius of the Place, found at Chester

PRO AL DOMN
ORVM IMPERI
CISSIMORVM
AVGG GENIO LOC
FLAVIVS LONG
TRIB MIL LEGX
LONGINVS FI
LIVS DOMO
SAMOSATA
V S

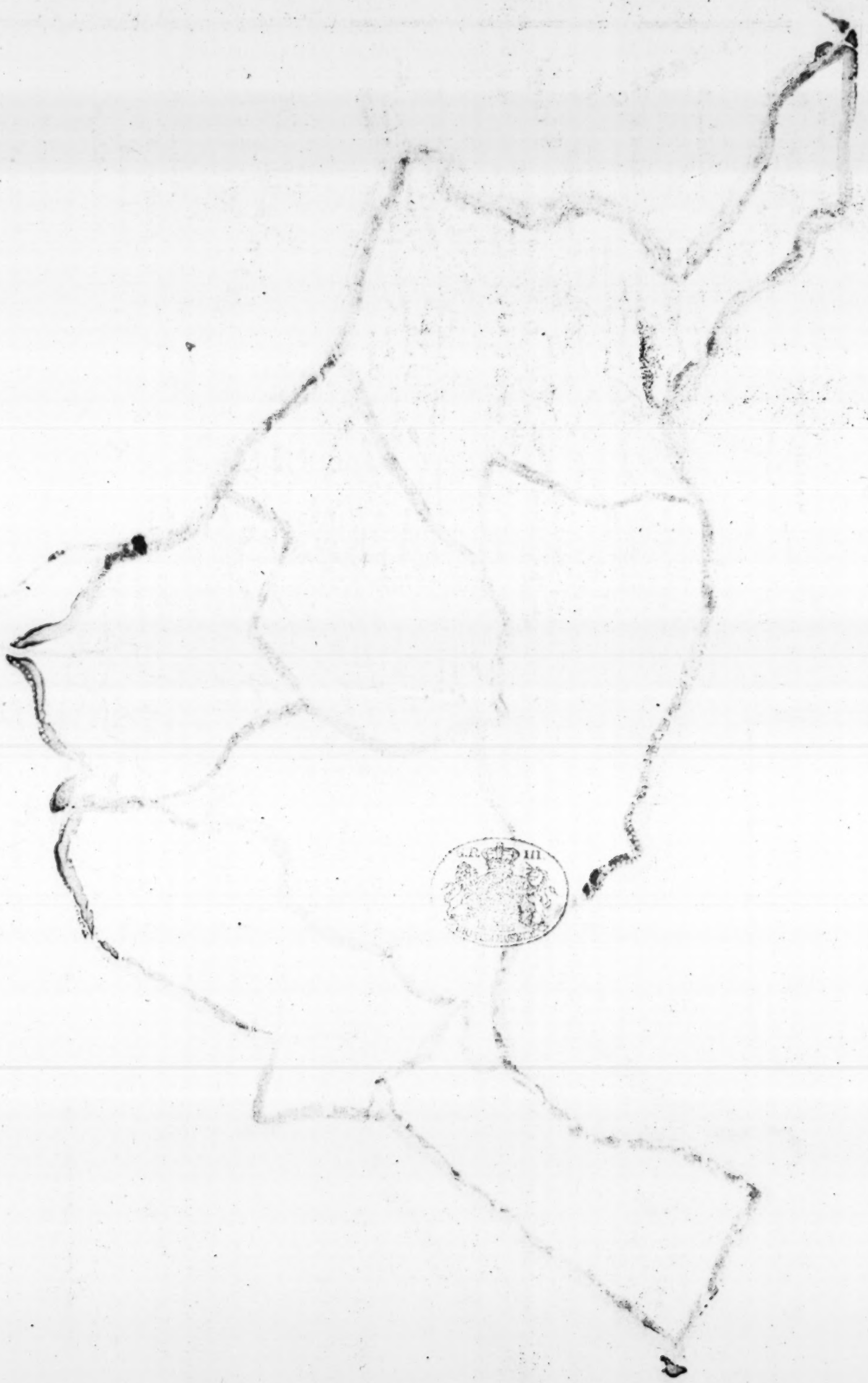
An Altar to Iupiter dug up at Chester

IOVI OPTIMO
TELETINO ALER
MARIENSIVM
PRAEF COH XXVV
COMODO ET
LATERANO
COS
V S L M

Another side of the Altar at Chester Dedicated to the Genius of the Place

Two other sides of the Altar at Chester to the Genius of the Place

Two Amethyst Fibulas of some eminent Romans, found at Chester



nements, all Contracts ariſing within the County, have been, are, and ought to be, judicially heard and determined within it; any Determination without is void, and *coram non judice*; except in Caſes of Error, foreign Plea, and foreign Voucher; and there is no other Crime but Treaſon, that can bring an Inhabitant of this County to a Tryal elſewhere; and though ſome other Counties were reputed Palatine, *Cheſter* was undoubtedly by much the older and moſt independent.

This Shire has for its Eaſtern Bounds the Counties of *Derby* and *Stafford*, for its Southern thoſe of *Salop* and *Denbigh*, with Part of *Flint*; for its Northern *Lancaſhire*, and for its Weſtern the other Part of *Flint*, and the *Iriſh* Sea, where it forms a Promontory, made ſo by the *Dee* and *Merſey*, called *Wiral*, once all Foreſt, where, at the farther Point thereof Weſtward, nigh unto the Shore, lies a ſmall, ſandy, and barren Iſle, called *Helbree*, which at low Water may be paſſed over on the Sand. Its Extent from *Woodhead* in the Eaſt, where the *Merſey* ſprings, to the fartheſt Part of the *Wiral* in the Weſt, near the Iſle above-mentioned, is about forty four Miles; and from *Titley-Hall* in the South to *Croſsford-Bridge* in the North, about five and twenty Miles; which makes its Circumference in the whole to be about an hundred and twelve Miles.

Cheſhire is generally of a fat and fruitful Soil, both in reſpect to Tillage and Paſture, is plentifully provided with Fowl, both tame and wild, Corn and other Grain, as alſo with Abundance of Cattle, from which the Inhabitants make good Profit by the Sale of their Butter, and more eſpecially Cheeſe, to moſt Parts of *England*, which is more agreeable and reliſhing than that of any other, even when they procure the ſame Dairy-Women to make them, which muſt be owing to the peculiar good Quality of the Graſs; and their Oxen are very large, which they ſend in great Numbers to *London*. But tho' this Country is in moſt Places even and flat, yet it is not without ſeveral noted Hills, beſides the Mountains which ſeparate it from *Derby* and *Stafford* Shires; it is likewiſe well ſtored with Parks, has two Foreſts, and is plentifully watered with Rivers, beſides ſeveral Meers and Pools, all abounding with excellent Fiſh. Here are alſo ſeveral Heaths and Moſſes, the firſt ſerving to feed their Sheep and Horſes, and the other for digging up Turf for Fuel in the Summer Seaſon.

Its Commodities, beſides thoſe already mentioned, are Corn, Cattle, Sheep, and Salt in great Plenty, which is their Staple Commodity. They have alſo Metals in the Bowels of the Earth, and they cut out of the Rocks and Quarries, very fair Stones for Buildings: They alſo dig up broad Slates; and *Moulop-Hill* produces excellent Mill-Stones.

It is bleſt with a ſweet and healthful Air, yet their Summer and Winter are cooler than in the Eaſtern Parts of the Kingdom, and more ſubject to Storms of Wind; it has a pleaſant Situation, and is every where ſufficiently repleniſhed with the Habitations of Gentry; and no Part of *England* formerly ſupplied the King's Army with more Nobility, or that could number more Knightly Families.

Cheſhire ſtretches out towards the North-Weſt into a conſiderable Peninſula, where the Sea on both ſides forms two Creeks, into which all the Rivers in this County diſcharge themſelves: The *Deva*, or *Dee*, runs into that which is more Weſterly, and ſeparates the Shire from that of *Denbigh*; while the *Weaver*, which takes its Courſe through the middle of the County, and the *Merſey*, that divides it from *Lancaſhire*, paſs into the more Eaſterly Creek. The *Dee*, in *Britiſh Dyfr Dwy*, that is, *the Water of Dwy*, ſprings from two Fountains in *Wales*, from whence ſome think the River to be denominated; for *Dwy* ſignifies *Two* in that Language; while others ſuppoſe it ſignifies *Black Water*, and ſome *Divine Water*, many of the Ancients having paid Divine Honours to Fountains and Rivers; and perhaps the Water here ſeemed holy to the Chriſtian *Britons*; for when they ſtood in Battel Array to engage the *Saxons*, it's ſaid, they firſt kiſſed the Earth, and devoutly drank of this River in Memory of the Blood of their Saviour.

The *Dee*, which abounds in Salmon, and whoſe Courſe is rapid at firſt, no ſooner enters this County, but it becomes more gentle, and runs through *Bonium*, or *Bovium*, an eminent City in old times, and afterwards a famous Monaſtery called *Banchor*, from the Choir, and in *Saxon Bancorna-Byrig*; it is called *Banchor-iſcoed*, or *Under the Wood*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Bangor* in *Carnarvonſhire*, which was but like a Colony drawn out of the former. *Dinoth*, who was ſent for by *Auſtin* to the Synod he called, was Abbot here. The Abbey held a vaſt Number of Perſons, who lived by their own Labour, of whom *Edilfred* the *Northumbrian* King killed one thouſand two hundred, which others have contracted into two hundred; and the Battel between the *Britons* and the *Saxons* here was fought in 613, which was perhaps after *Auguſtine* the Monk's Death. Both the Town and Monaſtery have ſo felt the Injuries of Time, that there are hardly any Ruines of them remaining at this Day; for we now only find a ſmall Village of the Name, and no Footſteps of the old City, except the Rubbiſh of the two principal Gates, *Porth-Kleis* and *Porth-Wgan*, which being about a Mile aſunder, we may conjecture the Length of the City that lay between them. Theſe and the other Remains of *Britiſh* and *Roman* Antiquities, ſuch as Monks Bones and Veſtures, ſquared Stones, *Roman* Coins, *&c.* are ſufficient Teſtimonies of the ancient Glory of the Place. Here *Cambden* notes by the way, that *Bonium* is not reckoned in this County, but

but in *Flintſhire*, a Part of which is in a manner ſevered from the reſt, and lies here between *Cheſhire* and *Shropſhire*.

The *Dee* runs next by *Malpas*, a Town on a Hill, and otherwiſe called *Ill-Street*, which has had divers Owners, as the *Fitz-Hughs*, *Patricks*, *Suttons*, *Barons*, *Dudleys*, &c. and from *David* of *Malpas* are deſcended the ancient Family of the *Egertons* of *Egerton*. The Earl of *Cholmondeley* is Lord Viſcount *Malpas*. *Malpas* Church is a ſtately Structure, in the higheſt Part of the Town, having two Rectors to perform Divine Service alternately. The River paſſes from hence to *Shocklack*, *Alford*, *Pouleford*, and *Eaton*, ſometime the Seat of the *Groſvenors*, or *Great Hunters*; and a little higher, and not far from the *Dee*'s Mouth, is *Cheſter*, or *Weſt-Cheſter*, the *Deva* of *Antoninus*, in *Britiſh*, *Caer Leon vawr*, *Caer Leon oar Dhyfr Dwy* and *Caer* by way of Preheminence; but in *Saxon*, *Legeaceſter*, and ſo denominated without doubt from the twentieth Legion call'd *Victrix*. There was an Altar dug up at *Cheſter* in 1653, with this Inſcription to be read thus; *Jovi Optimo Maximo Tanaro Titus Elupius Galerius Præſens. Gubernator Principibus Legionis viceſſimæ victricis* Valeriæ, *Commodo & Laterano Conſulibue votum ſolvit lubens merito.* As for the two other Sides of the Altar, there was a Flower-Pot on one, and on the other *Venus* holding a *Cornucopia*.

We ſhall not enter into a Diſpute whether *Valeria* or *Valens* is the trueſt Reading, the moſt judicious Authors are inclin'd to the former; but to confirm that this Place was the Station of the twentieth Legion, a *Roman* Altar was dug up here ſome Years ago, in a Cellar, lying with the Inſcription downwards, upon a Stone two Foot Square, ſuppoſed to have been the Pedeſtal; the Foundation conſiſting of ſeveral large Stones lay deep and broad; the circumjacent Earth was ſolid, but of ſeveral Colours, and ſome Aſhes intermix'd, the Bones, Horns, and Heads of Oxon, Roebucks, *&c.* ſigns of Sacrifices were found about the Foundation, with Braſs Coin, having on the firſt Side, *Imp. Caes. Veſpatian. Aug. Coſ.* III. and the Emperor's Face; on the Reverſe, *Victoria Auguſti S. C.* and a winged Victory ſtanding; and another of Copper, with the Words, *Fl. Val. Conſtantius Nob. C.* and the Face *Conſtantius*; and on the Reverſe, *Genio Populi Romani*, a Genius ſtanding, holding a Bowl, uſed in Sacrifices, in the right Hand, and a *Cornucopia* in the Left. There was a Flower-Pot on the left Side of the Monument, with a Cavity on the Top, and in the Bottom of it a young Face, ſuppoſed to be that of the Genius, with Ornaments of Drapery on the Back. On the right Side a Genius ſtanding with a Horn of Plenty in his left Hand, but the Right was unwarily cut off. Again, it appears by a Coin of *Septimius Geta*, that *Cheſter* was a Colony; the Reverſe of it being inſcribed *Col. Divana Leg.* XX. *Victrix.* And though now there be but few Memorials of the *Roman* Magnificence here, beſides ſome chequer-work Pavements, it formerly afforded many.

It's beſide our Purpoſe to recite the Fabulouſneſs of the Antiquity of this City, which is pleaſantly ſituated on the *Dee*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge, ſuſtain'd by ſeven Arches, and at each end of the Bridge a Gate, the chief of which is the *Water-Gate*, to which great Ships formerly came up at full Sea, but the Channel is now ſo choaked with Sand, that it will ſcarce give Paſſage to ſmall Boats; inſomuch that all Shipping come now to the *New-Key*, about ſix Miles diſtant. Its Form is quadrangular, and takes up about two Miles in Circuit, which is encloſed with a Wall of good Strength, to which, according to the four Cardinal Winds, it has four Gates, beſides three Poſterns; and there are ſeveral Watch-Towers, and broad Battlements on the Wall: The Gate that is called the *Eaſt-Gate*, is eſteem'd one of the ſtatelieſt in *England*. It has alſo a Caſtle, ſeated on the Southern Part, near the Bridge, and on a rocky Hill, an ancient and large Structure, where they have their Shire-Hall, a good large Place, ſomewhat reſembling that of *Weſtminſter*; and at the end of the Hall, is the *New-Exchequer* for the County. They had formerly their Cuſtom-Houſe in the Caſtle, which in 1633, they quitted, as having built a ſtately one near the middle of the *Water-Gate-Street*, which is called the *King's Store-Houſe*, as well as his *Cuſtom-Houſe*. Being paſſed the Bridge, and entred into the inner Ward, there are goodly Apartments for the Juſtices when they come to the Aſſizes, and they are alſo uſed by the Governor. This City numbers ten Pariſh Churches, beſides its Cathedral. It was for ſome Time a Biſhop's See, but immediately after the Conqueſt tranſlated to *Litchfield*. The Cathedral was heretofore a Monaſtery, founded by *Leofric*, once an Officiary Earl in theſe Parts, and dedicated to St. *Werburg*; but it was repair'd, beautify'd, endow'd, and repleniſh'd with Monks, by *Hugh Lupus*; but *Henry* VIII. diſplaced the Monks, brought a Dean and Prebendaries into their Room, and made it an Epiſcopal See again, the Dioceſs containing *Cheſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, Part of *Flint*, *Cumberland*, and *Richmondſhire*, in which are number'd two hundred fifty ſix Pariſhes.

Cheſter, which is the uſual Place for taking Shipping for *Ireland*, with which Kingdom it has a great Intercourſe, is a Place of very conſiderable Trade: It was incorporated by *Henry* VII. and is govern'd by a Mayor, two Sheriffs, twenty four Aldermen, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, Serjeant at Mace, *&c.* and once a Year at an appointed Day, the Mayor and Aldermen, and ſeveral of the Companies, go about the City in the Manner of a Proceſſion, and make a fine Shew. *Cheſter* is the only Place in the County that ſends Mem-

bers

bers to Parliament. It has two very plentiful Markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*. We had almoſt forgot to take Notice, that King *Edgar* was row'd in his Barge from St. *John*'s to his Palace here, by ſeven Kings of the *Scots* and *Britons*, himſelf holding the Helm as ſupream Lord. Before we leave *Cheſter* we are to obſerve, they have in this City a Branch of the Society *of the Sons of the Clergy* at *London*; firſt promoted in the Year 1700; and it ought the rather to be taken Notice of, as being worthy to be imitated in other Places. The Clergy of the Archdeaconry of *Cheſter*, at the Deſire of Dr. *Stratford*, then Biſhop of this See, and Dr. *Entwiſle*, then Archdeacon, agreed to meet at *Warrington* on the Edge of this County, for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen; and they have ever ſince continued yearly to meet there on the firſt *Tueſday* in *June*. They walk in a Body to Church, the Biſhop being uſually at the Head of them, where they hear divine Service, and a Sermon, and then having dined together, a Collection is made, every one putting ſecretly into a Box, prepared for that Purpoſe, what Money he thinks fit, which generally amounts to about ſixty or ſeventy Pounds; which by five Stewards is diſtributed to ſuch Widows and Clergymen's Children, as they think proper Objects of Charity. This Society is now become a Member of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy in *London*, by an Inſtrument regularly executed, and made capable of enjoying the ſame Privileges and Advantages with them. *Cheſter* lies in the Lat. 53 Degrees 11 Minutes, Longitude Weſt from *London* 3.

There is a large Peninſula hemm'd in on one Side with the *Eſtuary Dee*, and on the other with the *Merſey*, that runs from *Cheſter* to the North-Weſt, by us call'd *Wirall*, and by the *Welch*, *Kilgury*, becauſe it is a Corner, heretofore a deſolate Foreſt, diſforeſted by *Edward* III. but now well furniſhed with Towns; and at the Entrance into it, on the South Side by the *Eſtuary*, ſtands *Shotwick*; and in the North *Hooton*, a Manor of the *Stanleys*. *Pool* is hard by, and near it *Stanlaw*, where there was formerly a ſmall Monaſtery, from which, by Reaſon of Inundations, the Monks were forced to remove to *Whaly* in *Lancaſhire*. There was likewiſe a ſmall Cell of Monks at *Il-bre*, ſituate at the further end of the Peninſula. *Hyle-Lake* is near here, where the Forces were wont to imbark for *Ireland*, in the beginning of King *William* III.'s War, 1689, *&c.* The famous Foreſt of *Delamere*, is more inward and Eaſt of this *Cherſoneſe*; the *Dawns* of *Utkinton* were Foreſters by Inheritance, the Eſtate of which Family came to the *Crews*. *Edelfled*, the renowned *Mercian* Lady, built a ſmall City here, long ſince reduced to Ruin, and the Inhabitants now callthe Place the Chamber in the Foreſt. *Delamere* gives the Title of a Baron to the illuſtrious Family of the *Booths*, Earls of *Warrington* in *Lancaſhire*. We come next to *Ediſbury-Hall*, which gives Name to an eminent Family, and whoſe Hundred in theſe Parts ſeems to be denominated from thence. *Great Budworth* in this Hundred is famous for a ſtately Church and Chapel; and for *Budworth-Mere*, a great Lake, and for a yearly Fair on the firſt of *February*. *Torporleigh*, a Town, Church and Parſonage in the ſame, is a Thorough-fare of great Uſe to *Cheſter*. It's the Lordſhip of Sir *John Dones*, and the uſual Place of keeping the Sheriff's Torns, or Hundred Courts, for the Hundred of *Ediſbury*. *Edelfled* built alſo *Finborow*, about a Mile or two off, of which there are now ſcarce any Remains.

The *Wever* runs through the upper Part of this Foreſt, it riſes out of a Lake in the South Side of the County, at *Ridley*, formerly the Seat of the *Egertons*, not far from *Bunbury*, where they built a College, and from *Beeſton-Caſtle*, that was very ſtrong, and on a Mountain, with a very ſteep Aſcent, built by *Ranulph* the laſt Earl of *Cheſter*, of that Name. The *Wever* from hence ſteers Southwards, not far from *Woodhay* by *Bulkeley*, and *Cholmondley*, two famous Families, the firſt being *Iriſh* Barons, and the other Viſcounts of *Kells* in the ſame Kingdom; but they were made *Engliſh* Barons in 1689, in the Perſon of *Robert* Viſcount *Cholmondley*, by the Title of Lord *Cholmondley* of *Namptwich*; and he was further advanced in the fifth of Queen *Anne*, to be Viſcount *Malpas*, and Earl of *Cholmondley*. Not far from this Place are *Baddeley* and *Cumbermeer*. The *Wever* where it touches the South Part of the County, paſſes through Heaths and low Places, and then through fertil Fields, receiving a Rivulet from the Eaſt, upon which is *Wibbenbury*, next to it *Hatherton*, *Doddington*, *Batherton*, and *Shavington*, &c. the Seats of honourable Families; and from hence it goes on by *Namptwich*, at ſome Diſtance from *Middlewich*, to *Northwich*.

Namptwich is the greateſt and faireſt built Town in the County, next to *Cheſter*, having a large and good Church. It's well inhabited becauſe of its Salt-Wiches or Pits, for the making of white Salt; in order to which, they carry the Brine taken out of the Salt Spring, to the Wich-Houſes, within which great Barrels are placed deep in the Earth, fill'd with the Salt-Water, and at the ringing of the Bell they begin to make a Fire under the Leads, in which they ſeeth the Salt-Water, every Houſe having ſix of the ſaid Leads; and as it ſeeths, the Wallers, who are generally Women, with a wooden Rake, gather the Salt from the Bottom, called *Salt-Barrow*, from which the Water drops away, and the Salt remains. This Salt Spring is very remarkable for having a freſh River within few Feet's Diſtance, which affords excellent ſweet Water. *Namptwich*, called by the *Welch*, *Halenwen*, i. e. *White*

Salt-Wich, has a very good Market on *Saturdays*. The Soil in and about this Town yields ſuch a ſweet and pleaſant Feed, that though good Cheeſe is made in other Parts of this County, yet this excels all others; for ſeveral Gentlemen have endeavour'd to match it, but never could effect it; ſo that *Namptwich* Cheeſe, for a perfect Reliſh, ſurpaſſes all others, not only in *Cheſhire*, but all others in *Europe*.

The *Wever*, being join'd by a Rivulet ariſing in the Eaſt, paſſes by *Crew*; and at ſome Diſtance from *Calveley*, and ſo to *Minſhul*, now the Seat of the *Cholmleys*, and by *Vale-Royal*, formerly an Abbey, to *Northwich*, where the *Wever* receives the *Dan*, and to which there is a *Roman* Highway from *Middlewich*, of chief Note for its Brine-Pits. It has a Market on *Fridays*. Here by the way, and before we take Notice of the Courſe of the *Dan*, in 1670, a Rock of natural Salt was diſcover'd in this County, from which iſſued a vigorous ſharp Brine, beyond any of the Springs uſed in the Salt Works. *Weverham*, taking its Name from its Situation on the *Wever*, not far from the Place where it receives the *Dan*, is a pretty Town, with a Church, formerly a Member of *Vale-Royal*, and ſtill holding a great Liberty, with a Court and Priſon of large Juriſdiction, now the Demeſne of the *Norburies*. It was once one of the *Abbey Granges*, which in ancient Times was no mean Tenure.

Now the *Dan* or *Davan* ariſing in *Staffordſhire*, runs without Increaſe to *Condate*, now *Congleton*, allow'd to be a *Roman* Station; the middle of the Town is water'd by the little Brook *Howty*, the Eaſt Side by *Daningſhow*, and the North by the *Dan*. It's a Mayor Town, yet has but a ſmall Chapel of Eaſe to the Mother Church at *Aſtbury*, about two Miles off, and a fair Building. It has a good Market on *Saturdays*; and our Author ſays, the Inhabitants make Store of Leather-Gloves, Purſes, and Points.

The *Dan* comes next to *Davenport*, and *Holms-Chapel*, not far from which is *Rudheath*, formerly a Sanctuary; it runs next by *Kinderton*, the ancient Seat of the *Venables*, the laſt of whom was *Peter*, whoſe only Daughter and Heir was the Wife of the Earl of *Abington*, and died without Iſſue. The *Dan* below this to the South, being join'd by the *Croc*, runs by *Brereton*, the Seat of an ancient Family of that Name, who in Time became *Iriſh* Peers: For Sir *William*, who was firſt Juſtice, and then Marſhal of *Ireland*, An. 1540, was created Baron of *Lughlin* in that Kingdom, where he died; from him lineally deſcended *William* Lord *Brereton*, who departed this Life in 172½, and if we are not misinformed, the Honour died with him.

A little after the *Croke* is got beyond *Brereton*, it reaches *Middlewich*, near its Influx into the *Dan*, noted for its Salt-Pits. It's govern'd by Burgeſſes. Its chief Place is called *the King's Mexon*, in the middle of the Town, where its Market is kept on *Saturday*, and well ſerv'd with Proviſions. We had almoſt forgot to obſerve, that ſomewhat to the South of *Middlewich* is *Sandach* or *Sandbich*, a Town that has a fair Stone Church, and a conſiderable Market on *Thurſdays*. Two ſquare Stone Croſſes mounted on Steps ſtand near together in the Market Place, with certain Images and Writings on them. An Author in the laſt Century takes Notice of the ſtrong Ale of this Place, ſold in *London* for 12 *d.* a Quart, which for Strength and Clearneſs equaliz'd Canary; but we hear of no ſuch now. But to return. The *Dan* now viſits *Boſtock*, that gave Name to an ancient and numerous Family; and uniting itſelf with the *Wever*, beneath *Northwich*, runs in a ſtrait Line Weſtward, and receives the *Pever* from the Eaſt, which paſſes by *Pever* Town, anciently the Seat of the *Manwarings*; then the *Wever* ſteering its Courſe by *Winnington*, and at ſome Diſtance from *Merbury*, runs near *Dutton*, heretofore the Seat of the *Duttons*, who had once a particular Authority over all Pipers, Fidlers, and Harpers of this County. The *Wever* flows next between *Frodſham* and *Clifton*. Near unto the firſt are *Frodſham-Hills*, which for Height are ſaid to exceed all others in the County. The Town has a ſmall Market on *Saturdays*. *Clifton*, call'd now *Rockſavage*, is the Seat of the *Savages*, Earls *Rivers*. The *Wever* at length falling into the *Eſtuary* of *Merſey*, running between this County and *Lancaſhire*, it paſſes by *Stockport*, over which it has a Bridge, which leads into *Lancaſhire*, and a very conſiderable Market for Corn and Proviſions on *Fridays*. We ſhall but juſt mention *Altrincham*, a Mayor and Market Town, but come to take Notice that the *Merſey* ſoon receives the *Bollin* out of *Macclesfield-Foreſt*, upon which River the Town of *Macclesfield* ſtands, which is large, has a goodly Church with a high Spire Steeple, adjoining to which, on the South Side, was a College built by *Thomas Savage* Biſhop of *London*. The Inhabitants drove ſome Trade in making Buttons. It has a Market on *Saturdays*. Some eminent Men of the *Leghs* of *Lime* lie buried in a Chapel here. This Town gave the Title of Earl to *Charles* Lord *Brandon Gerrard* in 1679, wherein he was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *Charles*, and he by his Brother *Fitton*, who dying unmarry'd in 1702, it became extinct; but has been reviv'd by the preſent King in the Perſon of Sir *Thomas Parker*, whom he firſt created Baron and afterwards Earl of *Macclesfield*, and who is now Lord Chancellor of *Great-Britain*. *Preſtbury* is the greateſt Pariſh in all the County, having many Townſhips and Chapelries belonging to it, as *Macclesfield*, *Adlington*, and *Newton*. Upon the ſame River lies *Dunham-Maſſey*, the Inheritance of the *Booths* Earls of *Warrington*. The ſame River paſſes by *Knotsford*, or *Canutusford*,

nutusford, of which there are the Higher and Lower, near one another, the firſt having the Pariſh Church, and the other a Parochial Chapel of Eaſe, with an indifferent Market on *Saturdays*; and ſo it does to *Lee*, and *Thelwel*, which though at preſent a ſmall and obſcure Village, was in the Days of *Edward* the Elder, a large Town, and of a good Repute. *Runckhorn* ſtands at the very Mouth of this River, it was built by *Ethelfled*, ſo often mention'd, who was Siſter to *Edward* the elder. More within the County, and below *Runckhorn*, ſtands *Haulton*, whoſe Caſtle was built by *Hugh Lupus*, on and round about a Hill, in which a Court is kept every *Monday* Fortnight, for all Matters between Party and Party within its Limits; and they have a Priſon for Malefactors taken within the ſaid Juriſdiction. There was a Monaſtery at *Norton*, not far from hence.

Cambden is inclined to place the *Cangi* in theſe Parts; and theſe Inſcriptions found upon ſome Pieces of Lead, *Imp. Domit. Aug. Ger. De Ceang.* and *Imp. Veſp.* VII. *T. Imp.* V. *Coſſ.* ſeem to intimate a Monument raiſed on Account of ſome Victory over the *Cangi*; and the Opinion is confirm'd by the Situation on the *Iriſh* Sea, as *Tacitus* writes, concerning *Oſtorius* leading his Army againſt theſe People. It ſhould ſeem indeed from the former Inſcription, that they were not ſubdued till *Domitian*'s Time, and that by *Julius Agricola*, Proprætor in *Britain*; the ſame Author adds, that he durſt not look into any other Part beſides this Country, for the Garriſon of the *Conganij*, where towards the Declenſion of the Empire, a Band of *Vigiles*, with their Commander, under the *Dux Britanniæ* kept Watch and Ward.

Cheſhire has ſeventy one Pariſhes, and thirteen Towns; the Circumference of the County, as already obſerved, is an hundred and twelve Miles; and it contains about ſeven hundred and twenty thouſand Acres.

As for the Earls of *Cheſter*, or rather of the County, thoſe in the *Saxon* Times are ſaid to be *Edol* or *Edolph*, *Curſale*, and *Leofrick*, who held the Earldom barely as an Office, and not as an Inheritance; but when the *Normans* got the Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom, we find *Georbed*, a *Fleming*, named, who in ſome Time went into his own Country, and never return'd:

1070, So that the Conqueror in 1070, made *Hugh Lupus*, his Nephew, hereditary Earl, and Count Palatine of the whole County, as before noted, who ſubſtituted eight Barons, one of whom was *Venables* Baron of *Kinderton*, whoſe Male became extinct in the laſt Century, as already noted. Theſe Barons had their free Courts, for all Pleas and Suits, except thoſe belonging to the Earl's Sword; they were to be alſo his Counſellors, and for every Knight's Fee, were to find one Horſe with Furniture, or two without, in his Wars againſt the *Welch*.

1103, *Richard*, the Son of *Hugh*; he died without Iſſue.

1120, *Ralph de Meſchines*, his Siſter's Son.

1129, *Randolph de Gernonijs*, his Son, who took King *Stephen* Priſoner at the Siege of *Lincoln*.

1153, *Hugh de Kevelioc*, *Randolph*'s Son.

1181, *Randolph Blondevile*, the Son of *Hugh*; but he died without Iſſue.

1233, *John le Scot*, Son to the Lady *Maud*, eldeſt Siſter of *Randolph*, by *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*: But he dying without Iſſue, *Henry* III. annext it to the Crown; but he and his Succeſſors maintain'd its Prerogatives as a Palatinate, and the Honour was confer'd on the King's eldeſt Sons; ſo that in

1245, *Edward*, *Henry* III.'s eldeſt Son, was Earl of *Cheſter*; who being afterwards taken Priſoner by the Barons, it was given for his Ranſom, in

1255, to *Simon Montfort*, Earl of *Leiceſter*; but he being cut off ſoon after, it reverted to the Crown, and *Edward* I. made his eldeſt Son Earl of *Cheſter* and *Flint*, and by theſe Titles, ſummoned him, when a Child, to Parliament. *Richard* II. erected this Earldom into a Principality, and annexed ſeveral Caſtles, Manors, Towns, *&c.* to it in *Wales* and elſewhere. He ſtiled himſelf Prince of *Cheſter*; but *Henry* IV. repealed what he had done, in Parliament; and then it became a County Palatine, as before, and is now adminiſtred by a Chamberlain, Vice-Chamberlain, Baron, Deputy-Baron, Seal-Keeper, Bailiff itinerant, and a Philazer. If you would ſee the reſt of the Earls of *Cheſter*, you will find them in the Catalogue of the Princes of *Wales*.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

THE Counties of *Hereford* and *Monmouth* being now *Engliſh* Shires, and together with the twelve *Welch* Counties, being a Tract ſpread out along the Sides of the *Cornavii*, it ſeems to have a Claim to be conſider'd here as in its proper Place. *Wales* formerly comprehending all beyond the *Severn*, but now more ſtinted, was in ancient times inhabited by the *Silures*, *Demetæ*, and *Ordovices*. The firſt of theſe inhabited thoſe Countries branch'd now into the new Names of *Hereford*, *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, *Monmouth*, and *Glamorganſhires*. We need not puzzle our ſelves to go into foreign Countries for the Origin of the *Silures*. The Natives themſelves, in their own Language, called this Tract *Syllwg*; and we have met in ſome Authors an Account of an Aſſembly of the Chiefs of theſe three People on the ſide of the River *Dyfi*, the Boundadary between *Cardigan* and *Merionethſhires*, to treat about their general Concerns in theſe Words, *Gwyr Gwyneth*, *Gwyr Deheubarth*, *a Gwyr Sullwg*, i. e. The Men of North *Wales*, the Men of South *Wales*, and the Men of *Sullwg*, which neither *Cambden* nor any of his Followers have touched upon. Dr. *Gale* will have the *Silures* to be ſo called from the *Britiſh* Word *Selw*, *ſpeculari*, *proſpicere*, from whence *Selwr ſpeculator*, a Name given them by the other *Britons*, who dwelt in more open Places; but of this enough.

That the *Silures* were a ſtout and warlike People, is very evident from the Hiſtories of the *Romans* their Enemies, whom they withſtood nine Years through the noble Valour and Exploits of their King *Caractacus*, and at laſt there was ſome ſhare of Treachery into it before they could be brought to ſuccumb under their Yoke.

Herefordſhire, in *Britiſh Ereinac*, and anciently part of *Syllwg*, or the Country of the *Silures*, is inland, and in a manner of a circular Form, is bounded Eaſtward with *Worceſter* and *Gloceſterſhires*, Southward with *Monmouthſhire*, Weſtward with *Radnor* and *Brecknock*, and Northward with *Shropſhire*. Its Extent from *Cowley* in the Eaſt, to *Knyll* in the Weſt, being about twenty four Miles, and from *Lhanruthal* in the South, to *Averſapye* in the North, about twenty three, which makes its Circumference to be about an hundred and two Miles. It has been very remarkable for its number of Forts and Caſtles, no fewer than eight and twenty, by reaſon of its having been a Frontier in all the Wars between the *Engliſh* and *Welch*, of which now little remains beſides the Name.

This Country is every where exceedingly fruitful, producing excellent Grain in great plenty, and intermixed with rich Paſtures, which feed ſtore of Cattel, eſpecially Sheep, which by their excellent Wool are found very profitable to the Inhabitants, and it is pretty well cloathed with Wood; and take it altogether, ſcarce yields to any County in the Kingdom; and the rather, if we conſider its preſent peculiar Eminence in Fruit of all Sorts, by which they have an Opportunity particularly of making ſuch vaſt Quantities of Cyder, not only to ſerve themſelves, it being their general Drink, but alſo to furniſh *London*, and other Parts of *England*; their Red-ſtreak, a ſort of Apple bearing that Name, being exceedingly eſteemed. To theſe Excellencies we may add its fine Rivers, the *Wye*, the *Lug*, and *Munow*, which after they have water'd fruitful Fields and Meadows, meet at laſt, and in one Channel diſcharge themſelves into the *Severn Sea*; and that ſome of theſe Rivers might ſtill be render'd more uſeful to the Inhabitants, there was an Act made in the Reign of *Charles* II. and another in the 7th of *William* III. to make the *Wye* and *Lug* navigable; and the *Wye* produces perennial Salmon, always fat and ſound, which cannot be ſaid of thoſe of other Rivers.

But to be more particular; the *Munow*, which parts this County from *Monmouthſhire*, has its Riſe in *Hatterel-Hill* in *Brecknockſhire*, which ſhooting up aloft like a Chair, are a Sort of a Wall to this County; from whence deſcending, it ſtruggles Southwards atthe Foot of theſe Hills, and receiving the Rivulet *Oleon*, a little above *Cledon*, it flows to *Bleſtium*, call'd by the *Britons*, *Caſtel Hên*, and by the *Engliſh*, *Old-Town*; and though at preſent an inconſiderable Village, yet bears Antiquity in its Front. *Alterynnis*, near this Place, at the winding of the River, ſeems to be a kind of Holm, or River-Iſland, the ſame being a Corruption of *Avon-Innis*, which ſignifies as much; the Seat in former times of the ancient and knightly Family of the *Sitſilt* or *Cecil*, from *Cecilia* of the *Romans*, as ſome would have it, but the Name ſeems

to

HEREFORD SHIRE.

By

H. Moll *Geographer.*

Hundreds

A. Wigmore
B. Wolsey
C. Huntington
D. Stretford
E. Grimsworth
F. Broxash
G. Ewiaslaci
H. Webtree
I. Wormlow
K. Greytree
L. Radlow

PART OF RADNOR SHIRE.

P. OF SHROP SH.

P. of WORCESTER

P. OF BRECKNOCK SHIRE.

P. of GLOCESTER SHIRE.

P. OF MONMOUTH SHIRE.

Malvern Hills SH.

a. a. a. Part of Hereford Sh.
b. P. of Monmouth Shire

Ludlow
Tenbury
Bramyard
Leominster
Pembridge
Webley
Archenfield
Hay
Ross
Newent
Monmouth
Llanrothall
St. Michael Church Crucorne
English Bicknor
Prestaine
Litton
Lemster
Kynaston
Hatterel Hills
Malvern Hills
Coddington
Colwal
Bransill Cast.
Aspertorton
Liddbury
Bosbury
Frome & Castle
Asperton
Munsley
Pixley
Marley Hill
Kinnaston
Putley Ch.
Great Marley
Brockhampton
Yatton
How Ch.
Upton Bish.
Linton
Kicklesal
Aston Ingham
Lea
Penyard Castle
Hope
Walford
Stoke Lacy
Bishops Frome
Stanford
Ledbury
Tedston de lamere
Sapy
Blist
Kinghtun
Wackton
Birdenbury
Stoke
Thornbury
Docklan
Hatfield
Rimmalton
Wheyle
Piddleston
Laystar
Middleton
Luston
Eye
Morton
Ashton
Shobdon
Lugwar.
Yark Hill
Stretton Grantham
Stretton Sollers
Kenchester
Brinsop
Mansil L.
Mansil
Yazor
Preston
Aymestre
Shorley
Wigmore Cast.
Lenth. L.
Lenth. K.
Burrington
Lenhall stark
Atterton
Buckton
Lanstr.
Walt.
Litton R.
Lug R.
Wadels B.
Arro R.
Nash
Littley
Barton
Combe
Stanton
Strangward
Noke
Burton
Monkland
Warton
Stretford
Newton
Dalwin
Marston
Huntington
Cast
Broxwood
Nunny
Bearley
Almeley
Michael C.
Kardisly
Sternefield
Kings P.
Kinnersley
Letton
Middlewood
Chiford Cast.
The Bache
Dorston C.
Hownind
Snodhill Cast.
Blackmers
Tyberton
Eaton well
Madley
Haywood
Kingston
Druxton
Dilley
Lanwarne C.
Arcop
Trenarvue C.
Garway
Rotherwas
Hampton Bishop
Tarrington
Stoke Edith
Sutton
Marstone
Pudleston
Hatfield
Docklan
Thornbury
Winlock
Ted. Wafers
Kinghtun
Wackton
Birden.
Bis. Gordon
Gr. Warren
Rencomb
Lit. Cowarn
Stoke Lacy
Hullingwich
Amerley
Morden
Preston
Sutton
Ocull
Withington
Westhide
Lugwar.
Grantham
Yark Hill
Tadington
Munsley
Pixley
Marley Hill
Kinnaston
Putley Ch.
Great Marley
Brockhampton
Yatton
How Ch.
Upton Bish.
Linton
Kicklesal
Aston Ingham
Lea
Penyard Castle
Hope
Walford
Bosbury
Coddington
Colwal
Bransill Cast.
Liddbury
Asperton
Liddan R.
Newent
Frome R.
Teme R.
Severn
Rudhall R.
Rothny R.
Garway
Wilton Cast.
Goodrich Cast.
Ross
Hope
Walford
Aston Ingham
Lea
Penyard Castle
Kicklesal
Linton
Upton Bish.
Yatton
How Ch.
Brockhampton
Great Marley
Putley Ch.
Kinnaston
Marley Hill
Munsley
Pixley
Tadington
Lugwar.
Grantham
Yark Hill
Stretton
Sutton
Stoke Edith
Hampton Bishop
Tarrington
Withington
Ocull
Preston
Morden
Amerley
Hullingwich
Lit. Cowarn
Rencomb
Gr. Warren
Bis. Gordon
Wackton
Birden.
Kinghtun
Ted. Wafers
Winlock
Thornbury
Docklan
Hatfield
Stoke
Pudleston
Rimmalton
Wheyle
Laystar
Middleton
Luston
Eye
Morton
Ashton
Shobdon
Sapy
Blist
Tedston de lamere
Sapy
Bishops Frome
Stanford
Stoke Lacy
Bramyard
Kinghtun
Wackton
Birden.
Bis. Gordon
Gr. Warren
Rencomb
Lit. Cowarn



to be purely *Britiſh*. From this Family *Cambden* derives the Lord-Treaſurer *Burleigh*.

The *Munow* running Eaſtward from hence is augmented by the *Dore* at *Map-Harold* or *Harold-Ewias*, repair'd as we learn from *Doomſ-day*, by *Alured* of *Maleberg*. It afterwards belong'd to *Harold*, a Nobleman, and paſſed with his great Grand-Daughter *Sibil* to the Lord *Tregos*, and at length to the Lords of *Grandiſon*. *Harold* above-mentioned founded a Priory here, *Anno* 1100.

The *Dore* or *Doier* comes down from the North by *Snotthil-Caſtle*, anciently the Barony of *Robert* Lord *Chandois*, and where, in *Cambden*'s time, was a Quarry of excellent Marble; and then the River cutting its Way through the middle of the Vale, was called by the *Britons Dyfryn dore*, but by the *Engliſh Golden* or *Gilden-Valley*, which, for its Fertility, may very well deſerve the Name; though perhaps the true *Britiſh* Name was *Dyffryndwr*, the watery Valley: Amongſt the Meadows glides a clear and chryſtal Stream, on which *Robert* Earl of *Ferrers*, by ſome called Earl of *Ewias*, built a *Ciſtertian* Monaſtery.

That part of this Country now called *Urchenfield*, in the time of the *Britons*, bore the Name of a ſmall Kingdom, and they called it in their Language *Ereych* or *Ercic*, of which *Pepian Glanorawc* was ſome time King, about the Year 500. The *Danes* waſted it with Fire and Sword in 715. In it ſtood *Kilpec*, a noted Caſtle, belonging, ſome ſay, to a Family of that Name, but the Name was in all probability, originally *Britiſh*, being a Corruption of *Kilpylh*; that is *Pilh*'s Corner or Seat; and we find that *Lhywarchhên* (*Lomarchus Longevus*,) a famous Poet, who flouriſhed in the 6th Century, had a Son of that Name; the *Walronds* liv'd here in *Edward* I. time. *Devereux* lies in this part of the Country, from whom, ſome will have it, the noble Family of the *Devereux* has their Name.

As the *Munow* runs along the lower Part of the County, the *Wye* cuts it in the Middle, upon the Weſtern Bounds of which is *Clifford-Caſtle*, built by *Walter Fitz Oſborn*, Earl of *Hereford*. It's ſuppoſed it came afterwards to *Lunt* a *Norman*, whoſe Sir-name was *de Clifford*, from whom deſcended the *Cliffords* Earls of *Cumberland*, and the Lords *Cliffords* of *Chudleigh* in *Somerſetſhire*. However, *Giffard*, who married the Heir of *Walter Clifford*, had it in the time of *Edward* I. Some make the fair *Roſamond* the Miſtreſs of *Henry* II. to be a Native of this Place. Here was formerly a Priory of *Cluniacs*. From hence the *Wye* windingly rolls by *Whitney*, which has given Name to that ancient Family, and thence by *Bradwardin-Caſtle*, which gave both Original and Name to the famous Archbiſhop *Bradwardin*, who for his Learning was ſtiled *Doctor profundus*.

In following the Courſe of the River, we come to *Eaton-Biſhops*, having its Name from a Manor belonging to the Biſhops of *Hereford*; and upon the ſame River, two Miles from *Hereford*, is *Eaton-Wall*, a Camp containing thirty or forty Acres, whoſe Works are ſingle, except a little on the Weſt-ſide. Some fix the Birth of Cardinal *Eaton* here. *Creden-Hill*, a very great Camp, and mighty Works, is about two Miles from hence; the *Graff* is inwards as well as outwards, and contains about forty Acres.

Kencheſter is about a Mile off, which was the ancient *Ariconium*, taken by ſome to be *Hereford* now, but moſt Antiquaries are of another Opinion, by reaſon of its Diſtance from it. They ſay it was deſtroyed by an Earthquake; about it have often been dug up Stones of inlaid Chequer-Work, *Roman* Coins, and other Pieces of Antiquity; a great Vault, with a Table of Plaiſter in it, was found here in a Wood in 1669; this Vault was pav'd with Stone: They found alſo large Bones, Leaden Pipes, Urns, and other Utenſils of unknown uſe. Upon a Review next Year, a Bath was diſcover'd, and the Brick-Pipes which heated it remained entire.

We come now to *Hereford*, the County-Town, a Name of *Saxon* Original, and ſignifying the Ford of an Army, and the Interpretation well ſuits with the Situation; the *Severn* being for Hundreds of Years the Frontier between the two Nations, almoſt ever at War. It ſtands Eaſtward, ſcarce three *Italian* Miles from *Kencheſter*. It is no leſs pleaſantly than commodiouſly ſeated amongſt delightful Meadows, and rich Corn Fields, and almoſt encompaſſed with Rivers, to wit, the *Wye* and two others, over which are two Bridges; and for its Defence, it had once a Caſtle, which by its Ruins, according to *Leland*, appeared to be one of the faireſt, largeſt, and ſtrongeſt in *England*. Some think it had a Being in the Confeſſor's time, others ſay it was built by the *Normans*. This City is large, numbering ſix Pariſh Churches, two of which were demoliſhed in the laſt Civil Wars; and it is beautify'd with good Buildings, both publick and private, among which are the Biſhop's Palace, the College, the Prebendaries Houſes, and Cathedral, firſt founded by *Milfard*, a petty King of this Country, in Honour of *Ethelbert*, King of the *Eaſt Angles*, who was treacherouſly murder'd at *Sutton*, where *Offa* had his Palace, by the Procurement of *Quendred*, *Offa*'s Wife, his intended Mother-in-Law, at ſuch time when he made Courtſhip to her Daughter, where his Body was buried; but this Cathedral was by *Griffith*, Prince of South-*Wales*, and *Algar*, an *Engliſhman*, when they took up Arms againſt the Confeſſor, conſumed by Fire. It was rebuilt by Biſhop *Remelin* and his Predeceſſors, and beautify'd to what it is at preſent; to which now belongs a Biſhop, Dean, Chancellor, ſix Canons,

nons, twenty ſeven Prebendaries, with a Precentor, Treaſurer, twelve Vicars-Coral, beſides Deacons, Choriſters, and other Attendants.

Here by the Way we may obſerve, that *Whitborn*, a Pariſh and Manor in *Broxaſh* Hundred in this County, belonging to the Biſhoprick of *Hereford*, was granted to Colonel *John Birch* in the time of the Uſurpation; and King *Charles* II. after his Reſtoration, gave him a Leaſe of it for his own Life, and the Lives of his Son and his Son's Wife. The Colonel left his Son by his firſt Wife no other Eſtate than this; the reputed Value being about 300 *l. per Annum*; the reſt of his Eſtate, valued at about 1000 *l.* a Year, he left to Serjeant *Birch*, who married to his firſt Wife, the Colonel's Daughter by his ſecond Wife *Winfred*. This Manor, upon the Determination of the ſaid Leaſe, came to Dr. *Philip Biſs*, made Biſhop of this See by Queen *Anne*; which Biſhop, it ſeems, convey'd it for a Term of Years to his Brother, ſo that his Succeſſors have yet received no Benefit by it.

There is an Hoſpital at *Hereford* liberally endowed, for the Maintenance of twelve poor People, which had like to have gone to ruin, had not the Care of *William Gregory*, Eſq; and Mr. *Humphrey Diggs* prevented it. This City enjoys large Immunities, ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, is governed by a Mayor, ſix Aldermen, and Common-Council, which with the Mayor and Aldermen, make up one and thirty, beſides a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and ſome Sub-Officers. It's a Place well ſupplied with Proviſions, having three Weekly Markets, on *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*; that for *Friday* being for Cattel, Sheep and Hogs, and the others for Grain, and all ſorts of Proviſions: Beſides, Gloves are made here, vended in great Quantities to *London* and elſewhere.

It might have been obſerved before, that *Cambden* and his Followers ſay, that the *Britons* called *Hereford Trefawith*, from the Beech-Trees growing here. *Tre* indeed ſignifies a Town in their Language, and *Fauwydhen* a Beech-Tree, from which the Name might eaſily be formed; but how does it appear, that this Place was more peculiarly noted for theſe ſorts of Trees than others? It is added, that the *Welch* call it alſo as they do at this Day *Henfordh*, i. e. the *Old Way*, but that certainly is no more than a Corruption of *Hereford*; and we may not omit to take notice, that the *Saxons* named it *Feruleg* from *Fern*, which is not eaſy to reconcile with the *Britiſh* Name above-mentioned.

In *Edward* II.'s time a great Council of the Kingdom was held at *Hereford*, where the Queen, *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, her Son, and the Barons, were preſent, and declared the Prince Protector of the Realm; and here *Hugh Spencer*, the younger, the Favourite of *Edward* II. was hang'd on a Gallows fifty Foot high, and ſo was Sir *Owen Tuder* in 1461. after his Son *Jaſper*, Earl of *Pembroke*, was routed near here by the Earl of *March*, afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of *Edward* IV.

Sir *William Waller* took this City for the Parliament in the time of the Civil War, but the King's Forces recovered and fortify'd it; ſo that the *Scotch* Army in 1648 could not take it; but the Colonels *Birch* and *Morgan* ſoon after ſurpriz'd it.

Above this City, in *Dinder*-Pariſh, is a *Roman* Camp, called *Oiſter-Hill*, which Name may perhaps retain ſome Footſteps of *Oſtorius Scapula*, who commanded in theſe Parts, unleſs it ſhall appear to have ſome known and ſpecial Relation to the Shell-Fiſh of that Name. The Bridge over the *Wye*, on the South-ſide of the City, leads to an antient Building, at a little Diſtance called *Rotheras*, formerly belonging to the *Bodenhams*, but ſince in the Poſſeſſion of the Heirs of *Vanaker*; a moſt delightful Seat, with a Park, and had once ſuch plenty of Apples, that according to common Fame, if a Man took but one from every Tree, he would have enough to make a Hogſhead of Cyder. The Country People here have a Proverb, *Every one cannot live at* Rotheras; it having been formerly Place of too profuſe Hoſpitality.

The *Wye* has ſcarce run three Miles from *Hereford*, but it meets with the *Lug*, which having run with a rapid Stream from the Hills of *Radnorſhire*, from North-Weſt to South-Weſt, glides with a ſilent Courſe through this County; and when it firſt enters, it has a diſtant Proſpect of *Brampton-Brian-Caſtle*, anciently belonging to the *Bramptons*, whoſe Chriſtian Name was uſually *Brian*; but about the Time of *Edward* III. the Female Heir of the Family marrying into another ancient Family of the *Harleys*, it continues in them to this Day, *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer* being the Poſſeſſor of it. You have a *Roman* Camp, call'd *Brandon*, about the Borders between *Shropſhire* and this County, near *Lawterdine*, very conveniently ſituated near Water; the Work is a ſingle Square, with four Ports: And it is not above half a Mile from hence, on the other Side of the *Teme*, was a *Britiſh* Camp nam'd *Coral*, now cover'd with large Oaks; it has been written *Coxwall* in ancient Evidences, ſo that it ſeems to have the latter Part of the Name from this *Vallum* or *Wall*. You have two Barrows about a Quarter of a Mile from *Brandon*, in one of which, *An.* 1662, they met with a deal of Coals, and ſome pieces of burnt Bones, and an Urn in the middle full of Coals and Aſhes, with ſome pieces of burnt Bones.

But *Wye* has a nearer View of *Wigmore*, the *Wiginga-Mere* of the *Saxons*, repair'd by *Edward Senior*, and after fortify'd with a Caſtle by *William* Earl of *Hereford*, in the Waſte of a Ground call'd *Mareſtum*, in the Tenure of the *Mortimers*. *Wigmore* gives the Title of a Baron to *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*,

ford, as *Pedwardine* in the Hundred of *Wigmore* does to *George Hay*, his Son-in-law, Viſcount *Duplin* and Earl of *Kinoul* in North *Britain*.

Richards-Caſtle, about three Miles off, firſt poſſeſſed by the *Says*, then by the *Mortimers*, and after by the *Talbots*, at laſt by the Daughters of *Talbot*, became the divided Inheritance of *Guarin Archdeacon* and *Matthew Gurnay*. Beneath this Caſtle Nature has produced a little Well, always full of ſmall Fiſh Bones, or Frog Bones, commonly called *Bone-Well*. *Croft-Caſtle* is not far off, in whoſe Park there is a large Camp, called the *Ambry*, from whence there is a lovely Proſpect.

The *Wye* running from hence to *Lempſter*, anciently *Leominſter*, and *Lions-Monaſtery*, from a Lion, as ſome would have it, that appear'd to a religious Man in a Viſion, but by the *Britons*, *Lhan-Lieni*, a Church of Nuns founded here by *Merewalch* a *Mercian* King, is a large, ancient, and pleaſant Town, ſeated in a rich Soil; the *Lug* runs through it, over which are ſeveral Bridges. Its chief Magiſtrate is a Bailiff, and it ſends Members to Parliament. The greateſt Fame that this Town has at preſent, is the fine Wool which the Sheep in the adjacent Parts bear, known by the Name of *Lempſter* Wool, which the Inhabitants call *Lempſter-Ore*; and it is alſo noted for its fine Wheat and Flower, as *Webley* is for good Ale. The Market is on *Fridays*, which is of good Account for Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Wool, Hops, Proviſions, *&c.* King *Merwalſh*, and ſome of his Succeſſors, had a Caſtle or Palace near here, now, ſays *Leland*, call'd *Comfer-Caſtle*. *William Farmer*, Eſq; was created Baron of *Lempſter*, in the fourth of King *William* and Queen *Mary*; he died on the ſeventh of *December* 1711, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Thomas*, ſince made Earl of *Pomfract*, in 1721.

A little lower than *Lempſter*, and ſomewhat to the South, the *Arrow* runs into the *Lug*, upon which more to the Weſt, and at ſome Diſtance, is *Kyneton*, a pretty large and well built Town, whoſe Inhabitants drive a good Trade for narrow Cloth. Its Market is on *Wedneſdays*, and one of the beſt in the County, for Corn, Cattle, and Proviſions, and ſeveral Commodities; and the *Wedneſdays* before *Eaſter*, *Whitſontide*, and *Chriſtmas*, may be rather termed Fairs than Markets, for Corn, Leather, live Cattle, Home-made Cloth, both Linen and Woolen, and all ſorts of Proviſions. *Pembridge* on the ſame River, but not ſo far diſtant, muſt alſo be remembred as it has a Market, though very inconſiderable, on *Tueſdays*.

Webley, ſeated more within the County than *Lempſter*, was anciently the Barony of the *Verduus*, and the Eſtate at laſt devolved by Daughters, upon the *Furnivals*, *Burgherſts*, *Ferrers* of *Groby*, and *Cropbuls*, and from the laſt by the *Ferrers* of *Charley* to the *Devereux's*, Earls of *Eſſex*. It's an ancient Borough that ſends Members to Parliament. It is indifferently well ſeated, and has a Market on *Fridays*.

A little more Weſtward from *Webley* are *Huntington-Caſtle*, formerly belonging to the *Bohuns*, Earls of *Hereford*; *Kinnerſley*, anciently to the *de la Beres*, and *Eardſley*, a long Time the Habitation of the *Baſkerviles* of *Norman* Race. And now the *Lug* haſtens to the *Wye*, firſt by *Hampton*, where *Rowland Lenthal*, Maſter of the Wardrobe to *Henry* the Fourth, who marry'd one of the Heirs of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, built a very fine Houſe, which the *Coningſbys*, a Family of great Note in theſe Parts, have a good while inhabited. Of this Family *Thomas Coningſby*, Eſq; having been made an *Iriſh* Peer by King *William* III. has ſince been dignified with the Title of a Baron and Earl of *Great-Britain*, and his Daughter *Margaret Coningſby*, has alſo been created Baroneſs and Viſcounteſs *Coningſby* of *Hampton-Court*, and the Honour is to deſcend to her Heirs.

The *Lug* runs from hence by *Marden*, and *Southon* or *Sutton*, which ſhews ſome ſmall Remains of King *Offa*'s Palace, infamous for the Murder of King *Ethelbert*, as *Marden* is noted for his Tomb, where he lay long in Obſcurity, till tranſlated to *Hereford*. In the common Meadow between *Sutton* and *Hereford*, are the *Wergins*, two large Stones, at leaſt three Tun Weight, and placed here for a Water Mark, the one being upright, and the other laid athwart. Theſe Stones in 1652 were remov'd about twelve Score Paces Diſtance, and no-body knew how, which made the common People ſay, it was done by the Devil; and when they were again ſet in their Places, nine Yokes of Oxen were requir'd to draw one of them.

Marcle-Hill, ſituate Eaſtward, near the Conflux of the *Lug*, mov'd in 1571, for three Days Space, above four hundred Yards from its Place, carrying about twenty ſix Acres of Ground with it, which Rupture was not done without a great Noiſe, Horror, and Aſtoniſhment to the neighbouring Inhabitants, overwhelming *Kinnaſton* Chapel, Trees, and all it met with.

Not far from hence, towards the Eaſt, under *Malvern-Hills*, ſtands *Ledbury* upon the *Ledden*, which *Edwin* the *Saxon* gave to the Church of *Hereford*, out of a Perſuaſion that he was cur'd of the Palſy by the Interceſſion of St. *Ethelbert*. *Mapes* calls him *Alredus*, and ſays, he was the Son of *Edric Sylveſter*. *Folliet*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, built an Hoſpital here, for the retrieving of which, when greatly decay'd and impoveriſh'd, an Act of Parliament paſſed in the twenty third of Queen *Elizabeth*. Mr. *Swift*, who for many Years ſerv'd Member of Parliament for the City of *Worceſter*, had a Lordſhip here, ſince bought by Mr. *Jacob Tonſon*, Senior. *Ledbury*, a well built Town, is ſeated in a rich clayey Ground, and much inhabited by Clothiers, who drive a good Trade here, and it has a Market on *Tueſdays*.

Near

Near *Colwal* upon the Waſte, not far from *Ledbury*, as a Countryman was digging about his Cottage, he found a Crown or Coronet of Gold, with Gems ſet deep in it; it was large enough to be drawn over the Arm with the Sleeve; the Stones were ſaid to be ſo valuable, as to be ſold by a Jeweller for fifteen Hundred Pounds.

The *Wye* now fetching a winding Compaſs, paſſes by *Holm-Lacy*, the Seat of the ancient and noble Family of *Scudamores*, which was advanced by matching with the Heireſs of the Houſe of *Ewias* in this County, and with *Huntercomb* and others. The Honour of Viſcount *Sligo* in *Ireland*, is now in a Branch of this Family. The River paſſing by *Brockhampton*, a very large ſquariſh Camp call'd *Wobury*, upon *Capellar-Hill*, is near it; it's double trench'd, and near half a Mile long, but narrow; then it runs between *Roſs* and *Wilton*, the firſt of which is commodiouſly ſeated in a fertil Soil, and was made a free Borough by *Henry* III. It has a Market on *Thurſdays*, very conſiderable for Corn, Cattle, and Proviſions, and much reſorted unto by the Inhabitants of *Gloceſter* and *Monmouthſhires*. *Cambden* ſays, *Roſs* is noted for Smiths. *Wilton* over againſt it was a very ancient Caſtle of the *Greys*; the publick Records aſſure us, King *John* gave *Wilton*, with the Caſtle, to *Henry Long-Champ*, and that it came by Marriage to *William Fitz-Hugh*; and likewiſe not long after, in the Reign of *Edward* I. to *Reginald Grey*. The laſt of this illuſtrious Family was *Thomas* Lord *Grey* of *Wilton*, who, I know not for what Conſpiracy, in the firſt Year of King *James* I. was attainted of Treaſon, and remain'd a Priſoner in the *Tower* till his Death, which hapned in 1614. The noble Family of *Bruges* Lords *Chandois*, in Time became Poſſeſſors of *Wilton*, and the preſent Duke of *Chandois*, who in the firſt Year of his Majeſty's Reign, was created Earl of *Carnarvon*, was at the ſame Time made Viſcount *Wilton*.

After the *Wye* has run a little further, it ſalutes *Goderick* or *Goodrich-Caſtle*, which King *John* gave to *William* Earl Marſhal, and which was afterwards the principal Seat of the *Talbots*; then it takes its Leave of the County of *Hereford*, and paſſes into *Monmouthſhire*. This *Goodrick* gives the Title of Viſcount *Goodrick* of *Goodrick-Caſtle*, to the Duke of *Kent*, which was conferr'd upon him, 1706.

Doward, in the Pariſh of *Whitchurch* in the South Limits of this County, is a pretty high Hill, on the the Top of which, as may be gueſſed by the Ditches, there had been an ancient Fortification; and it is the more probable, for that in digging there for Iron-Ore, and Lime-Stone, broad Arrow-Heads have been found of late Years, and not long ago, the greateſt Part of the Bones of a gigantick Perſon were found here, bury'd in a Place that ſeem'd to be vaulted; all the Joints were twice the Length of others of this Age, and were beſtow'd by Captain *Scudamore*, and Mr. *White*, on a Surgeon at *Briſtol*.

The Circumference of this County is one hundred and two Miles; the Number of Acres ſix hundred and ſixty thouſand; and of Houſes fifteen thouſand. It contains a hundred and ſeventy ſix Pariſhes, and eight Towns.

Mr. *Cambden* making the Title of *Hereford* to be that of the County, we follow his Example for once, in this Particular; of which ſome have been Dukes, ſome Earls, and ſome Viſcounts. *Dugdale* makes *Swane*, eldeſt Son to *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, to be Earl of this County; and that *Ralph*, the Son of *Walter Medantin*, by *Goda* the Confeſſor's Siſter, govern'd it as an Officiary Earl, but that the *Normans* diſpoſſeſſed him. We find by the Genealogy of the late Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys*, and of ſome others, that he was lineally deſcended from *Tudor Trevor* Earl of *Hereford*; which ſeems as if he were an old *Briton*; but there being no Account when he liv'd, we have Reaſon to conclude, there never was any ſuch Man Earl of *Hereford*. But we proceed now to the Time after the Conqueſt.

1066, *William Fitz-Oſborn*, Earl of *Hereford* and Lord of *Wight*, a great Oppreſſor of the *Engliſh*, and ſlain at laſt in *Flanders*.

1099, *Roger de Bretevile*, ſecond Son of *William*, diſpoſſeſſed and impriſoned for Life by *Rufus*, for arming againſt him.

* * * * *

1141, *Milo* of *Gloceſter*, wounded by an Arrow in Hunting, died in the ninth of King *Stephen*.

1143, *Roger* his Son, who dying without Iſſue, was ſucceeded in

1154, By *Walter* his Brother, the Time of whoſe Death being uncertain, the next was

Henry, another Brother; and the laſt of them was *Mabel*, another Brother; but none of the five Brothers, Earls of *Hereford*, leaving any Iſſue, the Earldom fell to the Family of *Bohun*, in right of *Margery* their eldeſt Siſter, or by her Means.

* * * * *

1199, *Henry de Bohun*, Grandſon of *Margery*, Lord *Conſtable*, who died in his Voyage to the Holy Land, in the fourth of *Henry* III.

1220, *Humphrey de Bohun*; he for the moſt Part ſtood up for the Liberties of *England*, againſt the Encroachments of *Henry* III.

1273, *Humphrey de Bohun* his Son, who in *Edward* II.'s Time, taking up Arms with the Earl of *Lancaſter*, was ſlain at *Burrough-Brigg* in *Yorkſhire*.

*

ſhire. *Dugdale* ſays, his Son *John* ſucceeded him, and that he died without Iſſue, but *Heylin* takes no Notice of him here, but goes on thus:

1298, *Humphrey de Bohun.*
1322, *John de Bohun.*
1335, *Humphrey de Bohun.*
1361, *Humphrey de Bohun*, Son and Heir to *William* Earl of *Northampton*, a younger Brother to the laſt Earl, who leaving two Daughters, *Eleanor* marry'd to *Thomas* of *Woodſtock* Duke of *Gloceſter*, and *Mary* to *Henry* of *Bolingbroke*, the Earldom of *Hereford* came to him.

* * * * *

1398, *Henry* of *Bolingbroke*, Duke of *Hereford*, afterwards *Henry* IV. King of *England*, after the Extinction of whoſe Line, the *Staffords* ſometime uſed the Stile of *Hereford*.
1517, *Walter d'Evereux*, firſt deſcended by the *Bourchiers* from the *Bohuns*, created Viſcount *Hereford* in the fourth of *Edward* VI.
1558, *Walter d'Evereux*, Viſcount, Earl of *Eſſex*.
1576, *Robert d'Evereux*, Viſcount, Earl of *Eſſex*.
1604, *Robert d'Evereux*, Earl of *Eſſex*, died without Iſſue, *Sept.* 13. 1646.
1646, *Walter d'Evereux*, Knight and Baronet, who was younger Son of *Walter* firſt Viſcount *Hereford*, on the Death of the laſt Earl of *Eſſex*, ſucceeded in the Title of Viſcount *Hereford*.
——*Leiceſter d'Evereux*, his eldeſt ſurviving Son ſucceeding, died in 1676.
1676, *Leiceſter d'Evereux*, Son and Heir to *Leiceſter* aforeſaid.
1683, *Edward d'Evereux*, Brother and Heir to *Leiceſter*.
1700, *Price d'Evereux*, Son of *Price d'Evereux*, Son of *George d'Evereux*, the Son of Sir *George d'Evereux* of *Shelldon-Hall* in *Warwickſhire*, which Sir *George* was younger Brother to the aforeſaid *Walter*, who ſucceeded *Robert* the Earl of *Eſſex*, by Virtue of the Entail, *An.* 1646, is now Viſcount *Hereford*, who having no other Title, in Right of it, as well as his Predeceſſors, ſits in the Houſe of Lords, which obviates the vulgar Error, that a Perſon muſt be a Baron of ſome Place, or elſe he cannot have a Seat there. He is the primier Viſcount of *England*.

A

NEW DESCRIPTION OF WALES.

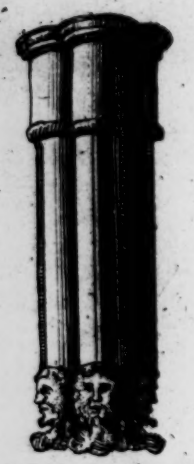
BEING arriv'd upon the Borders of *Wales*, before we enter upon a particular Deſcription of each County, it will be convenient to ſay ſomething in general concerning this Country; and firſt as to its Name. When the *Saxons*, a *German* Nation, had conquer'd and govern'd the greateſt Part of *Britain*, and driven the *Britons*, the old Inhabitants, into this Corner of the Iſland, they called it, according to the Manner of their Country, *Wales*, the People *Welchmen*, and the Language *Welch*; that is to ſay, *Strange*, and not underſtood by them; for to this Day, the Inhabitants of the *Netherlands* call their next Neighbour's Language of *Hegenau*, or others that ſpeak *French*, *Welch*, as a Language to them unknown. Likewiſe the Dwellers of *Tyrol*, and other the higher Countries of *Germany*, name an *Italian*, their next Neighbour, a *Welchman*, and his Language *Walſh*; which is a Proof that thoſe who have harp'd upon Queen *Gwalaes* and Prince *Wala*, of whom neither *Britiſh*, *Latin*, nor *Engliſh* Hiſtories make any mention, are egregiouſly miſtaken; ſo likewiſe is a great Hiſtoriographer of late Times, who ſays, that it was call'd *Wallia quaſi Italia*, becauſe the reſt of the *Romans* who remain'd in the Iſland, were driven hither. It is indeed evident enough, that the Name was given by the *Saxons*; for the *Welchmen* themſelves do not underſtand what theſe Words *Wales* and *Welch* ſignify. Neither do they know any other Name of their Country or themſelves, but *Cymry*, *i. e.* the firſt or old Country, nor of their Language, but *Cymraeg*. In like Manner the common People know not what *England* or *Engliſh* mean, but they commonly call the Country *Lhoyger*, and the *Engliſhmen Saeſon*, inſtead of *Saxons*, the *x* being no Letter in their Alphabet, and the *Engliſh* Language *Saiſenaeg*, that is, the *Saxon* Tongue.

Wales of old Time was bounded almoſt on all Sides by the Sea, and the Rivers *Dee* and *Severn*, though afterwards the *Saxons* won by Force from the *Britons* all the plain and champaign Countries over the Rivers, and eſpecially *Offa* King of *Mercia* made a great Ditch, of which more hereafter, to be a Boundary between his Kingdom and *Wales*, and the Country between it and *England* is call'd in *Welch*, *y Mars*. *Giraldus Cambrenſis* makes the River *Wye*, in *Welch* call'd *Gwy*, to be the *Mear* between *England* and *Wales*, on the South Part call'd *South-Wales*, who meaſures the Breadth of *Wales* from *Sallow* or *Willoweford*, call'd *Ryd yr Helig*, upon *Wy*, to St. *David*'s in *Menevia*, a hundred Miles, and the Length from *Caer lheon* upon *Yſk*, in *Gwentland*, to *Holy-Head* in *Angleſey*, above a hundred, and theſe be the common Bounds to this Day, though the *Welch* Tongue is uſed and ſpoken a great Way beyond them; whereas on the other Hand, the *Engliſh* Tongue is ſpoke throughout all *Wales*, by the better ſort of People, and all Letters, Conveyances, Judicial Proceedings, and Law Inſtruments, are in that Language, in which alſo the Clergy in divers Places preach.

SOUTH WALES

By

H. Moll *Geographer.*



A Pillar in the Hall at Kaer-phyli Castle in Glamorganshire



Maen y Morynnion at Gaer near Brecknock



Leaden Boxes found in Caermardhinshire



Mock Plants out of a Cole Pit near Neath in Glamorgan Shire



P. OF NORTH WALES

P. OF SHROP SH.

P. OF HEREFORD SH.

P. OF MONMOUTH SH.

P. OF SOMERSET SH.

BRISTOLL CHANNEL

Lundy I.

0 5 10 15 20

English Miles



Thus far the general Deſcription of *Wales*, which about the Year 870 was by *Roderick* the Great divided into three Territories, which they call'd Kingdoms, and theſe were *South-Wales*, *Powis-Land*, and *North-Wales*, the middleмoſt of which has in time been devoured by the other two.

The Country is indeed mountainous in many Parts, yet not without numerous fertil Plains and rich Vallies, which bear good Corn, and breed Abundance of Cattle, tho' generally of the ſmaller Size, which they ſend at the proper Seaſons in Droves to *England*; they have alſo Store of Butter and Cheeſe, make woollen Cloaths called *Welch* Freezes, Cottons, Bays, and eſpecially Flannel; and as moſt Countries excel their Neighbours in ſome Manufacture or other, ſo do the *Welch* in this laſt Particular. They have likewiſe Store of Herrings both pickled and red, Calves-Skins, Hides, Honey, Wax, *&c.* are well furniſhed with Quarries of Free and other Stones for Building, and Mill-Stones, but they are at preſent much wanting in Wood; and they have many good Lead-Mines, ſome Silver ones, and Coal in ſome Parts in much Plenty; and they want not ſome good Sea-Ports for trafficking with their Commodities.

RADNORSHIRE.

RADNORSHIRE, in *Britiſh Sîr Vaes y Ved*, is of a ſharp and piercing Air, whoſe Eaſt and Southern Parts are well cultivated, but otherwiſe for Soil very hungry, and ungrateful to the Huſbandman without great Pains and Labour, and that principally occaſioned by its being ſo mountainous and rocky, eſpecially in the Weſt and North Parts, which are fit only to feed Cattle; and were it not for the many Rivers which ſo plentifully water it, it would be more ſteril. It has *Herefordſhire* for its Eaſtern Bounds, for its Southern and Weſtern *Brecknockſhire*, and for its Northern *Montgomeryſhire*. Its Extent from Eaſt to Weſt is twenty four Miles, and from South to North about two and twenty, and its Circumference makes about ninety Miles.

Radnorſhire had towards the Eaſt, beſides many of the Lords *Marcher s* Caſtles, long ſince as it were vaniſhed, that called *Caſtle-Pain*, from a *Norman* of that Name, and *Caſtle-Colwen*, ſuppoſed to have been formerly called *Maud-Caſtle* in *Colwent*, for ſuch an one there was, of which *Robert de Todney*, a very eminent Perſon, was Governor in *Edward* the Second's Time: It had the Name from *Maud* of St. *Valeric*, the Wife of *William Breos*, who rebelled againſt King *John*, and is ſuppoſed to have belonged to the *Breoſes* Lords of *Brecknock*. *Henry* III. rebuilt it in 1231, after its Demolition by the *Welch*.

But *Radnor* is of greateſt Note in this County. The *Britons* call *Radnor Maeſvyed*, and *Old Radnor Maeſvyen Hên*, and from its high Situation *Pencraig*. *Cambden* is inclined to think it was that City *Maſos*, which *Antoninus* ſeems to call *Magnos*, where the Commander of the *Pacenſian* Regiment lay in Garriſon under the Lieutenant of *Britain*, in the Reign of *Theodoſius* the Younger. Indeed the Writers of the middle Age call the Inhabitants of this Country *Mageſetæ*, and alſo mention *Comites Maſegetenſes* and *Mageſetenſes*, and the Diſtances from *Abergavenny* the ancient *Gobannium*, as alſo from *Brangonium*, or *Worceſter*, vary not much from *Antoninus*'s Computation. However, it may be obſerved, that *Maes* ſignifies *a Field* or *Plain* in *Britiſh*; and ſuppoſing *Syved* or *Yved* to have been the Name of a Man, or *Clan of People*, it muſt in *Engliſh* ſignify the *Plain of Yved*; which yet cannot be applied to *Old Radnor*, or the County in general, becauſe of the different Situation of the firſt, and the Nature of the other's Soil; but does ſomewhat ſuit with the Site of *New Radnor*, ſtanding near the Spring-Head of the River *Somergil*, and in a pleaſant Vale at the Foot of a profitable Hill, which feeds abundance of Sheep and Cattle, called the *Foreſt of Radnor*: On the top of the Hill is ſeated a Caſtle, long ſince reduced to Ruine by the Force of *Owen Glendwr* and his Party, who alſo much damaged the Town; and from its Bulwarks a Trench was drawn along the Weſt ſide of the Town, where was raiſed a ſtrong Stone Wall, whoſe Ruines yet ſhew the ſame. *Radnor* is an ancient Town Corporate, whoſe Juriſdiction reaches ten or twelve Miles in Compaſs, governed by a Bailiff and twenty five Burgeſſes. It has a Court of Pleas kept here, without Limitation of Sum, for all Actions, and ſends a Member to Parliament; it formerly had a Market on *Tueſdays*, but now diſuſed.

About three Miles Eaſtward of *Radnor*, in the ſame Hundred, ſtands *Preſtein* on the River *Lug*, in a pleaſant and rich Vale,

which from a ſmall Village in former Days, by the Favour and Encouragement of Dr. *Richard Martin*, Lord Biſhop of *St. David's* in 1482, became a fair, large, and well-built Town, with paved and well-ordered Streets, being alſo pretty well inhabited and frequented, where the Aſſizes are held, and the County Goal kept; and its Market, which is on *Saturdays*, is very good for Proviſion and Grain, eſpecially Barley, of which they make good Store of Malt. The *Britons* in their Language call this Town *Lhan Andras*, or *St. Andrew's*.

In the next Hundred, which is *Knighton*, the only Place of Note is the Town of *Knighton*, about four Miles diſtant from *Preſtein*; 'tis ſeated in a Valley on a riſing Ground, and on the River *Teme*, over which it has a Bridge; it's a fair, well-built Borough Town, and of a good Reſort, whoſe Inhabitants enjoy a pretty good Trade; and its Market, which is on *Tueſdays*, is well ſerved with Cattle, Corn, Proviſions, Iron-Ware, Hops, Salt, Linen and Woollen Cloth, and other Country Commodities. It does not appear that the *Welch* call it *Trebuclo*, as *Cambden* intimates; but that they anciently named it *Tref y Clawdh*, is not improbable, from the Dyke that lies under it, which was caſt up with great Labour and Induſtry by King *Offa* the *Mercian*, as a Boundary between his Subjects and the *Britons*, from the Mouth of the *Dee* to that of the *Wye*, for near an hundred Miles, whence the *Britons* have called it *Clawd Offa*, or *Offa's Ditch*, concerning which, *John Sariſburienſis* in his *Polycraticon* ſays, that *Harold* made a Law, that if any *Welchman* paſſed *Offa's* Dyke, the King's Officers ſhould cut off his Right Hand. If you trace this Dyke, you may find out the exact Bounds of the *Saxons* and *Britons*; you may ſee it on *Brachy-Hill* near *Rhyd ar Helig*, and *Lanterden* in the County of *Hereford*, and it continues Northward from *Knighton* over Part of *Shropſhire* into the County of *Montgomery*, and it may be traced over the Mountain *Keven Digol* to *Harden-Caſtle* croſs the *Severn*, and *Lhandrinio* Common, from whence it paſſes the *Vyrnwy* again into *Shropſhire*, at a little Diſtance from *Oſwalſtre*, where there is a ſmall Village call'd *Tref yr Clawdh*, or the *Dyke-Town*: It is viſible in *Denbighſhire* between *Rhyabon* and *Wrexham*, along the Road, from whence paſſing on through *Flintſhire*, it terminates a little below *Holy-Well*, where that Water falls into the *Dee*, at the Sight of *Baſingworth-Caſtle*. But it does not ſeem that the *Engliſh* afterwards well maintained this Boundary; for though the *Welch* Language daily loſes Ground on the Borders of *Wales*, yet it is very obſervable, that beſides the Language, the Names both of Men and Places, as alſo the *Britiſh* Cuſtoms, continue ſtill for ſome Space on the *Engliſh* Side, in a manner throughout the whole Length of it.

Melienydh comprehends towards the Weſt and North all the Land beyond this; the Name in *Britiſh* ſignifies *yellowiſh Mountains*, moſtly a barren and hungry Soil; however, the Ruines of ſeveral Caſtles are to be ſeen here, as *Kevn Lhys*, and *Tinbod* on the Summit of a coped Hill, which in 1260 was deſtroyed by *Lhewelin* Prince of *Wales*. *Melienidh* reaches to the *Wye*, which though it be now the Name of a River, was anciently an Appellative either for River or Water. This River croſſes the Weſt Angle of this County, and the Rocks ſomewhat abating its rapid Courſe, and its Channel diſcontinued, it ſuddenly falls over a deep Precipice, called *Rhaiadr Gwy*, in *Welch* ſignifying the Fall or Cataract of the *Wye*, from which Word the *Engliſh* might probably impoſe the Name of *Radnor* upon the Town and County. The Caſtle of *Rhayadar*, of which there are not the leaſt Remains, ſtood in the Nook of the River near this Cataract. You may perceive here a deep Trench, cut out of a hard and ſolid Rock, on one ſide of the Caſtle-Yard. The Barrow and *Tommon Lhan St. Frêd* is near, and two more much leſs than the former, called *Krigeu Kevn Keido*, *viz.* the Barrows of *Kevn Keido*, are at a farther Diſtance on the other ſide. From a Piece of Ground adjoining, called *Klyttieu'r Eglwys*, ſome conclude a Church ſtood here formerly, for which there is no other Proof.

Near *Rhaiadar* is a Hill called *Gwaſtedin*, having on the top of it large Heaps of Stones, called in *South-Wales Carneu*, and in *North-Wales Carnedheu*, and common in *Wales*; they pile them up confuſedly; the Heaps are ſo conſiderably big on *Plin Lhimmon* and ſome other Places, that they conſiſt of no leſs than an hundred Cart-Loads: Such there are alſo in the North of *England*, and they are frequently to be met with in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and retain the *Britiſh* Name *Kairn*. It is certain that moſt of theſe *Karnedhen* were intended for Memorials for the Dead; for it is ſtill the Cuſtom in ſeveral Places to caſt Heaps of Stones on the Graves of Malefactors and Self-Murderers; hence probably the worſt of Traitors is called in the *Welch* Language *Karn-Fradwyr*, the moſt notorious Thieves *Karn-Lhadron*, the moſt infamous Whore *Karn-Buttein*, &c. Indeed, before Chriſtianity was planted here, Men of the beſt Quality ſeem to have had ſuch Funeral Piles as theſe, which afterwards came to be appropriated to Malefactors; and the moſt paſſionate Wiſh a Man can expreſs to an Enemy is, that *a Karn be his Monument*.

There is a vaſt Wilderneſs near *Rhayadr*, a ſmall Town having an inconſiderable Market, made very diſmal by many crooked Ways and towering Mountains, whither *Vortigern*, whoſe very Memory the *Britons* curſe, retired, when he had at laſt repented for inviting in the *Engliſh Saxons*, and inceſtuouſly marrying his own Daughter; but he was conſumed by Lightning, together with *Caer Vortigern*, the

the City which he had built for his Refuge; and it was not far from hence that *Llewelyn*, the laſt Prince of *Wales* of the *Britiſh* Line, was betrayed in 1282, and ended his Life. *Ninnius* calls that ſmall Region *Gwortiger Vawr*, from that Prince, but there is no Memorial remaining of the City. It is ſuppoſed that *Gwthrenion* Caſtle ſprung out of the Ruines of it, which the *Welch* laid even with the Ground in 1201, in Hatred to *Roger Mortimer*. We have it from *Ninnius*, that this Part of the Country alſo bore the Name of *Gwarth Ennian*, or *Gwarth Oniawn*, ſignifying a Slander juſtly requited; for St. *German* having publickly and ſharply rebuked *Vortigern* for his wicked Practices, inſtead of reforming, he caſt falſe and malicious Reproaches on the pious Man; wherefore, ſays *Ninnius*, *Vortimer* the Son of *Vortigern*, to repair his Father's Fault, ordered the Land where the Biſhop had received ſo great an Indignity, ſhould be his own for ever.

Our Hiſtorians making frequent Mention of thoſe Territories called the *Marches* of *Wales*, by the ancient *Britons* named *Blaeneu Cymri*, and of the *Earls of March*, it will be neceſſary to offer ſomething here concerning both. *March* is a Name of a different Nature from others that give Titles of Honour, as being neither Town nor County; and under this Name of *March*, or rather of *Marches*, our Anceſtors comprehended thoſe batable Grounds between *Wales* and *England*, for Governance whereof, and the repreſſing of the Inſolencies on either ſide, there were certain Lords and powerful Men, whoſe Lands lay neareſt to theſe Parts, which were called *Lords Marchers*, who had great Power and Juriſdiction in their Quarters; among theſe were the *Mortimers* of *Wigmore*, Men of great Authority, who were afterwards advanced above the reſt, and made Earls of *March*; and the Honour continued in that Family until it fell by Marriage to the Houſe of *York*, and ſo by *Edward* IV. to the Crown of *England*. Nor was it long before the Authority of the Lords *Marchers* was quite extinguiſhed by the uniting of *Wales* to *England*, and by either making new Shires of the March-Ground (ſuch as are *Monmouth*, *Brecknock*, *Radnor*, *Denbigh*, and *Montgomery*) or laying it unto the old; however, the Title of Earl of *March* has been revived again, being firſt tranſlated from the Houſe of *Mortimer* to that of the *Stuarts*, out of which Houſes have been ſucceſſively theſe:

Roger Lord *Mortimer* of *Wigmore*, in the ſecond of *Edward* III. got himſelf created Earl of *March An.* 1327; but he at length grew ſo exceſſively proud, that his own Son *Jeffery* call'd him the *King of Folly*; a few Particulars of his Haughtineſs and Inſolence were theſe: He kept a round Table in *Wales* in Imitation of King *Arthur*, cauſed, together with Queen *Iſabel*, a Parliament to be held at *Nottingham*, wherein an unworthy Treaty was made with the *Scots*, and *Ragman's* Roll of the Homage of *Scotland*, and the Black Croſs, brought by *Edward* I. from *Scone* Abbey, were traiterouſly delivered up: That with the Queen he cauſed the King to ride twenty four Miles one Night towards *Bedford*, to deſtroy the Earl of *Lancaſter* and his Adherents: That he followed Queen *Iſabel* to *Nottingham*, and lodged in the ſame Houſe with her: That he commanded the Treaſure of the Realm, *&c.* Indeed, this Earl bore ſuch a Sway, that he did for a Time what he pleaſed; but growing at laſt odious to the People, he was by the King's Order, thro' a Way under Ground, ſince called *Mortimer's Hole*, ſeized in the Dead of the Night in *Nottingham* Caſtle, attainted in a Parliament at *London*, and drawn, hanged, and quarter'd at the Elms in *Smithfield*. *Edmond* his Son was ſummoned to Parliament as Baron in the Reign of *Edward* III. but had not the Title of Earl of *March*, his Father's Attainder being not reverſed during his Life; but the Judgment being reverſed in Parliament in the twenty eighth of *Edward* the Third,

Roger the Son of *Edmond* laſt mentioned became Earl of *March* in the Year 1354. He ſerved in the King's Wars abroad, had ſome Truſts repoſed in him at home, and dying at *Ronera* in *Burgundy*,

Edmond Mortimer his Son came to be Earl of *March Ann.* 1360: He was Lord Marſhal of *England*, and was employed when but eighteen Years of Age to negotiate a Peace between *England* and *France*, and ſoon after ſent into *Scotland* upon the like Importance. He was in ſeveral Warlike Expeditions; and, beſides ſome Civil Offices diſcharged by him in *England*, was conſtituted Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, recovered almoſt all his Lands in *Ulſter*, and by his Affability and Conduct reduced all thoſe Parts to his Obedience. He had a Herald at Arms conſtituted by him, which he called *March*, but proved to be of no long Duration.

Roger Mortimer, Earl of *March* and *Ulſter*, ſucceeded his Father, *Anno* 1382, a moſt hopeful and accompliſhed Youth, ſoon after his Father's Death made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and in the Parliament held in the ninth of *Richard* II. by reaſon of his Deſcent from *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, was declared Heir apparent to the Crown of *England*; and being in the twentieth of the ſame Reign conſtituted Lieutenant of *Ireland* a ſecond time, and adventuring himſelf before his Army in an *Iriſh* Habit, was unhappily ſlain at *Kenles* in that Kingdom in 1399.

His Son and Succeſſor *Edmond* was but ſix Years of Age at his Father's Death, and therefore *Henry* IV. gave him in Ward to his

his Son *Henry* Prince of *Wales*, out of whoſe Cuſtody he was ſtole by the Lady *Deſpenſer*, but being found in *Cheltham* Woods, was, as being rightful Heir to the Crown, kept more ſtrictly: He headed, even at ten Years of Age, the *Herefordſhire* Men, againſt the Rebellion of *Owen Glendwr*, who took him Priſoner, drew him in to marry his Daughter, and brought him to the Battel of *Shrewſbury*, wherein the King proved victorious: In ſome time after he was in the *French* Wars, and being conſtituted Lieutenant of *Normandy* in the firſt of *Henry* VI. he died in the Year 1424 without Iſſue, his Eſtate and Title devolving on his Nephew

Richard Plantagenet, Son of *Richard* of *Coneſburg* of the Houſe of *York*, and of *Anne Mortimer* his Siſter.

The next that enjoyed the Title of *March*, *Anno* 1460, was *Edward Plantagenet*, the Son of *Richard* Duke of *York*, after King of *England* by the Name of *Edward* IV.

Edward, eldeſt Son of *Edward* IV. had the Title of Earl of *March Ann.* 1479.

The Title of *March* about two hundred Years having lain dormant, King *James* I. on the ſeventeenth of *January*, in the Year 1619, created *Eſme Stuart* Lord *Aubigny*, Earl of *March*; he was afterwards Duke of *Lenox* in *Scotland*.

He was ſucceeded in the Year 1624 by his Son *James Stuart*, created Duke of *Richmond* in 1641.

His Son *Eſme Stuart* in 1655 ſucceeded him in this and all his other Titles, and died in *France* in 1660.

Charles Stuart his Couſin and next Heir ſucceeded him, by virtue of the Entail, in his Honours, and dying in 1672 without Iſſue, this and the other Honours extinguiſhed with him, and you may read more of this Family under the higher Title of *Richmond*.

King *Charles* II. on the ninth of *Auguſt* 1675, created his natural Son *Charles Lenos* Baron of *Setrington*, Earl of *March*, and Duke of *Richmond*. He died in the Year 1723, and is ſucceeded in this, as well as alſo his other Honours, by his Son *Charles* the preſent Duke.

The Kings of *England* have not till of later Years honoured any of their Subjects with the Title of *Radnor*, which was firſt conferred by King *Charles* II. in the thirty firſt of his Reign *Ann.* 1679, on *John* Lord *Robartes* of *Truro*, whom he then advanced to the Dignity of Viſcount *Bodmin* and Earl of *Falmouth*, which Title was ſoon after changed for this of *Radnor*. In 1685 he was ſucceeded by *Charles Bodville Robartes* his Grandſon by his Son *Robert* Lord Viſcount *Bodmin*, who died in his Father's Life-time, at his Return from his Ambaſſy in *Denmark*; which *Charles* dying in 1723, is ſucceeded in the Honour by his Kinſman *Henry Robartes* Eſq;

This County is ſaid never to have had any Park in it, and for many Years to have no body dignified with the Honour of Knighthood, Sir *Rowland Gwyn*, we think, being the only Perſon at preſent that bears it; neither can we after the ſtricteſt Search meet any one that has been dignified with the Title of Baronet. The whole County is included within the Dioceſs of *St. David's*, and no Place in it ſtyled an Archdeaconry.

This County, which is ninety Miles in Circumference, as before noted, contains about three hundred and ten thouſand Acres, and three thouſand one hundred and fifty eight Houſes; it contains four Towns, and fifty two Pariſhes.

BRECNOCK-

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, in *Welch*, *Breckiniauc*, as ſome would have it, from one *Brechimus*, a Prince, who is ſaid to have had a great and pious Offſpring of four and twenty Daughters, and all Saints, is a Country generally very Mountainous, ſome of whoſe Hills are exceedingly high, as *Cantrebychan*, *Talgarth*, *Ewias*, and eſpecially *Monuchdenny* Hill, not far from *Brecknock*, which exalts itſelf above the Clouds; but tho' thus hilly and encloſed with Mountains, yet it is not without many large and fertile Plains and Valleys, which yield plenty of Corn, and feed Store of Cattel, and the more by reaſon of its Rivers *Uſk* and *Wye*, which receive thoſe many Streams that plentifully water the Country, and afford the People ſuch great Abundance of Fiſh, eſpecially Salmons and Trouts in the *Wye*. This County has for its Bounds on the Eaſt, the Shires of *Radnor*, *Hereford*, and *Monmouth*, on the South *Glamorganſhire*, on the Weſt, *Carmarthen*, and *Cardigan*, and *Radnorſhire* on the North. It's Extent from Eaſt to Weſt is about twenty Miles, and from North to South about twenty eight.

On the North where this County is divided from *Radnorſhire* by the *Wye*, there are two Towns of noted Antiquity, *viz.* *Bualht* and *Hay*. The firſt, by ſome Antiquaries, is ſuppoſed to be the *Bulleum Silurum* of *Ptolomy*, tho' others are inclined to think the *Bulleum* may have been the *Kaereu*, ſome Miles diſtant from *Buelht*, and that it is evident there has been a *Roman* Fort there, the Name implying as much. *Buelht* indeed is the Name of a ſmall County here, and ſignifies *Collis Boum*, *Ox-Cliff*, or *Ox-Holt*, from whence in all likelihood, came the ancient *Bulleum*, if it ſtood in this Tract, but more may be ſaid of *Bulleum* in another Place. *Buelht* is pleaſantly ſeated among Woods on the *Wye*, over which it has a very large Wooden Bridge, which leads into *Radnorſhire*; a conſiderable part of it in 1690, being the Side of the Street near the *Wye*, was by a caſual Fire totally conſumed; however it enjoys ſome Trade for Stockings, and has two very good weekly Markets on *Mondays* for Cattle, and on *Saturdays* for Corn and Proviſions. It was into the neighbouring mountainous and rocky Parts hereabouts *Vortigern*, retired from the Incurſions of the *Saxons*, and *Paſcentius*, the Son of *Ambroſius Aurelius*, by his Father's Permiſſion, governed here.

Hay, in *Britiſh Tregelhi*, which may be engliſh'd *Haſleley* or *Haſleton*, is ſeated on and between the *Wye* and *Dulas*, a Town of good Note in the time of the *Romans*, being then fortify'd with a Caſtle and a Wall. It complains of the Outrages of *Owen Glyndwr*, who in his March thro' theſe Countries conſumed it with Fire. It is at preſent a pretty good Town, and has a Market for Corn, Cattel and Proviſions on *Mondays*. As the *Wye* waters the Northern Part of *Brecknockſhire*, ſo the *Uſk*, a noble River, takes its Courſe thro' the middle of it. The *Britons* call it *Wyſk*, which ſtill in *Iriſh* ſignifies *Water*. It falls headlong from the black Mountain, and forcing a deep Channel, paſſes by *Brecknock*, the principal Town, and in the Center of the Country, called by the *Britons*, *Aberhondhy*, from the Confluence of the *Hondhy* and *Uſk*. It is a Place of good Antiquity, as appears by the *Roman* Coins, which have often been dug up, and from a *Roman* Brick, ſome Years ago diſcovered with this Inſcription, *LEG II AUG*, alſo from a ſquare Camp near it, called the *Gaer* or Fortification. Here was a ſtately Caſtle built by *Bernard Newmarch*, who ſubdued this Country, repaired afterward by the *Braoſes* and *Bohuns*. *Henry* III. founded a Collegiate Church in the Priory of the Dominicans, which he tranſlated hither from *Aberguily* in *Carmarthenſhire*. The Houſes of this Town are pretty well built, and neatly compacted. It is governed in its Civil Affairs by two Bailiffs, fifteen Aldermen, two Chamberlains, two Conſtables, a Town-Clerk, and other Sub-Officers. It ſends a Burgeſs to Parliament, is well inhabited, has ſome Trade for Cloathing, and for the Accommodation of the Inhabitants, has two weekly Markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, which are very well ſerv'd with Cattle, Corn and Proviſions. *James Butler*, Duke of *Ormond*, was on the 20th of *July* 1660 created Earl of *Brecknock*, in which, as well as his other Titles, he was on the 21ſt of *July* 1688, ſucceeded by his Grandſon *James Butler*, ſince attainted by Act of Parliament.

About two Miles Eaſt from *Brecknock*, there is a large Pool or Meer, containing ſome Miles in Compaſs, called *Brecknock-Meer*, and by the *Welch*, *Lhyn Savedhan*, and *Lhyn Savadhan*, i. e. Standing Lake; where, according to Tradition, once ſtood a fair City, ſwallowed up by an Earthquake, and is believed

lieved by ſome Authors to be the *Loventium* of *Ptolomy*; but the Tradition of Cities being drowned, is applied to many other Cities in *Wales*, and ſeems to be all Fable. The Rivulet *Lheiveny*, on which *Loventium* is ſuppoſed to have ſtood, falls into this Lake, and retains ſtill its own Colour. *Marianus* ſeems to call this Place *Bricenau-Mere*, and ſays that *Edelfleda*, the *Mercian* Lady, entred the Land of the *Britons* in 915, in order to reduce this Caſtle, and that ſhe there took the Queen of the *Britons* Priſoner; whether this Caſtle was *Brecknock* itſelf, or *Caſtell Dinas* on a ſteep Rock above this Place is uncertain; but it is manifeſt, that *Blaen Lheveny*, in the Neighbourhood, was the chief Place of the Barony, poſſeſſed by *Peter Fitz-Herbert*, the Son of *Herbert* Lord of *Dean-Foreſt*, with *Lucy*, Daughter of *Milo*, Earl of *Hereford*. We have already mentioned *Gaer* near *Brecknock*, where in the High-way is a noted Monument, called *Maen Moruy ny*, or *Maiden-Stone*; this rude Pillar, ſix Foot high, two broad, and ſix Inches thick, inclining a little on one ſide, ſhews there the Portraitures of a Man and Woman, ſeeming to have been carv'd with little Art, yet much Labour, the Figures being conſiderably raiſed above the Surface of the Stone. The Antiquity of it is unqueſtionable, but whether it be *Britiſh*, or the Work of ſome unſkilful *Roman* Artiſt, we cannot determine. There is a Stone Pillar erected in the High-way at *Pentre yſkythrog* in *Lhan St. Fred* Pariſh, much of the Height of the former, but ſomewhat of a depreſſed Cylinder Form, with a mutilated Inſcription to be read downwards, and which notwithſtanding the Name *Victorinus*, ſeems to be of a later Date than the *Roman* times, and that it is only a Monument of one buried here, containing no more than his own and his Father's Name, *N*—— *Filius Victorini*; but there is one upon the Croſs in the High-way at *Vaenor* Pariſh, that is much later, and tho' entirely preſerved, not intelligible, tho' ſome have adventured to read it thus, *In nomine Dei ſummi*, *Tilus*, *Tilaus* or *Tilau*, an eminent Saint, to whom ſeveral Churches are conſecrated in South *Wales*.

The Monument called *Ty Ilhtud* or *Iltud*'s Hermitage in *Lhan-Hammwlch* Pariſh, on the Summit of a high Hill, not far from the Church, conſiſts of four large Stones, altogether rude and unpoliſhed, and ſomewhat flattiſh. The Three that are pitched in the Ground, have the Fourth laid on the Top for a Cover, and they form an oblong Square Hut, open at one end, about eight Foot long, four wide, and near the ſame Height. The two ſide Stones are inſcrib'd with variety of Croſſes; notwithſtanding which, and the Name, yet is ſuppoſed to have been erected in the time of Paganiſm, and ſuch Monuments have been obſerv'd to be plac'd in the Centre of Circles of Stones; and tho' there are none now here, it is likely they have been carried off; and one there was removed ſome Years ago, that ſtood within a few Paces of this Cell, called *Maen Ilhtud*, and ſome are ſtill remaining here.

We have before given an Account of the Earls of *Brecknock* Town, it behoves us now to ſhew who were Lords of this Country. *Bernard de Newmarch*, a *Norman*, in the Reign of *Rufus*, having levy'd a conſiderable Force, both *Engliſh* and *Normans*, was the firſt that attempted the reducing of it; and having at length, after a tedious War, routed and ſlain *Blethyn ap Maenyrch*, poſſeſſed himſelf of the Lordſhip of *Brecknock*, and forced *Gwgan Blethyn*'s Son and Heir, to accept of what Share he thought fit to allow him, which were the Lordſhips and Manors of *Lhan Vihangel Tal y Lhyn*, part of *Lhan Lhieni* and *Cantref Selio*, with Lodgings in *Brecknock* Caſtle, where ſuch a ſtrict Eye was had upon him, that he never was allowed to go abroad without two *Norman* Knights, or more, in his Company. This done, *Bernard* built ſeveral Forts, and beſtowed Lands on his fellow Soldiers, the chiefeſt of whom were the *Aubreys*, *Havards*, *Waldebeofs* and *Gunters*; and the better to ſecure himſelf among the *Welch*, his Enemies, he married *Neſt*, the Daughter of Prince *Griffyth*; but ſhe being a Woman of a licentious and revengeful Diſpoſition, upon their only Son *Mabel*'s affronting a young Nobleman, with whom ſhe too familiarly converſed, depoſed before *Henry* II. that *Mabel* was not *Bernard*'s Son, but begot in Adultery; upon which, *Mabel* being put by, the Eſtate devolved on *Sibil* his Siſter, and in right of her on *Milo*, Earl of *Hereford*; but his five Sons dying without Iſſue, the Country of *Brecknock* became the Inheritance of his Daughter *Bertha*, who by *Philip de Breos*, was the Mother of *William de Breos*, Lord of *Brecknock*, who ſuffered infinite Calamities from his Wife's evil Tongue and ſeditious Spirit, for when ſhe had utter'd reproachful Language againſt King *John*, that Prince ſtrictly commanded her Huſband, who was deep in his Debt, to diſcharge it: After frequent Demurs, he at laſt mortgaged his three Caſtles of *Hay*, *Brecknock* and *Radnor* to the King, which however he ſurpriz'd not long after, and put the Garriſon to the Sword; but upon the Approach of the King's Troops, he withdrew into *Ireland*, and aſſociated himſelf with the King's Enemies; yet pretending Submiſſion, returned and ſurrendred himſelf to the King, who intended to follow him: But after many feigned Promiſes, he raiſed new Commotion in *Wales*, and being at laſt forced to fly his Country in the Habit of a Beggar, he died ſoon after at *Paris*; but his Wife being taken, ſuffered the worſt of Miſeries, for ſhe was ſtarved to Death in Priſon. Some ſay, that his Son *Giles*, Biſhop of *Hereford*, was the next Heir; but others affirm, that that Prelate, without any regard had to his Nephew that was the true Heir, poſſeſſed himſelf of his Father's E-

MONMOUTH SHIRE

By H. Moll Geographer.

A. Bergavenni Hundred
B. Skenfrith H.
C. Ragland H.
D. Wenloge H.
E. Uske H.
F. Caldecott H.



A Phiala or Bowl found at Kaer-Lheion



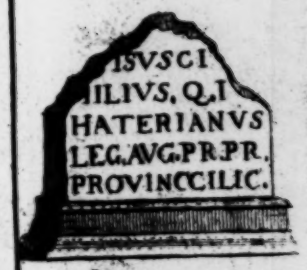
A Chequer'd Pavement found at Kaer Lheion



Roman Fibula found at Kaer-Lheion



This Represents another View of y same



The Fragment of an Altar found at Kaer Lheion

PART of HEREFORD SHIRE

P. of BRECKNOCK SH.

P. of GLOS.

PART OF GLAMORGAN SHIRE

CESTER SH.

Severn River

Aber Gavenny

Abergavenny

Newport

Bedwelthy

Ponty Pool

Monmouth

Chepstow

Caerleon

Caerphilly

Cardiff

Rumney R.

Usk R.

Ebwith R.

Severn Ferry

Aust Ferry

Chaston Rock

Goldcliff Pt.

Newport or Caerleon Haven

Kings Road

0 1 2 3 4 5 10
English Miles

ſtate, and that adhering to the Barons againſt the King, he ſent his younger Brother *Reginald* to *Brecknock*, where the People received him, and he got Poſſeſſion of all his Caſtles; but, that being afterwards reconciled to the King, enjoyed the Eſtate all his time, and was ſucceeded in it by his Brother *Reginald*, and he by his Son *William*, who being ſuſpected of Familiarity with the Wife of *Lhewelyn*, Prince of *Wales*, Siſter of *Henry* III. was invited by the Prince to a Banquet, by him impriſoned and put to Death: Some ſay by hanging, and *Lhewelyn*'s Wife along with him. He left four Daughters his Heirs, by whom the *Mortimers*, *Cantelows* and *Bohuns*, Earls of *Hereford*, enjoyed plentiful Fortunes; but the County of *Brecknock* fell to the *Bohuns*, and from them at length to the *Staffords*, and upon the Attainder of *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. conſiderable Revenues were forfeited to the Crown in this Country. This County is a hundred and ſix Miles in Circumference, contains about ſix hundred and twenty thouſand Acres, and five thouſand nine hundred and thirty four Houſes, having ſixty one Pariſhes, and four Towns in it.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, formerly called *Wentſet* and *Wentſland*, and in *Britiſh*, *Gwent*, from an ancient City of that Name, has for its Bounds on the Eaſt the River *Wye*, which ſeparates it from *Gloceſterſhire*; for its Southern the *Severn*, for its Weſtern *Brecknockſhire* and the River *Rhymny*, which parts it from *Glamorganſhire*, and for its Northern Limits the *Mynow*, which disjoints it from *Herefordſhire*. Its Extent from *Rempney* in the South to *Lhantony* in the North, which makes its Length, is about twenty four Miles, and from *Chepſtow* in the Eaſt to *Blanagwent* in the Weſt, it is not above nineteen, ſo that its Circumference does not exceed above eighty Miles. It is bleſs'd with a healthful and temperate Air, and tho' very hilly and ſomewhat woody, yet is exceedingly fertile, eſpecially the Eaſtern Parts, which are not ſo hilly as the Weſtern; the Hills feeding abundance of Cattel and Sheep, and the Valleys bearing great Crops of Corn and Graſs, which Fertility is much furthered by its being plentifully water'd with many Rivers.

The ancient Abbey of *Lhantony*, not far from the *Mynow* amongſt *Hatterel-hills*, ſtands in the utmoſt North Corner of this County, called *Ewias*; which Hills, becauſe they bear ſome reſemblance to a Chair, ſays *Camden*, are called *Mynydh Kader*, but the *Britiſh*, *Kader*, as well as the *Iriſh*, *Kathair*, ſignify'd anciently a Fort or Bulwark, from whence probably the modern Word *Kaer*, of the ſame Signification, might be corrupted. The Abbey was founded by *William Lacy*, from whom thoſe *Lacys*, ſo renowned amongſt the firſt Conquerors of *Ireland*, were deſcended. This Abbey was ſeated in a very retired Place, upon *Nant-Hodeni* or *Hondhi*, and the Inhabitants call it to this Day *Lhan Dhewi* in *Nant Hodony* or St. *David*'s Church, on the River *Hodeni* or *Hondhi*. *Lhantony* is remarkable for giving the Title of a Baron to *James Butler* Duke of *Ormond*, who was ſo created in 1660, and ſucceeded therein by his Grandſon *James*, late Duke of *Ormond*.

We ſhall but juſt mention the Caſtles of *Groſsmont* or *Griſmont*, and *Shinfrith* on the *Mynow*, formerly given by King *John* to the *Breoſes*, but afterwards to *Hubert de Burgh*, and that the firſt of them gives the Title of a Viſcount to the Duke of *Beaufort*, but proceed to *Monmouth*, ſituate in another Corner, North-Eaſtward, on the Rivers *Wye* and *Mynow*, no leſs pleaſantly than commodiouſly, and the two Rivers almoſt encompaſs it, over each of which is a Bridge. It was once fortify'd with a Wall and Ditch, and in the midſt of the Town near the Market-place, ſtands a Caſtle, once ſtately, but now ruinous, ſaid to be built by *John*, Baron of *Monmouth*, from whom it came to the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, and was the native Place of the renowned *Henry* V. the Conqueror of *France*. It's a fair, large, well-built, and frequented Town, and ſends a Burgeſs to Parliament; it is beautify'd with a goodly Church, and at the Eaſt-End is a moſt curiouſly built Church, call'd the *Monk*'s Church; in the Monaſtery whereof *Jeffrey ap Arthur*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, who was born in this Town, wrote his Hiſtory of *Britain*, or rather tranſlated it. The Civil Government of this Town is in a Mayor, two Bailiffs, fifteen Common Counſellors, a Town-Clerk, and other Sub-Officers. It's Market, which is on *Saturdays*, is conſiderable for Corn and Proviſions. We do not find that *Monmouth* ever became a Title of

Honour till the firſt Year of King *Charles*, I. *Ann.* 1625, when *Robert* Lord *Carey* of *Lepington* was created Earl of *Monmouth*; he died in 1639. *Henry Carey*, his Son and Heir, ſucceeded and died without Iſſue Male in 1661. About two Years after, *viz.* in 1663, *James Fitz-Roy*, afterwards upon his Marriage ſirnam'd *Scot*, was created Duke of *Monmouth*, but being attainted of Treaſon in 1685, *William* III. in the firſt Year of his Reign, was pleaſed to create *Charles Mordaunt*, Viſcount *Mordaunt* of *Avalon*, the Son of *John* Lord Viſcount *Mordaunt*, and not of *John* Earl of *Peterborough*, as is wrongly ſaid in the Additions to *Cambden*, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Thomas Carey*, ſecond Son of *Robert* Earl of *Monmouth*, Earl of *Monmouth*; and upon the deceaſe of his Uncle *Henry*, in 1697, he became Earl of *Peterborough*.

Near *Monmouth* ſtands *Troy*, a noble Houſe built by *Henry Somerſet*, the firſt Duke of *Beaufort*, heretofore the Reſidence of his Son *Charles* Marquis of *Worceſter*, who was Owner of it, and of the Caſtle and Manor of *Monmouth*, which was ſettled upon him, with other large Poſſeſſions by the Duke his Father.

Lower down near the *Wye*, is *Tintern*, belonging to the *Herberts*, of whom *Thomas Herbert*, Eſq; was created a Baronet in 1660. It's fit it ſhould be remembred here to his Honour, that this was the moſt worthy Perſon who was Groom of the Bedchamber to King *Charles* I. to whom he was the faithfulleſt of Servants, and cloſely attending him in his adverſe Fortune, was with him on the fatal Scaffold, and attended the Royal Corps at the time of its Interment at *Windſor*.

The *Wye* continuing its Courſe Southwards with various Windings and Turnings, becomes the Limit between *Monmouth* and *Gloceſterſhires*, as it was formerly the Boundary between the *Welch* and *Engliſh*, near whoſe Fall into the *Severn* Sea it paſſes by *Chepſtow*, in *Saxon*, ſignifying a Market or Place of Trading; the *Welch* call it *Caſwent* or *Caſtelh Gwent*. It's ſeated on the ſide of a Hill, and on the Banks of the *Wye*, a Town in former times very famous, and of great Reſort, and ſaid to be raiſed out of the Ruines of *Venta Silurum*, four Miles off, that was the ancient and chief City of the *Silures*, which flouriſhed in the Days of the Emperor *Antoninus*. It was fortify'd with a Wall of a large Circumference, and had a very ſpacious Caſtle, which was once fronted by a Priory, the better part of which being pulled down, the reſt was converted to a Pariſh-Church. *Chepſtow* was formerly an Academy, or Place dedicated to Literature: The Lords of this Place, in former times, were the *Clares*; as to its preſent State, it's pretty large, well built, inhabited and frequented, has a fair high Bridge over the *Wye*, and its Market, which is on *Saturdays*, is very good for Corn and Proviſions, and very conſiderable for Swine.

There were three chequer'd *Roman* Pavements diſcovered here in a Garden in 1689, but being expoſed in froſty Weather to the open Air, upon a Thaw, the Cement was diſſolved, and this valuable Antiquity defaced; ſo that nothing remains but the ſmall Cubical Stones of various Sizes and Colours, and ſo diſpoſed by the Artiſt, in reſpect to Colour, as to exhibit any Figures of Men, Beaſts, Birds, Trees, *&c.* They frequently find hereabouts Braſs Coins, and particularly an adulterated one of *Antoninus Pius*, which ſeems to be coævous with his time. There was likewiſe in the Year 1693, a *Roman* Brick Pavement found in the Yard of one *Keinton*, whoſe Bricks were a Foot long, nine Inches broad, and an Inch and a half thick.

Five Miles to the Weſt of *Caerwent* or *Chepſtow*, at the bottom of the Hills, is *Strighul* Caſtle, which we now call *Stragle*, but by the *Normans*, *Eſtrig* Hill, built by *Fitz-Oſborn*, Earl of *Hereford*, and afterwards the Seat of the *Clares*, Earls of *Pembroke*, whence they have been commonly called Earls of *Strigul*. Not far from *Chepſtow*, on the *Severn* Sea, *Portſkeweth* or *Portſkith* is ſeated, where it is ſaid *Harold* erected a Fort in 1065, againſt the *Welch*, which was ſoon demoliſhed by them, under the Conduct of *Caradock*. Near adjoining to *Portſkeweth*, is *Sudbrook*, whoſe Church called *Trinity Chapel*, is ſeated ſo near the *Severn* Sea, that not only great part of the Church-yard is waſh'd away, but, as we are informed, the Church itſelf is in effect rendred uſeleſs; as is long ſince an old *Roman* Fortification, which was encompaſſed with a triple Ditch, and three Rampires, as high as an ordinary Houſe, caſt up in form of a Bow, the Sea-Cliff ſerving for the String.

Farther Southward lies a low and mooriſh Tract of Ground, called the *Moor*, which frequently ſuffers much by the overflowings of the *Severn* Sea at high Spring-Tides. At the very Point of this *Marſh* Coaſt, where it ſhoots itſelf out into the Sea, is *Gold-Cliff*, ſo called from the Golden Colour of the Stones, which lie thereabouts. In this Place there remain ſome Ruins of an old Priory, founded by one of the Family of the *Chandois*, and oppoſite to the Cliff aforeſaid, about the middle of the *Severn*, lies a ſmall Iſland called *Denny*, of which meeting with nothing memorable, we paſs through a fenny Country to the Mouth of the *Uſk*, a River taking its Courſe thro' the midſt of the County, paſſes by three ſmall Cities of great Antiquity: The firſt on the North-Weſt Border of the County, is the *Gobanium* of *Antoninus*, by us called *Aber-Gavenny*, and by Contraction *Aber-Gaeny*, ſeated at the Confluence of the *Gevenny* and *Uſk*, a Place of good Note, and fortify'd with Walls and a Caſtle in former times. The Town is pretty large, the Houſes well built and inhabited, enjoys a good Trade for Flannel; and Straw-hats were wont to be, and we ſuppoſe

poſe are ſtill made here in great plenty. Its Market, which is on *Tueſdays*, is very conſiderable for Cattel, Proviſions, *&c.* The firſt Lord of *Aber-Gavenny* that we know of, was *Hamelin Balan*, who making *Brian Mullingford* his Heir, he built an Hoſpital here for his two Sons, who were Lepers, and left moſt of his Eſtate to *Walter* the Son of *Milo*, Earl of *Hereford*, who was ſucceeded by his Brother *Henry*, ſlain in an Invaſion by the *Welch*: By *Henry*'s Siſter it paſſed to the *Breoſes*, and after by the *Cantelows* and *Haſtings*, to *Reginald* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin*, who conveyed it to *William Beauchamp*, and from him it went to *Thomas* his Brother Earl of *Warwick*: Now *Richard*, *William*'s Son, Earl of *Worceſter*, being ſlain in *France*, ſhe was marry'd to *Edward Nevil*, and ſo it came into that Family, after ſome Diſputes about it with the *Beauchamps*, which *Edward* was ſucceeded in the Title of Lord *Aber-Gavenny* by his Son *George*; and he by a Son of his own Name, who was in the time of *Henry* VII. one of the principal Perſons in the Battel of *Blackheath* againſt the *Corniſh* Men; and in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. was preſent at that memorable Interview between that Prince and *Francis* I. of *France*, and was one of the Peers that ſubſcribed the Letter to Pope *Clement* VII. about the Divorce from Queen *Katherine*. His Son and Succeſſor *Henry*, it ſeems, was a Perſon of a cholerick Nature, for we find a Pardon granted him in 1552, for ſtriking the Earl of *Oxford* in the Preſence-Chamber, but upon what Provocation does not appear.

This Lord leaving only one Daughter, who became the Wife of Sir *Thomas Fane*, and challenging the Barony, Oppoſition was made by *Edward* her Uncle's Son, as Heir Male, to whom it was at length adjudged in the beginning of the Reign of King *James* I. and the Barony of *le Diſpenſer* granted to the Female Heir. This *Edward* was ſucceeded by a Son of his own Name, who was the Father among other Children of Sir *Henry Nevil*, Lord *Aber-Gavenny*; and the next Lord was his Son *John*, who dying in 1660, without Iſſue, his Brother *George* became Lord *Aber-Gavenny*, and his Son and Succeſſor *George* dying without Iſſue, the Title deſcended to *George*, Lord *Aber-Gavenny*, Son of *George Nevil* of *Sheffield* in *Suſſex*, great Grand-ſon to *Edward* Lord *Aber-Gavenny*, and of *Mary*, Daughter to Sir *Bulſtrode Whitlock*. *George* was ſucceeded in the Honour by another *George* his Son, and by his Death, his Brother *Edward* is lately become Lord *Aber-Gavenny*.

It might have been remembred before, that *John Haſtings* held the Caſtle of *Aber-Gavenny* by Homage-ward and Marriage; and that when it happened that there ſhould be War between the King of *England*, and Prince of *Wales*, he ought to defend the Country of *Over-went* at his own Charge, to the utmoſt of his Power, for the Good of himſelf, King and Kingdom.

Within the Hundred of *Aber-Gavenny* is *Pont-Pool*, or perhaps more truly named *Pont y Pwlh*. It's a ſmall Town ſeated between the Hills, of chief Note for its Iron-Mills, which is the only Trade of it. In the Reign of King *Charles* II. it had a Grant of a Market on *Saturdays*, which is not, it ſeems, very conſiderable. On the 6th of *June* 1697, an extraordinary Shower of Hail fell at this Place, which extended about a Mile, and laſted near half an Hour; it broke the Stalks of all the Beans and Wheat within that Circumference, and ruined as much Glaſs at Major *Hanbury*'s Houſe, as coſt four Pounds repairing; ſome of the Hail were eight Inches about, their Figure very irregular and various, ſeveral of the Hailſtones being compounded.

Near *Aber-Gavenny* is *Colebrook*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Herberts*.

Uſk, *Kaeruſk*, *Brunbigaf*, or *Burenbeg*, ſuppoſed to be the *Burrium* of *Antoninus*, ſituate where the River *Birdkin* falls into the *Uſk*, is pretty large, and has Stone-built Houſes, and two Markets weekly on *Mondays* and *Fridays*; here was formerly a large and ſtrong Caſtle, gone now to ruin. It was pleaſantly ſeated between *Uſk* and the Brook *Oilvi*, which takes its Courſe from the Eaſt by *Ragland* Caſtle, belonging to the Duke of *Beaufort*, who is Baron *Herbert* of *Ragland*.

The next Place we come to is *Caerleon*, the ancient *Iſca*, ſeated on the other Side of the *Uſk*, and exactly twelve *Italian* Miles from *Burrium*, according to *Antoninus*. *Giraldus* ſays, it was an ancient and flouriſhing City of the *Romans*, where lay by Order of *Julius Frontinus*, for the over-awing of the *Silures*, the ſecond *Roman* Legion, called *Auguſta*, brought hither out of *Germany*, under the Conduct of *Veſpaſian*; and the Ruins of its ſtately Buildings, as Palaces, Temples, Theaters, encloſed with fair Walls, the Foundation of Houſes, within and without, its ſpacious Walls, the Water-Pipes, Vaults, Baths, Altars and *Roman* Coins often dug up, do ſufficiently evidence its Antiquity, and once Grandeur. It's ſaid *Arthur* kept his Court here; and here it was that *Dubritius* reſigned his Archiepiſcopal Honour to *David* of *Menevia*, when the Metropolitan See was tranſlated from hence thither. In this City, according to *Alexander Elſebrienſis*, was a famous School or College for two hundred Philoſophers, who were ſkilled in Aſtronomy and other Sciences, which ſeems the more likely to be true, for that *Amphibalus*, Inſtructor to St. *Alban*, was born here, and *Julius* and *Aaron*, two noble Pro-Martyrs of *Britain*, receiv'd here the Crown of Martrydom, and their Bodies were buried in a goodly Church dedicated to them. But to ſay no more of its priſtine Glory; it is in its preſent State commodiouſly ſituated on the *Uſk*, over which it has a large Wooden Bridge, the Town is pretty large, and the Houſes generally pretty well

built of Stone; it has the Ruines of a Caſtle, and but an indifferent Market on *Thurſdays*.

In the Year 1602 ſome Labourers digging in an adjoining Meadow, on a chequered Pavement, found the Statue of a Perſon in a ſhort truſt Habit, with a Quiver and Arrows; the Feet, Head and Hands were broke off; and alſo the Fragment of an Altar, with an Inſcription in fair large Characters about three Inches long, erected by *Haterianus*, Lieutenant General of *Auguſtus*, and Propretor of *Cilicia*. Hard by was diſcovered an Inſcription next Year, which ſhews the Statue to have been of the Goddeſs *Diana*, and that *Titus Flavius Poſthumus Varius*, a Veteran perhaps of the fifth Cohort of the ſecond Legion, had repaired her Temple.

T. FL. POSTUMIUS VARUS
V. C. LEG.
TEMPL. DIANÆ RESTITUIT.

There was alſo this Votive Altar, out of which the Name of the Emperor *Geta* ſeems to have been raſed, when depoſed by *Baſſianus* his Brother, and declared an Enemy;

PRO SALUTE AUG. N.N.
SEVERI ET ANTONINI ET GETÆ
CÆS. P. SALTIENUS P. E. MÆCIA.
THALAMUS HADRI.
PRÆF. LEG. II. AUG. C.
VAMPEIANO ET LUCILIAN.

Here was alſo a Fragment of a very fair Altar, together with theſe two Fragments:

7VECILLIANA.

which was ſometime in the Wall of the School at *Kaer Leon*, but ſince eraſed.

In the Garden-Wall at *Moinſcourt* you have this Inſcription:

VIII.
7 VALER.
MAXIMI.

But the firſt Line VIII. and the Character 7 are not viſible.

A *Roman* Altar in 1654 was diſcovered at *St. Julian*, near *Kaer Leon*; the Altar was of Free-Stone, four Foot in Length, and three in Breadth. *Jupiter* in this Inſcription is ſtiled *Dolichenus*; and it ſeems probable the Altar was erected to implore his Tuition of ſome Iron Mines, either in the Foreſt of *Dean*, or ſomewhere in this County.

A fair and entire Monument of a *Roman* Soldier of the ſecond Legion is preſerved at *Tredyn* Church about three Miles from *Kaer Leon*; the Stone is a kind of blue Slate, with four oblique Lines, as ſo many Grooves; in the ſmall Squares without the Lines are Holes bored through the Stone, by which it was faſtened with Iron Pins to the Ground-Wall of the Church on the Outſide, and was diſcovered by digging a Grave: But why a Heathen Monument ſhould be faſtened to the Foundation of a Chriſtian Church, cannot well be accounted for.

It is not long ſince that another Stone in plowing was found near this Town on the Bank of the River, with a *Roman* Inſcription upon it; and the *Roman* Bricks frequently dug up have this Inſcription:

LEG. II. AUG.

The Letters are not inſcribed as on Stone, but ſtampt with ſome Inſcription.

A chequered Pavement in 1692 was diſcovered in the Ground of *Henry Tomkins* of *Kaer Leon* Eſq; by plowing; and it is obſervable that the ancient Pavements in this County are not buried ſo deep as in ſome other Places; the Diameter of it was about fourteen Foot, and all the Arches, and that Part of the Border they touched were compoſed of white, red, and blue Stones varied alternately; the Bills, Eyes, and Feet of the Birds were red, with a red Ring about their Necks; and in their Wings one or two of the longeſt Feathers red, and another blue: The Inſide of the Cups were alſo red, and whatever elſe, which we have not excepted, of this whole Area, was variegated of Umber or dark-coloured Stones and white.

It is above half a Century, that ſome Labourers digging in a Quarry between *Kaer Leon* Bridge and *Chriſt-Church*, near *Porth Sini Krân*, diſcovered a large Free-Stone Coffin, in which was found a leaden Sheet wrapt about an Iron Frame curiouſly wrought, and a Skeleton in that Frame. A gilded Alabaſter Statue of a Perſon in a Coat of Mail was alſo found near the Coffin; he held a ſhort Sword in his Right, and a Pair of Scales in the Left Hand; a young Maiden's Head and Breaſts appeared in the right Scale, and a Globe outweighing the other in the left: The Feet and Right Arm have been broken ſome Years, as alſo the Scales, but it is pretty well preſerved in the *Aſhmolean* Repoſitory in other Reſpects, and there are ſome Remains of the gilding ſtill in the Interſtices.

Some curious *Roman* Earthen Veſſels have likewiſe been dug here, among others, one adorned with an Emblem of Piety, being the celebrated Hiſtory of the Woman at *Rome*, who being denied the Liberty of relieving her Father in Priſon with any Food, yet obtaining free Acceſs to him, fed him with the Milk of her own Breaſts, though *Pliny* and others ſay, ſhe exerciſed this Piety towards her Mother; but perhaps *Matre* for *Patre* might be miſtaken in the Copies. It has alſo a Southſayer obſerving the Motions of a Bird, and a Woman ſacrificing with Vervein and Frankincenſe; who the naked Perſon is on the other ſide of the Altar, we cannot pretend to determine: It may be conjectured by the Figures on this Veſſel, that it was a Bowl uſed in thoſe Feaſts called *Matronalia*, and obſerved on the Kalends of *March*, when the married Women ſacrificed to *Juno* for their

their happy Delivery, and for the Preſervation of their Huſbands, and the Continuance of their conjugal Affections. It ſeemed to be that ſort of Veſſel they called *Phiala*.

We ſhall but juſt mention a Braſs Ram's Horn found here, which 'tis likely the *Romans* uſed for Ornaments in their Temples, and for religious Types of Sacrifice. As for the Braſs *Fibula Veſtaria* met with here, it was curiouſly chequered on the back Part, with Enamel of red and blue. The Ring at the upper End in uſing ſeems to have been drawn down over the Pin, and that a Thread or ſmall String tied through the Ring and about the Notches at the Bottom, ſecured the *Acus* in its proper Place.

The City of *Kaer Leon* in the Time of *Henry* II. ſeems to have been of conſiderable Strength; for *Irwith* or *Iorwerth* of this Place, a courageous *Briton*, defended it long againſt the *Engliſh*, till at laſt being overpowered by the King, he was diſpoſſeſs'd. And here, to add a Line or two more concerning the Extent of this Town on each ſide the River, they affirm, that St. *Gilians*, the Seat of the *Herberts*, was a Part of it; and in that Place the Church of *Julius* the Martyr is ſaid to have ſtood, which is now about a Mile out of the Town.

It is from the Ruines of *Kaer Leon* that *Newport*, ſeated alſo on the *Uſk* a little lower, had its Riſe, over which River is a fair Bridge, below which the *Uſk* ſoon diſcharges itſelf into the *Severn*, where it has a good Haven, bearing the Name of the Town. *Giraldus* calls it *Novus Burgus*, here was formerly a Military Way, mention'd by *Necham*, and he calls it *Julia Strata*; it may not improperly be conjectured, that it took its Name from *Julius Frontinus*, who conquer'd the *Silures*. This Town had once a ſtrong Caſtle, and it has ſtill a Market on *Saturdays*.

Somewhat to the Southweſt of *Newport* is *Tredegar*, the Seat of the genteel and wealthy Family of the *Morgans* near the River *Ebwith*.

Not far from *Newport* glides a ſmall Stream, called *Nant Penkarn*; it had formerly a Ford called *Ryd Penkarn*, or *a Ford under the Head of a Rock*. *Henry* II. having paſſed it by chance, the *Welch* relying too much upon old Propheſies, were preſently diſcouraged, and reckoned their Caſe deſperate, becauſe *Merlin Sylveſter* their Oracle had foretold, that whenever a ſtrong Prince with a freckled Face (and ſuch King *Henry* was) ſhould paſs that Ford, the *Britiſh* Forces ſhould be vanquiſhed.

This County, during the *Saxon* Heptarchy, was ſubject to the Mountain *Welch*, called by them *Danſettan*; and yet the *Weſt-Saxons* claimed the Dominion over them. But it may not be amiſs to obſerve in this Place, that ſome Part of this County, and I ſuppoſe alſo of *Herefordſhire*, was governed by *Morgan*, who in his younger Years was ſirnamed *Maur*, the *Great*, but afterwards *Hên*, or *Old*, becauſe he lived to be an hundred Years of Age. He died about the Year 972, having outlived his Wife *Ellen*, the Daughter of *Roderic* the Great, fifty Years. He had a Son by her named *Owen Morgan*, was a valiant and victorious Prince, and well beloved by his Subjects; but *Owen* the Son of *Howel dha*, ſome time before his Death laid Claim to *Yſtrady* and *Ewy*, called the two Sleeves of *Gwent Uwchoed*, or *Gwent above the Woods*, being the Right of *Morgan*, and ſeiſed upon them to his own Uſe; but the Matter, through the Mediation of the Nobility and Clergy, being by both Parties referred to the Deciſion of *Edgar* King of *England*, it was adjudged by him, that the ſaid Lands did of Right belong to *Morgan*, and to the Dioceſs of *Lhandaff*, and that *Owen ap Howel dha* had wrongfully poſſeſſed himſelf of them. The Charter of the ſaid Award was made before the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Earls, and Barons of *England* and *Wales*, as may be ſeen at *Lhandaf* in an old Manuſcript call'd *Y Cwtta Cyfardwydh o Forgannwg*; and there is ſomewhat to the ſame Purpoſe in the old Book of *Lhandaf*; only the Miſtake in both is, that they make *Howel dha* to be the Intruder into the ſaid Lands, who had been dead at leaſt twenty Years before King *Edgar* began his Reign.

When the *Normans* came in, the Lords *Marchers* grievouſly plagued and annoy'd theſe People, eſpecially the abovementioned *Hamelin Bulan*, *Hugh Lacy*, *Walter* and *Gilbert de Clare*, and *Brian* of *Wallingford*, to whom the Kings having granted all they could acquire in theſe Parts, ſome of them by degrees reduced the upper Part of this County, which they called *Over-Went*, and others the low Lands call'd the *Nether-Went*. But to add no more of this kind, we conclude with obſerving that the County of *Monmouth*, being reckon'd an *Engliſh* County, is within the *Engliſh* Circuit, and ſends two Members to repreſent it in Parliament, whereas the twelve *Welch* Counties ſend no more than one for each.

This County of *Monmouth*, which is eighty Miles in Circumference, contains about three hundred and forty thouſand Acres, and ſix thouſand four hundred and ninety Houſes. Its Towns are ſeven, and its Pariſhes an hundred and twenty ſeven.

GLA-

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THE fartheſt County of the *Silures* ſeems to be that which we call *Glamorganſhire*, by the *Britons* called *Morganwg*, as ſome imagine, from ſome Prince of the Name of *Morgan*, though others think it ſo denominated from *Môr*, *the Sea*, as being a maritime County. It is of a temperate and healthful Air, and of a different Soil and Situation, the Northern Part being extremely mountainous, full of thick Woods, very barren, and pretty full of Inhabitants; yet theſe Mountains are found to feed good Herds of Cattle, and to ſend forth ſeveral freſh Springs, which much add to the Fertility of the Country; the chief among which are, the *Tavie*, *Tave*, *Ogmore*, *Rhymni*, *Ewenny*, *Elay*, *Nid*, or *Neath*, &c. But the Southern Part, which is waſhed by the *Severn* Sea, and receives thoſe Rivers, is more level and very fertile, bearing great Crops of Corn, feeding good Store of Sheep and Cattle, well inhabited, and thick beſet with Towns and Gentlemen's Houſes.

This County is bounded on the Eaſt with *Monmouthſhire*, from which it is ſeparated by the *Rhymny*, on the South with the *Severn* Sea, on the Weſt alſo with Part of the Sea and *Carmarthenſhire*, and on the North with *Brecknockſhire*. Its Extent from Eaſt to Weſt, where it ſhoots itſelf into the Sea, is about forty Miles; and from the South to the North about twenty. It was formerly fortified with abundance of Caſtles, moſt of which have long ſince ſubmitted to the Fate of devouring Time, though there are others that are habitable in theſe modern Times.

Jeſtin ap Gwrgan, Lord of this Country in the Time of *William* II. being not able to ſuſtain his Revolt againſt his natural Prince *Rhys ap Tewdwr*, engaged *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, a *Norman*, with twelve Knights and a choice Body of Soldiers to aſſiſt him, who having defeated and ſlain *Rhys*, deprived *Jeſtin* of his Inheritance, and divided the Country amongſt his Partners, eſpecially the fruitfuller Part of it.

In a mooriſh Bottom not far from the *Rhymny*, which deſcends from the Mountains, are ſeen the ruinous Walls of *Caerphilly* Caſtle, of a vaſt Magnitude, and ſuch admirable Structure, that it is ſuppoſed to have been a *Roman* Fortreſs, though it ſeems to have been ſince rebuilt. It was once in the Poſſeſſion of the *Clares*, and is probably the nobleſt Ruine of ancient Architecture in *Britain*, and ſome ſay it exceeds that of *Windſor* in Bigneſs. The Hall is about ſeventy Foot in Length, thirty four broad, and ſeventeen high; you aſcend to it on the South ſide by a direct Stair-Caſe, eight Foot wide; the Roof is vaulted, and ſupported by twenty Arches, which are ſtill gradually higher as you aſcend; the Entry into the Stair-Caſe is ſomewhat nearer to the Weſt End of the Room, and not to the middle; and there is a Chimney about ten Foot wide oppoſite on the North ſide to it. On the ſame ſide with the Chimney you have four ſtately Windows, two on each ſide, that continued down to the very Floor, and reach'd up higher than the Height of this Room is ſuppoſed to have been, ſo that the Room above this Hall (or Chapel, as ſome would have it to be) had ſome Part of the Benefit of them; their Sides have for Ornament three-leaved Huſks or Knobs, with a Fruit or ſmall round Ball in the middle. Seven triangular Pillars, at equal Diſtances, are on the Walls on each ſide the Room; there may be about twelve Foot and an half from the Floor to the Bottom of the Pillars, and their Height ſeemed above four Foot; every Pillar is ſupported with three Buſts, which vary alternately; and the Uſe of the Pillars ſeem to have been for ſupporting the Beams. There are alſo on the South ſide ſix Grooves in the Wall at equal Diſtance, about nine Inches wide, and eight or nine Foot high, four of which are continued from the tops of the Pillars, but the two middlemoſt are about the middle Space between the Pillars, and come down lower than the reſt, having neat Stones jutting out at the Bottom. A Door on the North Side near the Eaſt End, of about eight Foot high, leads into a ſpacious Green about ſeventy Yards long and forty broad; there are two low arch'd Doors at the Eaſt End, and a much larger one near the South Side, and on the Weſt End another oppoſite to it.

Though this Caſtle for its Statelineſs may be ſuppoſed to have been originally built by the *Romans*, yet it does not appear that any *Roman* Statue, Coins, *&c.* were ever found here. But if it ſhould be granted to be *Roman*, Mr. *Lloyd* is inclined to believe it the *Bulleum Silurum*, and that there was no other Ground to place it at *Bualht* in *Brecknockſhire*, but the Affinity of the Names and the Situation of the *Silurian* Country. And the ſame may be urged for *Kaer-Phily*; for *Bulleum* could not well be otherwiſe expreſt

in

in *Britiſh* than by *Kaer-Vwl*, *Kaervul*, which muſt be pronounced *Kaer-Vyl*, or, like ſome other Names of Places, from the Genitive Caſe *Kaer-Vyli*. A much more modern Author than *Cambden* ſays, *Kaer-Phyli* is at preſent an ancient Borough Town, and has a Market on *Thurſdays*; on a pretended Charter, or rather old Cuſtom, the People aſſume to themſelves that Privilege, as being under the Juriſdiction of the Caſtle.

Not far from *Kaer-Phylli* in the Way to *Marchnad y Wayn*, or *Kevn-Gelhi-Gaer* Mountain, there is a noted Monument, known by the Name of *Maen Hir*, the ſame being a rude Stone Pillar of a quadrangular Form, about eight Foot high; it ſtands ſomewhat inclining, and cloſe at its Bottom on that Side is a ſmall Intrenchment, comprehending a Space of about ſix Yards, and a ſquare Area in the middle, wherein it is ſuppoſed a Perſon has been interred, and that the Inſcription muſt be *Teffroiti* or *Deffroiti*, the ſame as *Difvrod*, in *Latin Debrotus*, and perhaps *Dubricius*.

A little lower is the *Rhantoſtabius*, or *Rhatoſtibius* of *Ptolomy*, named from *Traeth Tâv*, i. e. *the ſandy Frith of the River Tâv*, which deſcending from the Mountains, falls into the Sea at *Landaf*; the Church on the *Tâv* is ſeated in a Bottom, but an Epiſcopal See, adorned with a ſpacious and ſuperb Cathedral, firſt built by *German* and *Lupus*, *French* Biſhops, ſoon after the Suppreſſion of the *Pelagian* Hereſy, that much infeſted *Britain*, and conſecrated to *Dubricius*, whoſe Succeſſor was St. *Tileau*, to whom it was dedicated, being then richly endowed, though otherwiſe at preſent; and the Town is ſo inconſiderable, that it has not now ſo much as a Market. The Dioceſs contains Part of the Counties of *Glamorgan* and *Monmouth*, in which are an hundred and ſeventy ſeven Pariſhes, of which ninety eight are Impropriations; and it has one Archdeaconry, which is that of *Landaf*.

The *Tâv* continues its Courſe from hence to *Cardiff*, in *Britiſh Caer-Dydh*; it is ſeated on the *Tâv*, over which it has a fair Bridge, at which Veſſels of ſmall Burden can lade and unlade. The Soil about it is level, and good for Tillage and Paſture; and at the Diſtance of three or four Miles it is environed with pleaſant Hills, rendring an agreeable Proſpect. The Town is pretty large, well built, and has at preſent but one Church. The large Suburb of *Crokerton* is without the Eaſt Gate, the *White Friars* without the North, and a ſmall Suburb without the Eaſt Gate, adjoining to which is the *Black Friers*, in which Part the Caſtle is ſeated, built by *Fitz-Hamon* in the Reign of *Rufus*, a ſpacious, ſtately, and ſtrong Building. *Cardiff* is a Town Corporate, governed by a Conſtable of the Caſtle, twelve Aldermen, as many capital Burgeſſes, a Steward, Town-Clerk, *&c.* The Aſſizes are kept here, and it ſends a Member to Parliament. The Place is well frequented, has a good Intercourſe of Traffick with *Briſtol*, and its Markets, which are plentiful, are on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*. The Earl of *Pembroke* is Baron of *Cardiff*, in which Place *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, who had his Eyes put out, lived here a Priſoner, till he became an old Man.

About three Miles from the Mouth of the *Tâv* are two ſmall but pleaſant Iſlands, pretty cloſe together, the one called *Sully* (perhaps from the *Silures*,) and the other *Barry*, in a Rock of which laſt, ſome Authors have related, there is a Cave which ſends forth a ſtrange Noiſe like the blowing of Bellows, but upon the ſtricteſt Enquiries made of late Years, there is no ſuch thing to be heard.

The Shoar continuing directly Weſtward, receives only one River, upon which a little more within Land ſtands *Cowbridge*, by the *Britons* called *Pont-vaen*, from its Stone-Bridge; its ſeated in a low Bottom, and fertile Soil. This is not the *Bovium* of *Antoninus*, but rather *Boverton*, about three Miles diſtant from it. It has a well-frequented Market on *Tueſdays* for Corn, Cattle, Sheep, and Proviſions, and is governed by a Bailiff or Bailiffs annually choſen, and ſworn by the Deputy-Conſtable of the Caſtle of St. *Quintin* near adjoining.

Antoninus has placed *Nidum* fifteen Miles from *Bovium*, which can be no other than *Neath*, in *Britiſh Nëdh*, on a River of the ſame Name, over which it has a Bridge, to which ſmall Veſſels come for the lading of Coals, here had in great Plenty, to the Enrichment of the Inhabitants. It's a Town of good Antiquity, and ſtill pretty large, and has a Market: It is governed by a Port-Reeve annually choſen, and ſworn by the Deputy-Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Neath*. Mock-Plants have been dug out of a Coal-Pit near this Place, and are deſcribed in *Flintſhire*. Over-againſt this Town on the other ſide of the River, are yet the Remains of a once rich and ſtately Monaſtery; and the Abbey-Houſe, a large Structure, was in the laſt Century kept in good Repair, and the Seat of the *Hobbys*.

At *Lantwit*, or *St. Ilhtud's*, a Village adjoining to *Neath*, but once an ancient Borough that had a Market, are the Foundations of many Buildings; and at *Lantwit Major*, or *Lhan Ilhtud vawr*, on the North ſide of the Church, are two pyramidical carved Stones erected, the firſt cloſe by the Church-Wall, adorned with *Britiſh* Carving, and encompaſſed with three Circles at three ſeveral Places at equal Diſtance; it's indented from the loweſt three to the Ground, but adorned with Knots elſewhere; it has on one ſide from the top a notable Furrow, about four Inches broad and two deep: The other Stone is alſo elaborately carved, and was once the Shaft or Pedeſtal of a Croſs; the Inſcription on one ſide ſhews it was ſet up by one *Samſon*, *pro animâ ejus*; and that on the oppoſite Part ſignifies, that *Samſon* erected

erected it to St. *Iltutus*, or *Iltud*, but that one *Samuel* was the Carver.

Not far from *Boverton*, almoſt in the very winding of the Shoar, ſtands St. *Donat*'s-*Caſtle*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Stradlings*, near which ſeveral ancient *Roman* Coins have been dug up. The *Ogmor*, which a little above this makes its Way into the Sea, falls from the Mountains, and runs by *Coyty-Caſtle*, formerly the Seat of the *Turbervils*, afterwards of the *Gamages*, from whom by a Daughter and Heir it came to the *Sidneys*, in the laſt Age, Earls of *Leiceſter*; and alſo by *Ogmor-Caſtle*, which devolved from the Family of the *Londons*, to the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*. There is a remarkable Spring at *Newton*, within a few Miles of this Place, where riſes up a Well, which at full Sea is almoſt empty of Water, and at low Water or Ebb, is ready to flow over; the Diameter of the Well may be about ſix Foot.

Coaſting from hence along the Shoar, we come to *Kynfyg*, formerly a Caſtle of the *Fitz-Hamons*, and *Margam* once a Monaſtery, founded by *William* Earl of *Gloceſter*, and now the Seat of the noble Family of the *Manſels*, of whom Sir *Thomas Manſel*, Baronet, was in 1711, created Baron *Manſel* of this Place, but he departed this Life in 1723, and is ſucceeded by his Grandſon. On *Mynydh Margan* on the top of the Hill, here is an exceeding hard Stone Pillar, about four Foot high, and one broad, erected for a ſepulchral Monument, with an Inſcription, which whoever happens to read, the ignorant common People in the Neighbourhood affirm, he ſhall die ſoon after. It may however be read thus, *Bodvocus hic jacet filius Catotis, Irni Pronepos, eternali ve doman*, that is, *Æternali in Domo*. This Monument is known by the Name of *y Maen Lythyrog*.

Between *Margam* and *Kynfyg*, alſo by the Way Side, lies a Stone about four Foot long, which may be thus interpreted, *PUMP. BUSCAR. AIN TOPIUS*, i. e. the five Fingers of our Friend, or Kinſman, kill'd us. They ſuppoſe it to have been the Grave of Prince *Morgan* of this Country; it's call'd by the common People, *Bedh Morgan Morganwg*, viz. the Sepulchre of Prince *Morgan*; which undoubtedly is erroneous, it being no other than the Tomb-Stone of one *Pompeius Carantorius*. Another Monument more remarkable than theſe is at *Panwen Byrdhin*, in *Kadokſton*, or *Lhan Gadok* Pariſh, well known here by the Name of *Maen dan Lygad yr ych*, ſo call'd from two ſmall circular Intrenchments like Cock-Pits, one of which had lately, in the midſt of it, a rude Stone Pillar, about three Foot high, with an Inſcription to be read downwards, to this effect; *Marci*, or rather perhaps, *Memoriæ Caritini filij Bericij*. It has been lately remov'd a few Paces out of the Circle, and is pitched on End, at a Gate in the Highway.

Another ſingular Monument was to be ſeen in the midſt of a Carn, or ſmall Heap of Stones, on *Mynydh Gelhi onnen*, in *Lhan Givelach* Pariſh, but ſince broke in three or four Pieces, the ſame being a flat Stone, about three Inches thick, two Foot broad at Bottom, and five in Height; the top form'd as round as a Wheel, and thence to the Baſis becoming gradually broader. Some Art there is in the Carving on one Side, but much more Labour; the round Head is adorn'd with a kind of flouriſhing Croſs, and below that you have a Man's Face and Hands on each Side. *Karn Lhechard* in the ſame Pariſh, is a Monument conſiſting of rude, circular Stones, of a flattiſh Form, ſuch as are call'd *Lhecheu*, diſorderly pitch'd in the Ground, of about ſeventeen or eighteen Yards Diameter, and the higheſt now ſtanding not above a Yard. Here is but one Entry about four Foot wide, and there is a Cell or Hut in the Center of the Area, and this at *Lhechard* is about ſix Foot in Length, and four wide, having now no top Stone, tho' one lying by ſeems to have been it. Another Monument there is on a Mountain call'd *Kevn bryn* in *Gower*; it conſiſts of a vaſt unwrought Stone, probably about twenty Tun Weight, ſupported by ſix or ſeven others, now not above four Foot high, ſet in a Circle, ſome on end, and ſome edgewiſe, to bear up the great one, being all of the *Lapis Molaris* kind; the great one is now much diminiſhed, there having been, by Report, five Tuns or more broke off to make Mill-Stones: The carriage, rearing, and placing of this maſſy Rock, is plainly the effect of human Induſtry and Art. The common People call it *Arthur*'s Stone. We had almoſt forgot another Monument at *Lhan Edern* in *Kibbor* Hundred, call'd *Gwâl y vilaſt*, the ſame being a rude Stone, ſomewhat of an Oval Form, about four Yards long, and two broad, ſupported at one end by a Stone two Foot high, ſomewhat of the ſame Form, though much more rude, as thoſe we find at the Head and Feet of Graves in Country Churches.

The Shore from *Margam* runs North-Eaſt by *Aber-Avon*, an ancient Borough Town, govern'd by a *Port-Reve*, and had formerly a Market, now diſuſed, to *Neath*, a River infamous for Quick-Sands; and all the Country from the Town of *Neath* here, which we have ſpoke of before, to the *Lothor*, which is the Weſtern Limit of the County, is called *Gower*, by the *Britons*, *Gwyr*, and by *Ninius*, *Guhir*, where he tells us, the Sons of *Keian*, a *Scot*, ſeated and diſtributed themſelves, till expell'd by *Kynedhau* a *Britiſh* Prince. The Earl of *Warwick* in the Reign of *Henry* I. ſubdu'd this Country of *Gower*, which afterwards by Agreement with *Henry* II. devolved to the Crown; but King *John* conferred it upon *William de Brevs*, and it was held by his Deſcendants till *Edward* II.'s Time, when *Hugh Spenter* was put

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into Poſſeſſion of it. It is now divided into Eaſt and Weſt *Gowerland*, in the firſt of which the moſt noted Town is *Sweinſey*, or *Swanſey*, ſo called by the *Engliſh* from Porpoiſes or Sea-Hogs, and by the *Welch*, *Aber-Tawi*, from the *Tawi* which runs by it, an ancient Port-Reeve Town, belonging to the Duke of *Beaufort*, one of whoſe Titles is Lord *Herbert* of *Gower*. It's large, clean, and well built, and for Riches and Trade is eſteem'd the chiefeſt of the County, and that by reaſon of their Coal Trade, and the great Induſtry of its Inhabitants. Its Markets are on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, and very well frequented, affording great Plenty of Commodities and Proviſions.

Oppoſite to *Swanſey* is *Lhogor*, a more ancient Place, and the *Leucarum* of *Antoninus*, call'd by the *Britons*, *Kas-Lychwr*, an ancient Borough, govern'd by a Port-Reeve, and once ſtrengthened with a good Caſtle. Beneath this is *Weſt-Gower*, made by the Sea a Peninſula, more noted for Corn than Towns, and celebrated heretofore for St. *Kynedhav*, who led a ſolitary Life here. The *Clares* and *Spencers*, Earls of *Gloceſter*, lineally deſcended from *Fitz-Hamon*, from the very firſt Conqueſt of this Country, were Lords of it; after them the *Beauchamps*, and one or two of the *Nevils*, and with a Daughter of *Nevil* it came to *Richard* III. and *Henry* VII. granted it to his Uncle *Jaſper* Duke of *Bedford*, who dying without lawful Iſſue, the King reſum'd it, and left it to his Son *Henry* VIII. whoſe Son *Edward* VI. ſold moſt Part of it to *William Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke*: As for the Poſterity of the twelve Knights above-mention'd, there are none left, but the *Stradlings*, *Turbevils*, and *Flemings*, that we know of. *Edward Somerſet*, Lord *Herbert* of *Chepſtow*, &c. obtain'd of King *Charles* I. the Title of Earl of *Glamorgan*, his Father the Marqueſs of *Worceſter* being then alive; but it ſeems no Patent paſſed for it, neither do we find his Deſcendants, the Marqueſſes of *Worceſter* and Dukes of *Beaufort*, reckon it among their Titles.

This County is a hundred and twelve Miles in Circumference, contains about five hundred and forty thouſand Acres, and nineteen thouſand ſix hundred and forty four Houſes; it has but three Towns, and eight and twenty Pariſhes.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

THE Remainder of that Tract of Land which is extended Weſtward, and call'd by the *Engliſh Weſt-Wales*, comprehends *Caermarthen*, *Pembroke*, and *Cardigan* Shires, thought by *Pliny* to have been inhabited by the *Silures*; but *Ptolomy*, who knew *Britain* better, calls them *Dimetæ* and *Demetæ*; and *Gildas* and *Ninnius* uſe the Word *Dimetia* to ſignify this Country: Nay, the *Britons* themſelves call it at this Day, *Dyved*, and it may be preſum'd always did ſo; though *South-Wales* is known to them by the Name of *Deheu-Barth*, or the Southern Part.

Caermarthenſhire, eſteem'd by ſome the ſtrongeſt County in all *South-Wales*, is generally of a fertil Soil, bearing good Crops of Corn, has good Meadows, which feed Store of Cattle, and is pretty well cloathed with Wood; and this Fertility is the more augmented, as it is not ſo Mountainous as its neighbouring Counties, and thoſe Hills it has are not generally ſo high. It's well water'd with Rivers and Rivulets, of which *Towy* is the principal, from which the Inhabitants are plentifully ſerv'd with Fowl and Fiſh, eſpecially Salmons in great Abundance, and from the Bowels of the Earth Pit-Coals are in many Places dug up; neither do they want Lime, which is an excellent Manure for ſome ſorts of Lands. This County has for its Eaſtern Bounds the Shires of *Brecknock* and *Glamorgan*; for its Southern the *Severn* or *Britiſh* Sea; for its Weſtern *Pembrokeſhire*; and for its Northern the River *Teivy*, which ſeparates it from *Cardiganſhire*. Its extent from South-Weſt to North-Eaſt is about thirty five Miles; and from Eaſt to Weſt, where broadeſt, about twenty, which makes its Circumference to be about a hundred and two Miles.

If we paſs the *Og*, or the Boundary between *Glamorgan* and this County here, the firſt Place we come to is *Lhanelly*, or *Lanelthy*, ſeated on a River or Creek of the Sea, a pretty good Town, well traded into for Sea-Coal; and it has a Market on *Thurſdays*, of good Account for all ſorts of Cattle, Corn, and Proviſions.

The Ocean forming a vaſt Bay on the South of this County, in it *Kidwely* firſt offers itſelf to our View; this Territory was for ſome Time poſſeſſed by the Sons of *Keian*, a *Scot*, till driven out by *Kynedhav*; after that *Maurice* of *London* had it, and fortify'd old *Kidwely* with a Wall and Caſtle, long ſince gone to Ruin; and the Inhabitants paſſing over

the River *Gwen-draeth vechan*, built *New Kidwely*, of more commodious Situation. This fair Inheritance by *Hawis* the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas de Londres*, with the Title of Lord of *Ogmor* and *Kidwely*, deſcended to the *Chaworths*, and by a Daughter to *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter*, who was the Father of *Henry* firſt Duke of *Lancaſter*, and he of the Lady *Blanch*, with whom it went to *John* of *Ghent* her Huſband, and ſo became Part of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*; but the Marqueſs of *Powis* has now ſome Income from it. It's now a Mayor Town, formerly of good Account for Cloathing, and at preſent well frequented with Fiſhermen, and has two indifferent good Markets Weekly on *Tueſdays* and *Saturdays*.

A few Miles below *Kidwely*, the *Towi*, which is the *Tobius* of *Ptolomy*, is receiv'd into the Ocean, having paſſed the Length of the County from North to South, firſt by *Lhan ym ddyfry*, ſo call'd from the Confluence of Rivers, a pretty fair Bailiwick and Town Corporate, once ſtrengthened with a fair, but now ruinous Caſtle. It has two very good Markets weekly on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*. Its Pariſh Church, at a little Diſtance, is call'd *Lhan vair y Bryn*, i. e. St. *Mary*'s Church upon the Hill, not far from the Eaſt End of which Labourers have frequently dug up Bricks, and meet with ſome other Marks of *Roman* Antiquity; and there is a very notable *Roman* Way of Gravel and ſmall Pebbles, between the Church and *Lhan Brân*, the Seat of the *Gwyns*.

The *Towi* runs from *Llan ym dhyvry* by *Llangadog*, an indifferent Town, having a pretty good Market on *Thurſdays*, and reaching *Llandilovawr* on an Aſcent, it has a fair Bridge over the River, and is a pretty good Town, having two weekly Markets on *Tueſdays* and *Saturdays*, for Corn, Cattle, and Proviſions; the Pariſh it belongs to is exceeding large, extending itſelf about thirteen Miles in Length, and ſeven or eight in Breadth.

The *Towi* runs from hence by *Dynevor-Caſtle*, the Royal Seat of the Princes of *South-Wales*, at which Time it was in a flouriſhing Condition, on the top of a Hill; and at laſt reaches *Caermarthen*, the *Maridunum* of *Ptolomy*, and the *Muridunum* of *Antoninus*, call'd by the *Welch*, *Caer Vyrdhin*, the County Town, pleaſantly ſeated on its Banks, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge, which River being navigable for ſmall Veſſels, they have a good Key for the lading and unlading of their Merchandiſe; and it is a Place well inhabited, and very well built, eſpecially of late Years, adorn'd with ſtately Houſes, and may be call'd the *London* of *Wales*. It's a Place of good Antiquity, and boaſts that it gave Birth to *Merlin*, or *Myrdhyn Emrys*, who flouriſh'd about the Year 480, made by the common People a Prophet or Southſayer; but according to *H. Lhwyd*, was a Man of extraordinary Learning and Prudence for the Time he liv'd in, and well ſkilled in the Mathematicks. This Town ſoon after the coming in of the *Normans* was brought under their Subjection, and was for a good while ſorely harraſſed, being oftentimes aſſaulted, and once or twice ſet on Fire; but at laſt being fortify'd with a Wall, and large Caſtle, ſeated on a hanging Rock, built by *Gilbert de Clare*, both long ſince reduced to Ruin, it was freed from thoſe Calamities, and was afterwards by the *Engliſh* Princes made the Chancery and Exchequer of *South-Wales*. It is at preſent a Town and County Corporate, govern'd by a Mayor, two Sheriffs, elected out of ſixteen Burgeſſes or Aldermen, clad in Scarlet, having alſo a Recorder, and other Officers. It has a Sword, Cap of Maintenance, and two Maces. It ſends one Member to Parliament, and the Corporation can ſay more in this Reſpect than all other Cities, Burroughs, or Counties in the Kingdom, that they have choſen the ſame Gentleman, *viz. Richard Vaughan* of *Derwydh*, Eſq; inunterruptedly to repreſent them in Parliament for ſeven and thirty Years. The Aſſizes for the County are kept here, and the Markets, wherein there are great Plenty, are kept on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*. King *William* III. in 1689, created *Thomas* Earl of *Danby*, Marqueſs of *Caermarthen*, and Duke of *Leeds*, whoſe Titles are now enjoy'd by his Son.

Lhan Newydh, or *New Church*, is a Pariſh near *Caermarthen*, where there is a rude Stone Pillar, erected near the Highway, ſomewhat of a flat Form, five or ſix Foot high, and a Yard and a half in Breadth. It contains an Inſcription not to be read downwards, as on many Stones in theſe Countries, but from the Left to the Right, *viz. Sepulcrum Severini filij Severi.* It ſhould be *Roman* by the Names, though the Form of ſome Letters, and the Rudeneſs of the Stone on which they are inſcribed, might give us Grounds to ſuſpect it the Epitaph of ſome Perſon of *Roman* Deſcent, who liv'd ſomewhat later than their Time. *Lhan Newydh* or *New Church*, cannot but be remembred by us on another Account, and that is, that the Anceſtor of the *Cromwels*, a terrible Name in the laſt Century, lived here; for *William ap Morgan* of *New Church*, one of the Privy Council to *Henry* VII. was the Father of *Morgan Williams*, who marrying the Siſter of *Thomas Cromwel*, Earl of *Eſſex*, had by her Sir *Richard Williams*, who changed his Sirname to *Cromwel*; he was the Father of Sir *Henry Cromwel* of *Hinchinbrook* in the County of *Huntington*, and he of Sir *Oliver Cromwel*, and of *Robert Cromwel* Eſq; the Protector's Father.

In *Lhan Boydy* Pariſh in the Neighbourhood, there is a Monument called *Gwal y vilaſt*, or *Bwrdh Arthur*, which is a Barrow, conſiſting of a rude Stone, about ten Yards in Circumference, and above three Foot thick, ſupported by four Pillars, which are about

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two Foot and a half high. There was in the Year 1692, diſcover'd at a Place call'd *Bron yſcawen* in this Pariſh, no leſs than two hundred *Roman* Coins, by two Shepherd Boys, at the very entry of a ſpacious Camp, call'd the *Gaer*, bury'd in two very rude leaden Boxes, ſo near the Surface of the Ground, that they were not wholly out of Sight; they were all of Silver, and ſome of the ancienteſt *Roman* Coins we find in *Britain*; the lateſt were of *Domitian Coſ.* XV. *An. Dom.* 91.

In *Cantrev bychan*, oppoſite to this Camp, towards the Eaſt, may be ſeen the Ruins of *Caſtel-Karreg*, on a ſteep and inacceſſible Rock, under which are many Vaults and ſpacious Caverns, and a Fountain whoſe Waters Ebb and Flow as the Sea Tides. Theſe Caverns are ſuppoſed to have been Copper Mines of the *Romans*. The Place is call'd *Kaio*; and Inſcriptions on two Stones at *Pant y Polion*, in this Pariſh, have ſome Years ago been diſcover'd; the firſt is a Monument of one *Paulinus*, whence the Name *Pant y Polion*, which lies flat on the Ground, and is placed croſs a Gutter, running thus; *Servator fidei, Patriæque ſemper amator, hic Paulinus jacit cultor pientiſſimus æqui.* The other ſeems to be ſomewhat of a later Date. Now whether *Odin* in the ſeveral Names of Places in theſe Parts, be made from *Advent* or *Adwen*, or whoſe Monument this was, is left to the Remarks of the Learned.

At *Talcharn* or *Llancharne*, or *Langharn*, ſeated on the *Towy*, near its Influx into the Sea, as alſo at *Lhanſtephan* near adjoining, there were two Caſtles of great Strength, now in Rubbiſh. The Town is pretty good, has ſome ſmall Veſſels belonging to it, and a Market on *Friday*. Below *Talcarn*, on the Bank of the *Tav*, ſtood heretofore *Ty gwyn ar Dav*, or *the white Houſe on the Tav*, ſo called, becauſe built of white Haſle-Rods for a Summer-Houſe; here *Howel Dha*, or *Howel* the *Good*, Prince of *Wales*, in 914, in a full Aſſembly, there being, beſides Laymen, a hundred and forty Eccleſiaſticks, gave not a Body of new Laws to his People, but according to the Advice of his Council, retained ſome of the old Laws, corrected others, and quite diſannulling ſome, appointed others in their ſtead. There is now in the Preſs, a new and correct Edition of theſe Laws in *Latin* and *Welch*, with curious Notes upon them by Dr. *Wotton*, an *Engliſh* Divine, who has made himſelf Maſter of the *Welch* Language to an uncommon Perfection. A ſmall Monaſtery was afterwards built in the ſame Place, called *Whitland* Abbey.

Kil maen Lhwyd is not far off, where, in 1607, an Earthen Veſſel was diſcovered, that contain'd a conſiderable Quantity of *Roman* Coins of embaſed Silver, from the time of *Commodus*, who firſt debaſed their Silver, to the Tribuneſhip of *Gordian* the third, which falls in with the Chriſtian *Æra* 243.

On a Mountain near *Kil y Maen Lhwyd*, you have *Buarth Arthur* or *Meineu Gwyr*, a kind of circular Stone Monument, aſcrib'd by our *Engliſh* Hiſtorians to the *Danes*. The Diameter of the Circle is about twenty Yards, they are as rude as may be, pitch'd on end, and at uncertain Diſtances, and are at uncertain Heights, ſome being three or four, and others five or ſix Feet. Here are now but fifteen ſtanding; the Entry, for the Space of three Yards, is guarded on each ſide with Stones, much lower than the Stones of the Circle, and ſo cloſely pitch'd, as to be contiguous. Three other large rude Stones ſtand on one end, at about two hundred Paces diſtance over againſt the Monument. As for the Name *Buarth Arthur*, or *Arthur's Fold*, it's only a nick-Name, but *Meineu Gwyr* is ſo old, that it is ſcarce intelligible.

In this Pariſh of *Henlhan Amgoed*, a little Northward of *Kil y Maen Lhwyd* in a Field belonging to *Parkeu*, there is a Monument that lies on the Ground, but probably ſtood before upright; and if ſo, the Inſcription was read downwards to this purport, *Sepulcrum* [*an Caij?*] *Menvendani filij Barcum*; the Names of *Menvendano* and *Barcum* are now obſolete, but there is a Place near this Monument called *Kevn Varchen*, which may ſeem to be denominated from this *Barcum*, or ſome other of the ſame Name.

In *Trelech* Pariſh, and nearer than *Henlhan* to *Newcaſtle*, you have a Barrow or *Tumulus*, known by the Name of *Kryg y Dyrn*, whoſe Circumference at bottom may be about ſixty Paces, and it's ſix Yards high; it riſes with an eaſy aſcent, and is hollow at top, gently inclining from the Circumference to the Center: It's not a Mount of Earth, but ſeems to be ſuch a heap of Stones, as are called *Karnedheu* in *Wales*, covered with Turf; at the Centre of the Cavity on the the top, there is a flat Stone ſomewhat of an oval Form, about three Yards long, and five Foot over, where broadeſt, and about ten or twelve Inches thick; it was found to be the Covering of ſuch a barbarous Monument as we call *Kiſtvaen* or Stone-Cheſt, which was about four Foot and a half long, and about three broad, but ſomewhat narrower at the Eaſt than Weſt End; it conſiſts of ſeven Stones, *viz.* the covering Stone, now mentioned, and two ſide Stones, one at each end, and one behind each of thoſe, for the better ſecuring of them, all equally rude, and about the ſame thickneſs, the laſt two excepted, which are much thicker. Some rude pieces of Brick or Stones burnt like them, and Free-ſtone, ſome of which were wrought, were found as well within, as without the Cheſt; ſome Pieces of Bones were alſo obſerved, but ſuppoſed to be ſuch as were brought in by Foxes. It ſeems to have been the Royal Sepulchre of ſome *Britiſh* Prince before the *Romans* had any thing to do in this Iſland, from the Name of it *Kryg y dyrn*,

which may be interpreted *King's Barrow*, *Teyrn* being the ancient Word for a *Prince*, and *Teyrnas* for a *Kingdom* is ſtill in common uſe; and the rather, becauſe more Labour and Strength was required here than we can ſuppoſe to be allowed to Perſons of inferior Quality; there is no doubt to be made, but that it is older than Chriſtianity.

Newcaſtle, on the Banks of the *Teivi*, which ſeparates this County from *Cardiganſhire*, had that Name, becauſe repaired by *Rice ap Thomas*, who greatly aſſiſted *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* to obtain the Crown, by whom he was deſervedly made Knight of the Garter; he had a vaſt Eſtate, but afterwards, upon ſome villainous Suggeſtions, was deprived of a great Part of it, and narrowly eſcaped with his Life; he was the Anceſtor of *Griffith Rice* of *Newton* in this County, Eſq; who has ſome time repreſented it in Parliament, as his Son does at preſent. It was not anciently called *Elmün*, as *Cambden* would have it, but *Dinas Emlin*, *Urbs Eminiliani*; nor was it the *Loventium* or *Lovantinum* of the *Demetæ*, which ſtood more probably in the County of *Cardigan*. King *Charles* I. created *Richard* Earl of *Carbery* in *Ireland*, Lord *Vaughan* of *Emlin*, which Title determined with *John* the laſt Earl of *Carbery*, whoſe Daughter and Heir the Lady *Anne*, is married to the preſent Duke of *Bolton*, with whom he has the Eſtate of *Golden Grove* in this County.

More North than *Newcaſtle*, is the Pariſh of *Lhanvihangel Yorwerth*, in whoſe Church at the Weſt End you have a poliſhed Free-ſtone with this Inſcription, *Hic jacet Ulcaunus filius Semonacili.*

The County of *Carmarthen* is about a hundred and two Miles in Circumference, as aforeſaid, contains about ſeven hundred thouſand Acres, and five thouſand three hundred and fifty two Houſes; it has eighty ſeven Pariſhes, and eight Towns.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

THIS County commonly call'd *Penbrokſhire*, and in ancient Records, the Legal County of *Penbroke*, and by the *Welch* Shire *Benvro*, is on all ſides beaten upon by the Sea, now winding itſelf to the South, and by a vaſt Compaſs, and ſeveral Brooks, rendring the Shore very uneven, except on the Eaſt, where it is bounded with *Carmarthenſhire*, and the North, where it borders on *Cardiganſhire*. It is of a fertile Soil, and apt to bear Corn, has rich Paſtures, and is well ſtored with Cattle, and plentifully water'd with Rivers, which with the Sea furniſh the Inhabitants with abundance of excellent Fiſh, and Water-Fowl. It has in the Bowels of the Earth plenty of Pit-Coal, and is well inhabited, and furniſh'd with Towns. Its Extent from Eaſt to Weſt is about twenty Miles, and from South to North about twenty ſix; and it makes in Circumference of about ninety three Miles.

Tenby, in *Welch Dinbech y Piſcod*, from its Plenty of Fiſh, on the Southern Coaſt, has a commodious Haven or Road for Ships, being formerly much frequented, eſpecially by Fiſhermen, having a good Key, enjoyed a great Trade, and its Inhabitants were wealthy; but being made a Garriſon in the time of the Civil War, it ſuffered much, and was diſmantled of its Caſtle: however it is ſtill in a pretty tolerable Condition, and has two weekly Markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, which are very good for Corn, Proviſions, and Fiſh.

To the Weſt of this Place formerly ſtood *Manober* or *Pyrrhus*'s Caſtle, and the Shoar, being continued ſome few Miles from hence, and at length drawing in itſelf, the Sea on both ſides comes a great way into the Land, and forms the Port of *Milford-Haven*, in *Welch*, *Aber-Dau-Gledheu*, eſteemed the beſt in the Kingdom, not only for its Largeneſs, being capacious enough to entertain about a thouſand Sail of Ships at one time, and to ride ſecure at a good Diſtance from one another, but alſo for its Variety of deep and ſafe Creeks, and nooked Bays for Ships to harbour in; having within it thirteen Roads, ſixteen Creeks, and five Bays, all which are known by their ſeveral Names. His Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Wales*, is Earl of *Milford-Haven*.

At the innermoſt and Eaſtern Bay of this Haven ſtands *Pembroke*, the County Town, over which it has two Bridges, one leading to *Mounton* adjoining, where there is a fair Church and a decayed Priory; the other on the North ſide, where are Mills for grinding Corn. It's a Place of good Account, reſort-

ed to by Shipping, where there is lately a Custom-House, fortify'd by a Wall, on which are several Towers, having three Gates for Entrance, as also with a Castle on a Rock, where there is a Vault, which affords a strange Eccho, called the *Wogan*. The Castle was first built by *Arnulph de Montgomery*, and *Gerald* of *Windsor* fortify'd both it and the Town. He marry'd *Nest*, the Sister of Prince *Griffith*, and from him descended the great *Giraldine* Race of *Ireland*. *Pembroke* is a Town Corporate, containing two Parishes, and the Houses are well built. It is governed by a Mayor, sends a Burgess to Parliament, and has a very good Market on *Saturdays*. *Pembroke* has been a Title of Honour to many noble Personages; some make *Arnulph*, before-mentioned, in the time of *Henry* I. to have been Earl of *Pembroke*; the next Earls were the *Clares*, *Gilbert* and *Richard*, sirnamed *Strongbow*; after which *William Martial* marrying *Isabel*, the Daughter and Heir of *Strongbow*, this Honour came into that Family, and there were six of them Earls of *Pembroke*; but the Honour determining at last in *Anselm*, and *William de Valence*, half Brother to *Henry* III. marrying a Daughter of a Sister of *Anselm*, he became Earl, and *Aymer de Valence* after him; then it went to the House of *Hastings*, by the Marriage of *Isabel de Valence* to *Laurence Hastings*, where the Honour continued in three Descents; and 'tis memorable concerning this Family, that no Son ever saw his own Father, the Father always dying before the Son was born. *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloucester*, in 1416, is made to be Earl, and so is *William de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*. *Jasper* of *Hatfield*, half Brother to *Henry* VI. was created Earl of *Pembroke* in 1452, and in 1464 *Edward* IV. made *William Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke*, in whose Letters Patents mention is made, that he had the said Earldom given him in consideration he had expell'd the Rebel *Jasper*. The said *William* being afterwards slain at *Banbury*, his Son *William* succeeded in the Earldom; but when *Henry* VI. was restored by the Earl of *Warwick*, *Jasper* was also restored to the Earldom in 1470, but he held it no longer than to *April* 1471; so that *William* was reinstated in the Earldom, which he surrendring to *Edward* IV. in consideration of his being made Earl of *Huntingdon*, that Prince gave it his Son Prince *Edward*, after whose Murder *Richard* III. held the same, by which is meant the Profits of the County as Earl, during his Life; but after he was slain, *Jasper* was once more put into Possession, but dying without lawful Issue, *Henry* VIII. in 1532, created *Anne Bullen*, whom he afterwards marry'd, Marchioness of *Pembroke*, after whose Death the Title lay dormant till 1550, when *Edward* VI. created *William Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke*, of which Family from this Creation there have been seven Earls, besides *Thomas* the present Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, a Nobleman much to be valued for his many Virtues and laudable Qualities.

On another Bay of this Haven, stands *Carew* Castle, which gave both Name and Origin to the illustrious Family of *Carew*, who affirm themselves at first to have been called *de Montgomery*, and that they are descended from that *Arnulph de Montgomery* abovementioned. A few Years ago there was a Law-Suit about this Castle and Estate, which was recovered by a worthy Gentleman of *Lincolns-Inn* of the Name of *Carew*.

There are two Rivers which discharge themselves into *Milford-Haven* almost in the same Channel, called by the *Welch*, *Cledheu* or *Sword*; and hard by the more Easterly of them stands *Slebach*, once a Commandery of the Knights of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*.

That part of the County lying beyond the Haven, and water'd only with these two Rivers, the *Welch* call *Rhos*, inhabited by *Flemings*, permitted to settle here by *Henry* I. when the Sea had drown'd a considerable part of the Low-Countries; the *Welch* call it *Little England beyond Wales*, the Inhabitants for the most part speaking the *English* Tongue; many Rencounters have been between them and the *Britons*, but they have kept their Ground. On the more Westerly of these two Rivers, stands *Haverford West*, by the *Britons* called *Hwlfordh*, in a very uneven Situation, and on a Creek of the Haven, over which it has a good Stone Bridge, leading to *Prendergast*. It contains three Parishes, is well built and inhabited, and has a good Trade; the Assizes and County-Goal are kept here; its weekly Markets are on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*, and very considerable; it's governed by a Mayor, Sheriffs, *&c.* and sends a Member to Parliament; it was once strengthened with a Wall and Castle, built by the Earls of *Clare*, both which were demolished in the last Civil War.

Beyond *Rhos* is a spacious Promontory, extended with a huge Front into the *Irish* Sea, called *Octopitarum* by *Ptolomy*, and by the *Britons Pebidiog* and *Cantrev Dewi*, commonly called St. *Davids*, seated in a barren Soil on the *Ilen*, and being destitute of Wood, is exposed both to Winds and Storms. The *Welch* call it *Tydewi*, from *Dewi* or *David*, a religious Bishop, who made it an Episcopal See, and it was once the Metropolitan See in the *British* Church, and a long time continued the Supream Ordinary of the *Welch*. Some have written, that *Calphurnius*, a *British* Priest, lived here, whose Wife was *Concha*, Sister to St. *Martin*, and both of them the Parents of St. *Patrick* the *Irish* Apostle. It was once a City of good Account, but at present small, being dismantled of its Walls, and has no Market, yet it continues a Bishop's See, where he has a Palace much out of Repair; but the Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Andrew*

drew and *David*, is a good Building, in the midſt of whoſe Choir lies buried *Edmond* Earl of *Richmond*, Father to *Henry* VII. tho' others will have it to be at *Carmarthen*. This Dioceſs contains the Counties of *Pembroke*, *Cardigan*, *Carmarthen*, *Brecknock* and *Radnor*, with ſome ſmall Parts of the Counties of *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, *Glamorgan* and *Montgomery*, in which are three hundred and eight Pariſhes, of which a hundred and twenty are Impropriations, and it has four Archdeacons, *viz.* of St. *David*, *Cardigan*, *Carmarthen* and *Brecknock*.

We ſhall but juſt mention *y Maen Silg*, or *Rocking-Stone*, on a Sea-Cliff, within half a Mile of St. *David*'s, whoſe Poſition it ſeems was altered by the Parliament Soldiery in the time of the Civil War, ſo as to render it almoſt immoveable; but come to obſerve, that near this See, eſpecially at *Eglwys Abernon*, and in other Places, they gather in the Spring time a kind of Sea-weed, with which they make a ſort of Food called *Lhavan* or *Lhawvan*, in *Engliſh* black Butter. Having gathered the Weed, they waſh it clean from Sand and Slime, and ſweat it between two Tile Stones, then they ſhread it ſmall, and knead it well, as they do Dough for Bread, and make it up into great Balls or Rolls, which ſome eat raw, and others fried with Oatmeal and Butter; it's accounted Sovereign againſt all Diſtempers of the Liver and Spleen.

Nigh unto this City is a Promontory, called St. *David*'s Land or Head, from whence in a clear Sun-ſhining Day, you may ſee *Ireland*, and it's probable it extended further formerly, before the Encroachments made upon it by the Sea. In the Rocks in theſe Parts, excellent Faulcons have their Airies, and breed. Here alſo is *Whitſand-Bay*, and at the extream Point of the Promontory is *Ramſey-Iſle*, and ſeveral other ſmall ones, known by the Name of the *Biſhop and his Clerks*.

Ramſey was formerly called *Ynis Devanog*, where ſome Migratory Sea Birds breed, which we do not pretend to deſcribe here.

The Sea with much Violence beats upon the Land retiring from this Promontory, which is a ſmall Region, call'd the Lordſhip of *Kemaes*. *Krigeu Kemaes*, or the Barrows of *Kemaes*, are remarkable, in which five Urns were diſcovered ſome Years ago, containing a conſiderable Quantity of burnt Bones and Aſhes. In *Kemaes* Lordſhip, we meet with *Fiſhgard*, ſo called in *Engliſh* for the taking of Fiſh, and in *Welch Abergwain*, which ſignifies the Mouth of the *Gwain*. It's governed by a Mayor and Bailiffs, ſeated on a ſteep Cliff, and on the Sea-ſhore, where it has a commodious Habour, and has a good Trade for Herrings, and a Market. Next we come to *Newport* on the *Nevern*, in *Britiſh Trevdraeth*, i. e. the Town on the Sand, ſeated on the Foot of a Hill, pretty large, but ill built, governed by a Port-Reeve and a Bailiff, has a fair Church, and an ancient ruinous Caſtle; it's a Market-Town, but whether the *Wear* here for Fiſhing be now good we know not.

In *Nevern* Pariſh adjacent near *Pentre-Evan*, is a remarkable *Cromlech*, being ſeveral rude Stones, pitch'd on end, and in the midſt of the Circle a vaſt rude Stone, placed on ſeveral Pillars; the Diameter of the Area is about fifty Foot, the Stone ſupported in the midſt of the Circle is eighteen Foot long and nine broad, and it is about three Foot thick at one end, but thinner at the other; a Piece broken off lies alſo by it, about ten Foot long and five broad, which ſeems more than twenty Oxen can draw. It is ſupported by three large rude Pillars, about eight Foot high, there are alſo five more, but of no uſe at preſent; the Ground is neatly flag'd under this Stone, conſidering the Rudeneſs of Monuments of this kind; the Name of this Monument ſeems much of the ſame Signification with *Meini'r Gwyr* or *Krwn*, in the Feminine *Kron*, which as well as *Gwyr*, ſignifies *crooked* or *bending*, and *Lech*, a *Stone of a flat Form*. Now that theſe Monuments have acquired this Name from Bowing, as having been Places of Worſhip in the times of Idolatry, is not improbable; it is to be obſerved, that the *Iriſh* Hiſtorians call one of their chiefeſt Idols *Kromcruach*, and the Relation they give of Idolatrous Worſhip at *Kromcruach*, ſeems much confirmed by the general Tradition concerning ſuch Monuments in *Scotland*; and there is no Reaſon to believe they were erected by the *Danes*, as as ſome would have it, ſince they made not the leaſt Settlement in *Wales* or the High-Lands of *Scotland*, where as yet ſuch Monuments are frequent, if not more common than in other Places in *Britain*; and it ſeems highly probable, that ſuch vaſt perennial Memorials ſhould rather be the Work of a People ſettled in their Country, than ſuch roving Pyrates as the *Danes* were. Beſides *Cromlech*, there is another Monument in this Pariſh, commonly called *Lhech y drybedh*, i.e. *Trypodium*, and by ſome the *Altar-Stone*. It's ſomewhat of an oval Form, and about twelve Yards in Circumference, placed on four Stones, whereof one is uſeleſs, as not touching it, ſcarce two Foot high; it is about four Foot and a half in thickneſs at the South End, but ſenſibly thinner at the other End, where it does not exceed four Inches, at which End there is cut ſuch a Conveyance or *Ductus*, as might ſerve to carry off any Liquor that ſhould run down.

In the North ſide of the Church-Yard of *Nevern*, there is a rude Stone pitch'd on end, about two Yards high, of a triquetrous Form, with another ſmaller Angle, having on the South ſide an Inſcription which ſeems to be older than the Church, and was perhaps

haps the Epitaph of a *Roman* Soldier, and may be read thus, *Vitelliani Emereti*. In the ſame Church-Yard, on the South ſide, a very handſome Pillar is erected, as the Shaft or Pedeſtal of a Croſs; the Form quadrangular, about four Foot broad, eighteen Inches thick, and thirteen Foot high, neatly carved on all Sides, with certain endleſs Knots, about thirty one in Number, and all of different Sorts; a croſs Stone covers the Top, below which is a Croſs carved on the Eaſt and Weſt ſide; and about the Middle ſome Letters, which perhaps may be no other than the initial ones of thoſe Perſons that erected the Croſs. There is alſo an Inſcription within the Church more like *Greek* than *Roman* Characters; the Stone is pitched on end, not two Foot high, and is round at top, about which the Letters are cut, which to us are unintelligible.

We next paſs to St. *Dogmael*, ſeated in a Bottom on the *Teivi*, which affords excellent Salmons. It was formerly a Monaſtery, and is now governed by a Port-Reeve and Bailiffs. As to the Barony of *Kemeas*, *Cambden* informs us, it was firſt taken from the *Welch* by *Martin* of *Towers*, from whoſe Poſterity of the *Martins* it deſcended by Marriage to the Barons *de Audley*, who held it a long time, till in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. *William Owen*, deſcended from a Daughter of Sir *Nicholas Martin*, after a tedious Law-Suit, got it at laſt, and left it to his Son *George*, an exquiſite Antiquary, who informed him, that there was in this Barony, beſides the three Boroughs of *Newport*, *Fiſhgard*, and St. *Dogmael*, twenty Knights Fees, and twenty ſix Pariſhes; his Poſterity is ſtill in Being. Before we part with St. *Dogmael*, we are to note, that ſome Years ago a Stone was diſcovered amongſt the Ruines of the Abbey, which was ſeven Foot long, two broad, and ſix Inches thick, with an Inſcription upon it, the laſt Word may be read, *Cunotami*, which we take to be the ſame with the *Britiſh* Name *Kynedha* or *Kynedhav*, but the former cannot be parallel'd with any now in uſe.

More inward upon the *Teivi*, is *Kill-Garan*, a long Town, conſiſting of one Street, governed by a Port-Reeve and Bailiffs, of chief note for its plenty of Salmons; it had once a Caſtle built by *Girald*, and which has now nothing to ſhew but its Ruines. It has a Market on *Wedneſdays*. Here, where the River falls headlong, is a famous Salmon-Leap; for the Salmons making up from the Sea towards the Shallows of the River, when they come to this Cataract, incline their Tails to their Mouths, nay ſometimes, that they may leap with the greater Force, hold it in their Teeth, and then upon diſengaging themſelves from the Circle, with a ſudden Violence, they throw themſelves from the Water up to a great Height, to the Admiration of the Spectators. Thus have we gone thro' the Circuit of this County; all that we have to add is, that it is the only *Welch* County that ſends three Members to Parliament, one of which repreſents the Shire, and the others the two Boroughs of *Pembroke* and *Haverford Weſt*.

The Circumference of this County is ninety three Miles as aforeſaid; it contains about four hundred and twenty thouſand Acres, and four thouſand three hundred and twenty nine Houſes; it has five and forty Pariſhes and nine Towns.

CAR-

CARDIGANSHIRE.

IN the Shoar, which obliquely retires from *St. David's* Promontory towards the Eaſt, and receives the Sea into a vaſt Bay, almoſt in the Form of a Half-Moon, lies the third Diviſion of the *Demetæ*, called in *Engliſh Cardiganſhire*, in *Britiſh Sir Aberteivi*, and by the *Latin* Writers *Ceretica*, which ſome derive from *Caratacus*, whom they make to be Sovereign of this Country, though, according to *Tacitus*, he was Prince of many Countries. This County is but indifferently cloathed with Wood. The Southern and Weſtern Parts of it are plain and very fertile, yet not without ſome Hills; but its Eaſtern and Northern Parts are very mountainous, and not ſo fertile, yet intermixt with good Paſture-Ground for Sheep and Cattle; and it has large Pools or Lakes; but it generally affords Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Sea-Fowl and Fiſh, and good Veins of Lead, beſides ſome Silver ones, now unwrought; but it has neither Coals for Fuel, which they are forced to ſupply with Turf dug up out of the Ground, which in many Places ſpoils it, nor Lime to manure their Ground, which they are obliged to fetch for that Purpoſe from the neighbouring County of *Carmarthen*. It is well watered with Rivers, of which the *Teivi* is the principal. This County is bounded on the Eaſt with thoſe of *Radnor* and *Brecknock*, on the South with the *Teivi*, which parts it from thoſe of *Carmarthen* and *Pembroke*, on the Weſt with the *Iriſh* Sea, and on the North with the Counties of *Merioneth* and *Montgomery*. The Length of this Shire from *Cardigan* in the South-Weſt to *Plin-Lhymmon*, which is its North-Eaſterly Bound, is about thirty ſix Miles, and its Breadth, where broadeſt, not above ſixteen or ſeventeen.

The River *Teivi*, corruptly called *Tuerobius* by *Ptolomy*, for *Dwr Teivi*, implying *Teivi Water*, ſprings out of the Lake *Lhyn Teivi* under the Mountains, and being at firſt retarded by Rocks, and rumbling among the Stones without any Channel, takes its Courſe through a very ſtony Tract (near which they have a very great Fair for Cattle at *Rhôs)* to *Stratfleur*, or *Strata Florida*, encompaſſed in a manner on all ſides with Mountains, heretofore a conſiderable Monaſtery of *Cluniac* Monks, and the Place in former times where the Records of *South-Wales* were depoſited; from hence being received into a Channel, runs by *Tre-Garon*, a Market Town in a thriving Condition, whoſe Market is kept on *Tueſdays*; and they have a conſiderable Fair here on the fifth of *March* for Horſes and other things. The *Clements* of *Engliſh* Race in times paſt were Lords of *Caron*; the *Wogans* of *Wiſton* in *Pembrokeſhire*, two or three Centuries ago, were Lords of this Manor; in the laſt Age Colonel *Jones* of *Nateos* in this County had it; and it is now, in Right of a Grandaughter of the Colonel, in *William Powel* Eſq; This Town is governed by a Mayor, *&c.*

The *Teivi* keeping on its Courſe, runs not far from *Lhan Dewi Brevi*, a Church dedicated to the Memory of St. *David*. The Town ſeems to have been formerly much larger and more conſiderable than now, for there was a Synod held here in the Year 522 for the Suppreſſion of the *Pelagian* Hereſy, at which St. *Dubricius*, Archbiſhop of *Caer-Lheion* aſſiſted, and reſigning his Biſhoprick to St. *David*, betook himſelf that Year, together with moſt of the Clergy that met on that Occaſion, to a Monaſtery at *Inis-Enlhy*, ſince called *Barſey*. In this Church of *Lhan Dbewi Brevi* is an ancient Inſcription on a Tomb-Stone, removed undoubtedly from the Place where firſt laid, it being now ſet above the Chancel-Door, and may be thus read:

Hic jacet IDNERTH filius I----
Qui occiſus fuit propter P------
Sancti

To the End of the firſt Line a learned Perſon thought fit to add *acobi*, to that of the ſecond *redam*, and to that of the third *David*. There is alſo another Inſcription on a Stone erected by the Church-Door on the Outſide, which ſeems to conſiſt wholly of Abbreviations, but whatever it may import, it muſt to us remain a Myſtery. The *Matkorn yr ych bannog*, or *Matkorn ych Dewi*, is ſhewed here for a Rarity; it's ſaid to have been preſerved ever ſince St. *David's* Time: It is the interior Horn of an Ox, or very much reſembles one, and yet it is ſo weighty, that it ſeems abſolutely petrified; it's full of ſmall Cells or Holes, and about ſeventeen Inches in Circumference at the Root.

On the other ſide of the *Teivi*, about a Mile from this Church, at a Houſe called *Lhanio Iſav*, there are two Inſcriptions on a Stone, to ſay nothing of others broken or loſt; the firſt of which may be read, *Caij Artij Manibus*, for perhaps *Memoriæ Ennius Primus*,

Primus, from which Name of *Primus* the Church probably received the Addition of *Brevi*, ſeeing the Word *Primus* is commonly in the *Welch* Language expreſs'd by *Priv*, importing as much.

Beſides Inſcriptions, they ſometimes find *Roman* Coins here, and frequently dig up Brick and large Free-Stones neatly wrought. Theſe Antiquities are found in a Place called *Kaer-Keſtilh*, or *Caſtlefield*, or, to ſpeak yet more diſtinctly, *the Field of the Caſtles*, tho' there is not now the leaſt Appearance of Building above Ground, neither is there ſcarce any Tradition left of it; but from the Name, and the other Circumſtances, there is little Reaſon to doubt but the *Romans* had a Fort or Garriſon, if not a conſiderable Town at this Place; and that being granted, it will alſo appear highly probable, that what we now call *Lhanio*, was the very ſame which *Ptolomy* places in the Country of the *Demetæ* by the Name of *Lovantinum*, or *Lovantium*; about half a Mile to the Eaſt of which there is a conſiderable *Tumulus*, or Barrow, which our Author has not examined.

In purſuing the Courſe of this River you come to *Bettus*, a Name very common in *Wales*, which ſignifies a middling Place between a Vale and high Mountain, in the Opinion of ſome, who ſay, *We are now come to Bettus*, that is, to a Place of ſome Shelter; and this is the moſt probable from the Situation of the Churches in many Parts of *Wales* that bear that Name; though others ſay, that all *Bettus's* belonged to ſome Abbey, and that it is derived from the *Latin* Word *Abbatis*.

More Southward we find *Lhanbedr*, ſeated on the *Teivi*, which is paſſed over by a Bridge into *Carmarthenſhire*, and on a Plain, but the Church on a riſing Ground; 'tis an indifferent Town, govern'd by a Portreve or Steward, and has a Market on *Mondays* well reſorted to for Grain and Proviſions; and from the latter End of *April* to the Beginning of *July*, is very great for Sheep, Heifers, Cows and Calves.

The River from hence directing its Courſe Weſtward, falls over a deep Precipice between *Kenmarth* and *Lhandugwydh*. *Giraldus* ſays, this was the only River in *Britain* that bred Beavers, but there are none of them now to be found here; yet ſince we find the Price of a Beaver's Skin mentioned in the Laws of *Howel dha*, we have no Reaſon to queſtion his Veracity; and in caſe there had been no ſuch Proofs, that there were Beavers formerly in this Kingdom, there is no Room to doubt it, ſeeing there are two or three Lakes in *Wales* at this Day, well known by the Name of *Lhyn yr Avangk*, i. e. *Beaver-Pool*.

Scarce two Miles from *Kil-Garan* lies *Cardigan*, pleaſantly ſituated on the *Teivi*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge leading into *Pembrokeſhire*. It was fortified by *Gilbert* the Son of *Richard Clare*, but being afterwards treacherouſly ſurrendred, was laid waſte by *Rys ap Gryffith*, and *Fitz-Stephen* the Governor made a Priſoner. It is the County Town, where the Aſſizes are kept, and the Goal; it is pretty large, tho' it has but one Church, a fair Structure, and is graced with a well-built Shire-Hall, and, as a Town Corporate, is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.* and ſends a Member to Parliament. *Cardigan* firſt became a Title of Honour in 1661, and that in the Perſon of *Thomas Brudenel*, then created Earl of *Cardigan*, wherein he was ſucceeded in 1664 by his Son *Robert Brudenel*, and he in 1703 by his Grandſon *George Brudenel* the preſent Earl.

The Shoar retiring gradually from the Mouth of the *Teivi*, is waſhed by ſeveral Rivulets, and among others that call'd *Airon*, which in a great degree divides the County into the upper and lower Part, call'd *Vwch-Airon* and *Is-Airon*, and that named by *Ptolomy Stuccia*, now *Yſtwyth*, near the Source of which River there are Lead Mines, ſeveral of which have been diſcovered within the Memory of Man; but the moſt conſiderable found in our Time, *Ann.* 1690, is *Bwlch yr Eſkir hîr*, which was the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Carbury Price* of *Gogerdhan* Baronet, who dying without Iſſue, was ſucceeded in his Eſtate by *Edward Price* of *Lhan-vred* Eſq; and he by his Nephew *Lewis Price* Eſq; The Ore here was ſo nigh the Surface of the Earth in ſome Parts, that the Moſs and Graſs did but juſt cover it. It came at laſt into the Poſſeſſion of Sir *Humphrey Mackworth*, who ſet up the Office of Mine-Adventure, concerning which we are aſhamed to ſay any more.

Aberyſtwyth, denominated from the River abovemention'd, is ſeated on a riſing Ground, and on the River *Rheidiol*, that takes its Courſe from the high Hills of *Plyn-Lhymmon*, as the *Severn* and *Wye* alſo do, near its Influx into the Sea; 'twas once ſtrengthned with a Wall and Caſtle, now in Ruines. It is governed by a Mayor, and has a very good Market on *Mondays*; but what it is chiefly reſorted to for, and contributes to its Wealth, is its Fiſhing Trade for Cod, Whitings, but principally Herrings; but that being of late Years made a kind of Monopoly, has retarded its Proſperity.

Near unto this Town is ſeated *Lhan-Badarnvawr*, a well-built Town, having a fair Church which was formerly an Epiſcopal See, long ſince determined, and is now the Pariſh-Church of *Aberyſtwyth*; not very far from which is the *Dyvy*, which diſcharges itſelf into the Ocean, and is the Boundary between this County and *Merionethſhire*.

The Pariſh of *Lhanvihangel geneu'r glyn* in this North Part of the County, is remarkable for that which they call *Gwel Talieſin*, or the Grave of the celebrated Poet *Talieſin Benbeirdh*, who flouriſhed about the Year 540. This Grave or Bed ſeems to be a ſort of *Kiſtvaen* four Foot long, and three broad,

compoſed of four Stones, one at each End, and two Side-Stones, the higheſt of which is about a Foot above Ground; but this and the like ſeem rather to be old Heathen Monuments, and we cannot think *Talieſin* was interred here.

The *Normans*, after their Intruſions in this Iſland in *Rufus*'s Time, got this Sea-Coaſt from the *Welchmen*, but found much Oppoſition, as they did afterwards in the Reign of *Henry* I. But it is not our Buſineſs to enter upon the Particulars of the Hiſtory of this County.

It might have been obſerved, before we had proceeded Northward, that not far from *Cardigan* is the Pariſh of *Lhan Goedmor*, where you have a vaſt rude Stone called *Lech yr Aſt*, about eight or nine Yards in Circumference, and half a Yard thick at leaſt; it is placed inclining, the one ſide of it on the Ground, and the other ſide ſupported by a Pillar, of about three Foot high. The Name *Lêch yr Aſt* ſignifies a *Bitch-Kennel*, which affords no Information to the Curious, becauſe it might ſerve for ſuch Uſe. There is near it ſuch another Monument, but much leſs and lower; and five Beds, ſuch as we call *Kiſtieu-Maen*, but not covered, ſcarce two Yards long, of rude Stones pitched in the Ground, as likewiſe a circular Area of the ſame kind of Stones, the Diameter whereof is about four Yards; but moſt of thoſe of this Circle are now fallen down; and about ſix Yards from it a Stone lies on the Ground, and another behind that of the ſame Diſtance, which doubtleſs belonged to it.

The *Meinou Kyvrivol*, or the numerary Stones near *Neuodh*, not far off, ſeem to be the Remains of ſome barbarous Monument, being nineteen Stones lying confuſedly on the Ground, and therefore are called by that Name by the Vulgar, who cannot eaſily number them. *Lhêch y Gowres*, i. e. *Saxum Feminæ Giganteæ*, a Monument alſo in this Neighbourhood, ſeems much more worthy of our Obſervation; it is an exceedingly vaſt Stone, placed on four other very large Pillars or Supporters; beſides which four, there are two more pitch'd an end under the top Stone, but much lower, ſo that they bear no Part of the Weight; there are alſo three Stones, *viz.* two large ones and a leſſer behind theſe lying on the Ground at each End of the Monument, and another rude Stone at ſome Diſtance, which probably has ſome relation to it: This *Lhech y Gowres* ſtands upon a ſmall Riſing in a plain open Field.

In the Confines of the Pariſh of *Kelhan*, near the *Teivi*, and that of *Lhan y Krwys*, is a remarkable Pillar on the top of a Mountain, called *Hir vaen Gwydhog*, or the *Conſpicuous Coloſſus*; it is at preſent (for whatever End it was ſet up) the Mere-Stone or Boundary between this County and *Carmarthenſhire*; and not far from it is *Maen y Prenvol*, which we ſuppoſe to be a Monument of the ſame Kind we call *Kiſt vaen*; *Prenvol* in this Country ſignifying a *ſmall Coffer* or *Cheſt*.

More to and near the Sea-ſide is *Penbrin* Pariſh, and not far from the Church, is a large rude Stone, which it ſeems ſome Years ago ſtood in a Heap of Stones cloſe by the Place where it now lies on the Ground; it is as hard as Marble, and the Letters large and very fair, and deeper inſcribed than ordinarily; ſome have adventured to read it, *Cor Balentij Jacit Ordous*, that is, *The Heart of* Valentius *of* North-Wales *lies here*; ſuppoſing there might be ſuch a Perſon ſlain there in Battel, we find the Letter *B* in old Inſcriptions often changed for *V*, and the Word *Ordous* is not very remote from *Ordovices*. In the ſame Pariſh ſome Years ſince was found a *Britiſh* Gold Coin weighing about a Guinea, which proves that the *Britons* had ſuch before the *Roman* Conqueſt.

This County has four Towns and ſeventy ſeven Pariſhes within its Circumference, which is ninety four Miles, and contains about five hundred and twenty thouſand Acres, and three thouſand one hundred and ſixty three Houſes.

MONTGO-

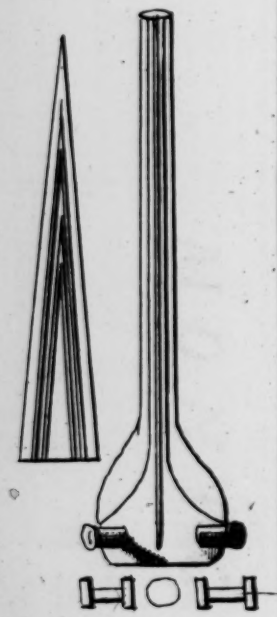




Adder-head or Glain Neidr found in Meirionydhshire



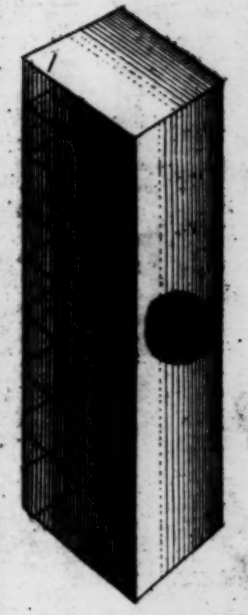
Another of Class undulated with White, Red & Blue



Part of Brass Daggers found in Meirionydhshire



A Gold Medal found in Anglesey



A Hollow Roman Brick found in Caernarvonshire.

5 30 4 Degrees West from London 3

THE IRISH SEA

ANGLESEY

CAERNARVON SH.

MERIONYDD SH.

DENBIGH

FLINT SH.

P. of CHESHIRE

P. of SHROP SH.

P. of RADNOR

P. OF SOUTH WALES

MONTGOMERY

Holy Head I. Ilansanfrait

Moylroniad I.

Carren P.

Ligod I.

Orms Head

Chester Barr

Hyle Sand

Hyle Lake

Dee R.

Oldfield

Fordesham

Chester

Newborough

Abermenai Ferry

Carnaryan

Snowdon Hill

Llanberis

Denbigh

Ruthyn

Mold

Buckley M.

Hope

Llanrwst

Llanfair

Llandyrnog

Newin

Harlech

Bala

Llangollen

Ellismere

Oswestry

Braychipult Pt.

Bardesey I.

Dolgelle

Llanvylhin

Welsh Pool

Montgomery

Newtown

Bishops C.

Church Stretton

Malpas

Knighton

Llanydlos

Aberist with

0 5 10 15
English Miles

NORTH WALES

By

H. Moll Geographer.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

HAVING done with *South-Wales*, we proceed now to *North-Wales*, whoſe five Counties, excluſive of *Angleſea*, were comprehended under the general *Latin* Name of the *Ordovices*, but by the *Britons* under thoſe of *Gwynedth* and *Powis*, a courageous and mountaineer Nation, and not ſubdued by the *Romans* till the Time of the Emperor *Domitian*. It's true, the Limits of the *Ordovices* cannot be exactly aſcertained; but as to the Etymology of the Name, ſeeing they are ſeated on the two Rivers, which ſpring not far aſunder, and take their Courſes different Ways, and that *Ardhyfi* in *Britiſh* ſignifies *upon the Rivers Dyfi*, they might from thence be called *Ordovices*; neither is the Name ſo entirely extinct in this Country, but that there remain ſome Footſteps of it; for a conſiderable Part of it which lies on the Sea, is at this Day called *Ardudwy* by the Inhabitants, out of which the *Romans* might form their *Ordevices* or *Ordovices*.

We begin with the County of *Montgomery*, in *Welch*, *Sir Trevalwyn*, from its principal Town; which Country, though it be very hilly and mountainous in diverſe Parts, yer it is interlaced with many fertile Vallies, excellent both for Corn and Paſture, and was in old rime noted for its Breed of Horſes, which indeed are ſtill larger here, as well as their Black Cattle, than in ſome of its neighbouring *Welch* Counties. Amongſt its Hills of Note the moſt remarkable is *Plin-Lyhmmon*, partly in this, and partly in *Cardiganſhire*. It has *Shropſhire* for its Eaſtern Limits, for its Southern the Counties of *Radnor* and *Cardigan*, for its Weſtern *Merionethſhire*, and for its Northern *Denbighſhire*, with Part of *Merioneth* and *Shropſhires*. Its Extent from Eaſt to Weſt, where broadeſt, is about twenty eight Miles, and from South to North about five and twenty.

Machynlheth, perhaps the *Malgona* of the *Romans*, ſtands at the utmoſt Weſtward Limit of this County, ending in a ſharp Point, where lay in Garriſon the Commander of the Regiment of the *Solenſes*, under the General in *Britain* in the Time of *Honorius*, for a Curb upon the Mountaineers. It is now but a mean Town, however it has a Market on *Tueſdays*. About two Miles hence, near *Penalht*, is *Kevn-Kaer*, i. e. *the Back of the City*, by whoſe ruinous Walls of a circular Form, in ſome Places to be ſeen, it appears to have been of no ſmall Extent, and whoſe Antiquity is evidenced by *Roman* Coins, which have been often dug up, particularly of *Auguſtus* and *Tiberius*; and near the main Fort, in a Field call'd *Kae Lhwyn y Neuadh*, that is, the *Court* or *Palace Grove*, a ſmall Gold Chain was found four Inches long, and at another time a Sapphire neatly cut; likewiſe a very large Braſs Cauldron, uſed ſince as a Brewing-Veſſel in *Kaer Berlhan*, and Glaſſes of a round Form like Hoops, curiouſly liſted, of diverſe Colours.

On that ſide of *Plyn-Lhymmon* where it is the Bound of this County, about four Miles from hence, the *Havren*, or *Severn* has its Riſe, the moſt conſiderable River next the *Thames* in *Britain*. It has ſo many Windings near its Fountain-Head, that it often ſeems to return; however, it wanders ſlowly thro' this County, *Shropſhire*, *Worceſter* and *Gloceſter* Shires, and at laſt falls into the *Severn* Sea. In this County it takes its Courſe Northwards by *Lhanidlos*, a mean Market Town, *Trenewydh*, over which it has a Bridge, and an indifferent Market on *Tueſdays*; and ſo to *Kaer Sws*, formerly a Town of conſiderable Note, and very probably of a *Roman* Foundation; for beſides ſome neat hewn Stones for Building, ſeveral Bricks ſome Years ago were dug up here, of the Kind we frequently meet with in ſuch ancient Cities as were poſſeſſed by the *Romans*. It has had a Caſtle, and at leaſt one Church. Its Extent is not now known; it has had Encampments about it, *viz.* at *Gwyn Vynydh* Mountain, at *Rhos Dhiarberd* in *Lhandhinam* Pariſh, and at *Kevn-Carnedh* about a quarter of a Mile on the Weſt ſide of the Town. Again, there is a very remarkable Entrenchment about half a Mile Southward from this *Kevn-Carnedh*, on the top of a Hill above *Lhandingm* Church, called *y Gaer Vechan*, which ſignifies *the leſſer Fortification*.

Not far from the Bank on the Eaſt ſide, the *Severn* leaves *Montgomery*, called *Trevalwyn*, or *Balwyn's Town*, from *Balwyn* Lieutenant of the *Marches* in the Conqueror's Time, and *Montgomery* from *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Shrewſbury*, who built its Caſtle. *Henry* III. granted that the Borough of *Montgomery* ſhould have the Privileges of a free Borough. It is pleaſantly ſeated in a healthful Air, on the eaſy Aſcent of a Hill, and amongſt rich Grounds for Corn and feeding of Cattle. Its Caſtle was ruined in the Civil Wars. It is governed by Bailiffs, and ſends a Burgeſs to Parliament, and has a Market on *Thurſdays* well reſorted to. *Philip Herbert* was created Earl of *Montgomery* in 1605, and after the Death of his elder Brother became Earl of *Pembroke*, in whoſe Deſcendants the Honour has continued ever ſince. King *James* II. made *William Herbert*, before Earl of *Powis*, Viſcount *Montgomery*, at the ſame time that he created him Marqueſs of *Powis*.

Somewhat to the Weſt of *Montgomery* is *Lhan-Llegan*, a Church built by one *Lhewelyn*, a ſecular Abbot, who alſo founded a Nunnery here, and made his Daughter *Goleubryd* Abbeſs of it; but the ſame Fate attended it, as the reſt of the Religious Houſes at the Time of the general Diſſolution in the Reign of *Henry* VIII.

On *Cordon* Hill, near this Town, which proudly mounts up to a great Eminence, are placed circular-wiſe certain Stones, ſuppoſed by *Cambden* to be ſet up in Memory of ſome Victory, but they are in truth but four rude Stones, commonly known on the Mountains of *Wales* by the Name of *Karneu* and *Karnedheu*, of which ſome Account has been given in *Radnorſhire*; and the Name *Corndon* very probably came from *Karn*, the Singular of *Karneu*, with the Addition of *Don*, or *Dun*, a *Hill*, or *Mountain*.

The *Severn* a little lower runs by *Tralhwn*, i. e. *the Town by the Lake*, whence the *Engliſh* call it *Welch-Pool*. *Tralhwn* might indeed probably be the Name of a Place near this Pool before the Town was built, and that the Town afterwards took its Name from it; for it is a common Appellative in ſome Parts of *Wales* for ſuch ſoft Places on the Road, or elſewhere, as Travellers may be apt to plunge into, and it is well known a deal of the Ground near this Place is ſo. The Country about the *Severn* ſide in theſe Parts is very good and charming, and ſcarcely any better in the Kingdom.

On the South ſide of *Welch-Pool* is *Red-Caſtle*, belonging to the Marqueſs of *Powis*; over the Gate of it are theſe two Words only, *Sic tamen*, intimating, that though the Family was deſcended from a natural Son of *William Herbert* the firſt Earl of *Pembroke* of that Name, yet they had attained to a great and flouriſhing Condition, and I wiſh it was ſo now with them.

Oppoſite on the other ſide of the River lies *Buttington*, noted for the *Danes* wintering there, from whence they were driven by the Duke of *Mercia* in 894.

The *Severn* having left theſe Places, winds by degrees towards the Eaſt, that it may the ſooner receive a ſmall River called the *Tanat*, in *Welch Myrnwy*, wherewith being united, it enters *Shropſhire*.

We proceed now to *Lhanvylhin*, a Town of the *Ordovices*, ſeated in a Flat among the Hills, and dirty, and between the River *Cain* and the Brook *Ebir*, a good Town, that has a conſiderable Market on *Thurſdays* for Cattle, Corn, Wool, and Proviſions. *Cambden* takes a good deal of Pains to prove it to be the ancient *Mediolanum* of the *Romans*; but it muſt be obſerved, that we do not find it cuſtomary among the *Britans* to prefix the Word *Lhan*, i. e. *Church*, to the Name of *Roman* Cities, but if any was prefix'd, it was generally *Caer*, i. e. *a Fort* or *Fence*, of which innumerable Inſtances might be given; but ſuppoſing the Objection invalid, and that the Word *Lhan* might be introduced in later times; yet conſidering a learned and inquiſitive Gentleman of this Town had not in the Space of forty Years met with any Coins here, or other Tokens of its being *Roman*, nor had diſcovered the leaſt Sign that it was anciently of any conſiderable Note, we cannot well, barely on the account of its Name, and Vicinity to the Situation required, conclude it to be the old *Mediolanum*; we ſhall therefore have Recourſe to the Situation aſſigned to this City by Dr. *Powel*, who in his learned Notes on *Gyraldus* aſſures us, it was not only the Opinion of ſome Antiquaries, that the ancient *Mediolanum* was ſeated where the Village *Meivod* is at preſent, but alſo that that Village and Places adjacent afforded in his Time ſeveral ſuch remarkable Monuments, that made it evident that a conſiderable Town had been formerly in that Place. *Meivod* is alſo ſeated about a Mile below *Matthravel* on the North ſide of the *Myrnwy*, and three Miles Southward of *Lhanvylhin*, and has indeed at preſent but one Church, tho' ſome are living who have ſeen the Ruines of two more. Again, about a Mile from the Church there is a Place called *Erw'r-Porth*, i. e. *the Gate Acre*, which may be ſuppoſed to have had its Name from one of the Gates of the old City; and that in the Grounds adjoining to this Village, Cauſeways, Foundations of Buildings, Floors, and Hearths, are often diſcovered by Labourers. *Meivod*, as Biſhop *Uſher* ſuppoſes, is called by *Ninnius Caer-Meguid*, and in other Copies *Cair-Metguod*; but what theſe and *Meivod*, or *Mediolanum* might ſignify, is not eaſy to determine, unleſs the Name be taken from a *Hermitage*; for they have a Tradition at that Place, that a religious Hermit called *Rhys* (corruptly, as ſome ſay, for *Gyris*) lived there, and the Word *Metgued* was the ſame,

according

according to the old Orthography, with *Medvod*, or *Meidwyvod*, that is, *a Hermitage*, from *Meiduy* a Hermit, and *Bod* an Habitation; and what enforces this is, that there is another *Meivod* at *Lhandiſilio* in *Denbighſhire* with the very-ſame Tradition, and both Churches bear the Name of the ſame Founder, namely *Tiſſilio*, the Son of *Brychwel Yſkithrog*, Prince of *Powis* about the Year 600.

Having thus digreſſed concerning *Mediolanum*, we are to add a Word or two more concerning *Lhanvylhin*, that it was firſt incorporated by *Lhewelyn ap Gruffyth*, Lord of *Mechon* and *Mochnant* in the Time of *Edward* the Second; that it is governed by two Bailiffs choſen annually, who, beſides other Privileges granted to the Town by King *Charles* the Second on the twenty eighth of *March*, in the twenty fifth Year of his Reign, were made Juſtices of the Peace in the Corporation during the Time of their being Bailiffs.

Mathravel, whoſe Diſtance from hence has been already mentioned, was heretofore the Seat of the Princes of *Powis*, but ſhews now no Remains of its ancient Glory, there being only a ſmall Farm-Houſe, where the Caſtle had been ſituated.

Before we leave this County, we are to ſay ſomething of *Powis-Land*, whoſe Princes, deſcended from *Roderick* the Great's third Son, poſſeſſed this County, with ſome others; only two of the *Montgomeries* had got Part of it, in a continued Series till the Time of *Edward* the Second; but then *Owen* the laſt Lord of *Powis* of *Britiſh* Race, the Title of Prince having been long before diſcontinued, leaving only a Daughter *Hawis*, ſhe was married to *John Charlton* an *Engliſhman*, thereupon created by *Edward* II. Earl of *Powis*, wherein he was ſucceeded by his four Brothers, till the Male Line became extinct in *Edward*, whoſe Daughter *Jane* was married to Sir *John Grey*, who became Earl of *Tankervile*, and the Honour of Lord *Powis* continued long in his Family; till at laſt it determined in *Edward Grey*'s dying without lawful Iſſue. The Lordſhip of *Powis* was afterwards purchaſed by Sir *Edward Herbert*, ſecond Son of *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, whoſe Son Sir *William Herbert* was created Lord *Powis* in the fifth of K. *Charles* I. and was ſucceeded in the ſame Title by his Son *Percy Herbert* in 1655, and he by *William* his only Son, who in 1666 was created Earl of *Powis*, and Viſcount *Montgomery*, and Marqueſs of *Powis* by King *James* II. as aforeſaid; but following that unhappy Prince's Fortune into *France*, and dying there in 1696 outlaw'd, the Title lay dormant till his Son *William*, by the ſingular Favour of his preſent Majeſty King *George* in 1723, obtained the Outlawry to be reverſed, and he is now Marqueſs of *Powis*.

This County is ninety four Miles in Circumference, contains about five hundred ſixty thouſand Acres, and five thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty Houſes. It has ſix Towns and forty ſeven Pariſhes.

MERYONYTHSHIRE.

THIS County, call'd by the *Britons*, *Sîr Veiryonydh*, in *Latin*, *Mervinia*, and by *Giraldus*, *the Land of the Sons of* Conan, tho' well water'd with Rivers, is exceeding mountainous, and more ſo than any other of the *Welch* Counties: It's likewiſe rocky, rough, and generally much inclin'd to Sterility, bearing but thin Crops of Corn, yet it is found to graze good Flocks of Sheep, and Herds of Cattle, from which the Inhabitants draw their chief Support. It is well provided with Fowl and Fiſh, eſpecially Herrings taken on the Coaſt in very gread Abundance; but though *Giraldus*, *Cambden*, and others after him, ſay the Mountains here exalt themſelves to ſuch a Height with peek'd Tops, that in many Places two Men may talk together from one Mountain to another, yet can ſcarce be able to meet in a whole Day; this is abſolutely falſe, for it is certain, there are not any in *Wales*, but that Men converſing from their Tops, may meet in half an Hour. It has for its Bounds on the Eaſt *Montgomeryſhire*; on the South the River *Dyfi*, which ſeparates it from *Cardiganſhire*; on the Weſt the *Iriſh* Sea, which waſhes it with ſuch Violence, that it may be thought to have carry'd off ſome Part of it; and it has on the North the Shires of *Caernarvon* and *Denbigh*. Its Extent from *Aberdyvy* in the South to *Lhanſanfred* in the North-Eaſt is about thirty five Miles; and its Breadth from *Harlech* in the Weſt to the oppoſite Part of it in the Eaſt, is about twenty Miles.

Meryonythſhire contains but a few Towns; on the Eaſt where *Dyfi* runs, *Kwmmwd Mowdhwy* is a Place well known; it was formerly the Inheritance of *William*, otherwiſe call'd *Wilkok Mowdhwy*, a younger Son of *Gruffith ap Gwenwynnyn*, Lord of *Powis*, and by his only Daughter it deſcended to *Hugo Burg*; and again by Daughters of that Houſe, to the honourable Families of *Newport*, *Leighton*, *Lingên*, and *Mitton*.

Dolgelhe lies, where *Avon* runs more weſterly, in a Vale ſo called, at the Foot of the great Rock *Kader Idris*, which, 'tis ſaid, exalts itſelf above three Miles in Height, and 'tis probably indeed one of the higheſt Mountains in *Britain*, and which is a certain Argument of its Height, it affords ſome variety of Alpine Plants. It's an ordinary Country Town, but of good Account, ſays our Author, for *Welch* Cotton, and has an indifferent Market on *Thurſdays* for Proviſions. As for the Etymology of the Name, it ſeems to be taken from its Situation in a woody Vale, the Word *Dole* being much the ſame with the *Engliſh* Word *Dale*, and *Kelhe* in the Southern Dialect *Kelhi*, ſignifying a Wood where much Hazle grows, and being ſometime uſed for any other Wood. Some *Roman* Coins have been dug up near a Well call'd *Fynnon vair* within a Bow-ſhot of this Town, ſome of them being coin'd Silver pieces of *Trajan* and *Hadrian*.

In the ſmall Territory of *Ardudwy*, cloſe by the Sea, is *Harlech*, ſtanding on a ſteep Rock, called heretofore *Caer Kolwyn*, built, according to the Notion of the Inhabitants, by *Edward* I. This Place was at firſt call'd *Twr Bronwen*, but had its other Name afterwards from *Kelwyn ap Tagno*, who liv'd here in the Time of Prince *Anarawd*, about 877, and was Lord of *Ardudwy* and *Evionydh* and Part of *Lhyn*, which Diſtricts are poſſeſſed partly by his Poſterity to this Day. This Caſtle was ſtoutly defended by *Jenken ap Enion*, againſt *Edward* IV. but was at laſt taken by *William Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and the Way he and his Men crept up by, is ſtill called *Lech Herbert* by the Inhabitants. It was a Garriſon for the King, commanded by Colonel *William Owen*, in the laſt Civil Wars, but being at laſt taken by the Enemy they diſmantled it. It is a kind of a Mayor and Market Town ſtill; and though the Caſtle be in Ruins, there is a Conſtable of it, with a Salary of fifty Pounds a Year. An ancient golden Torqueſs was, in 1692, dug up in a Garden ſome where near this Place, wreath'd in Form of an Hat-Band, hooked at both Ends exactly like a pair of Pothooks. It weighed eight Ounces, but whether it was *Britiſh* or *Roman* is not eaſily decided. It ſeems by the Length of it to have been of Uſe as well as Ornament, which was perhaps to hold a Quiver. Some Years ago a prodigious Fire or kindled

kindled Exhalation annoy'd this Neighbourhood; it conſum'd not only ſome Hay and Corn, but the Graſs, or Air, or both, were ſo infected by it, that there was all the while a great Mortality of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, *&c.* They could not for a long while trace this Fire any further than the adjoining Shoars; but afterwards thoſe who watch'd it more narrowly, diſcovered that it croſſed a Part of the Sea from *Morva Bychan* in *Caernarvonſhire*, about eight or nine Miles Diſtant from *Harſech*, which is deſcribed to be both a ſandy and marſhy Bay. It appear'd much more frequently in the Winter than the following Summer, and was ſeen in all Weathers alike; but any great Noiſe, ſuch as the ſounding of Horns, diſcharging of Guns, *&c.* repell'd or extinguiſh'd it. Some are of Opinion that thoſe Locuſts which arriv'd in this Country about two Months before, might occaſion the Murrain, by an Infection of the Air, proceeding partly from the Corruption of thoſe that landed, and partly from a far greater Number which might be ſuppoſed to be drowned in their Voyage, and caſt upon theſe Coaſts; and ſomething like this had happen'd on the Coaſt of *France* in 1374, with a not unlike Effect.

There is a remarkable Monument call'd *Koeten Arthur*, near *Harlech*, the ſame being a large Stone Table, ſomewhat of an oval Form, but rude and ill-ſhaped, about ten Foot long, and above ſeven where it is broadeſt; two Foot thick at one end, and not above an Inch at the other. It ſtands on three rude Stone Pillars, each about half a Yard broad, two of which that ſupport the thick End, are between ſeven and eight Foot, but the third at the other end, about three Foot high.

There are two notable Arms of the Sea, that encroach upon the Land, higher up in the Confines of this County, and that of *Caernarvon*; they are call'd the *Traeth mawr*, and *Traeth bychan*, that is, the greater and leſſer *Waſh* or *Frith*; and in this Part near *Feſtineog*, there is a pav'd Port-Way of the *Romans*, ſupppoſed to be made by *Helena*, the Mother of *Conſtantine* the Great, the *Engliſh* of it being *Helen's-Way*; it was probably of a conſiderable Extent, unleſs we ſhould ſuppoſe the ſame Lady Author of ſeveral other Highways in *Wales*; for beſides the Place now mention'd, it is alſo viſible at one end of *Kraig verwyn*, where it is call'd *Fford gam Helen Luedhog*, i. e. the crooked Road of *Helen* the Great or Puiſſant. There is another call'd *Sarn Helen*, in the Pariſh of *Lhan Badarn Odyn* in *Cardiganſhire*, made through a Bog; a great Part alſo of the Road from *Brecknock* to *Neath* in *Glamorganſhire*, is diſtinguiſhed by the ſame Name. It is in this Pariſh of *Feſtineog*, otherwiſe call'd *Sarn y Dhwal*, for the ſpace of three Miles, *viz.* from *Rhyd yr Hôlen* to *Kaſtelh dal Wydhelen*, and it is preſum'd by ſome, that *Pont Aber Glaſlyn*, and *y Gymwynas*, is a Continuation of the ſame Road.

Mikneint, a Mountain near *Rhyd yr Halen*, within a Quarter of a Mile of the Road, has ſome remarkable Stone Monument called *Bedheu Gwyr Ardudwy*, i. e. *the Men of* Ardudwy's *Graves*; they are at leaſt thirty in all, each Grave is deſcribed to be ſome Yards long, and to be diſtinguiſh'd by four Pillars, one at each Corner of a Grave, which are ſomewhat ſquare, about two or three Foot high, and nine Inches broad; they have it by Tradition, that they are the ſepulchral Monuments of ſome Perſons of Note, ſlain here in a Battel fought between the Men of *Dyfryn Ardudwy* and ſome of *Denbighſhire*.

Kaer Gai, or *Caus's-Caſtle*, not far from *Sarn Helen*, was built by one *Caius* a *Roman*, of whom the common People in theſe Parts report great, and indeed incredible Things.

The River *Dee* ſprings from two Fountains in the Eaſt Part of the County, from which it is ſuppoſed to have its Name, that is, *Dwy two*; though others ſay from *Duw*, *Deus*, as if a ſacred River; and ſome again from *Du*, *black*, alluding to the Colour of the Water. This River, after a ſhort Courſe, is ſaid to paſs entire and without Mixture, through a great Lake, called by the *Welch*, *Lhyn Tegid*, and by the *Engliſh*, *Pimble Mear*, and *Penlhyn Mear*, taking with it the ſame Quantity of Water it brought in; it is remarkable that neither the *Gwiniad*, a Fiſh peculiar to this Lake, is found in the *Dee*, nor any Salmons found in the Lake, though common in the River; yet this may not be a concluſive Argument, becauſe it is found by Experience, that Fiſh as well as Birds and Beaſts, have their Stations aſſign'd them providentially, and take delight in ſuch Places, as afford them agreeable Nouriſhment; and ſo the paſſing of the River through the Lake unmix'd, may probably be a vulgar Error.

Bala lies on the Brow of this Lake, a ſmall Town govern'd by Bailiffs, and has an indifferent Market on *Saturdays*. As the Word *Bala* ſignify'd the Place, where any River or Brook iſſued out of a Lake, hence it is ſuppoſed this Town to have been denominated, in Confirmation of which ſome have added, that near the Out-let of the River *Seiont*, out of *Lhyn Peris* in *Caernarvonſhire*, there is a Place call'd *Bryn y Bala*. The round Mount or Barrow at this Town, called *Tommen y Bala*, as alſo another about half a Mile from it, call'd *Brylhyſk*, and a third at *Pont Mwnwgl y Lhyn*, by their Names, Form, and Situation, ſeem to have been erected not for Urn-Burials, but as Watch-Mounts to command the Roads and adjacent Places, upon the *Roman* Conqueſts of this Country.

There are the Ruins of an ancient Caſtle in the Pariſh of *Lhan uw Lhynn*, not far from hence,

hence, known by the Name of *Caſtlelh Corndochen*, ſituate on the Top of a very ſteep Rock, having at the bottom a very pleaſant Valley. Here you have the Ruins of a Wall, and within that of three Turrets, a ſquare, a round, and an oval one, which is the largeſt. It appears that the Mortar was mix'd with Cockle-Shells, which muſt have been convey'd hither by Land Carriage, about fourteen Miles. This probably was a *Roman* Structure, as well as another call'd *Caſtelh Pryſor*, in the Pariſh of *Traws-vynydh*. A Coffin was diſcovered in 1684, in a Turbery, or mooriſh Ground, where Fewel or Turfs are dug up, called *Mownoy Yſtrat gwyn*, near *Maes y Pandy*, made of Wood, and ſo well preſerved, that the gilding of it was very freſh, and is ſaid to have contain'd an extraordinary large Skeleton; and in 1688, ſome Braſs Arms were found in *Katreg Dhiwin Rock*, in *Bethkeler* Pariſh, which ſeem'd to be ſhort Swords or Daggers, caſt in Moulds, and of different Forms and Sizes; ſome were not above twelve Inches, others above two Foot long. They were found under a great Stone, ſo near the Superficies of the Earth, that they were almoſt in ſight; their Handles probably were of Wood, for they were all waſted, and two Braſs Nails, ſomewhat like Chair Nails, remain'd only, and were to faſten them, but they were rivetted on each Side.

Hugh Earl of *Cheſter* was the firſt *Norman* that ſeized on this Country, and poſted Garriſons therein, during the Time that *Griffiyth ap Kynan* was in hold by him, but he afterwards repoſſeſſed himſelf of this Territory, together with the reſt of his Principality, and left it his Poſterity, who enjoy'd it till their fatal Period in Prince *Lhewelyn*. We have nothing more to obſerve concerning *Merionythſhire*, but that it is repreſented by one Member in Parliament, as Knight of the Shire, and that no Town or Corporation therein ſend ever a Burgeſs thither, ſo that herein it comes ſhort of the reſt of the *Welch* Counties; to which we may add, that we do not find that either the County itſelf, nor any Place within it, ever has given a Title of Honour to any Perſon whatſoever.

The Circumference of this County is a hundred and eight Miles; it contains about five hundred thouſand Acres, and two thouſand five hundred and ninety Houſes: It has three Towns, and thirty ſeven Pariſhes.

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

CAERNARVONSHIRE, called by the *Britons*, *Sîr Gaernarvon*, and before the Diviſion of *Wales* into Counties, *Snowden-Foreſt*, in *Latin*, *Snaudonia*, as alſo *Arvonia*, becauſe oppoſite to *Mona* or *Angleſey*, lies above *Merionythſhire*, is of a ſharp and piercing Air, and generally very mountainous, eſpecially in the middle, which may not unaptly be called the *Britiſh* Alps, which was the great Reaſon of its long Reſiſtance, being the laſt County that was brought under the Dominion of the Kings of *England*; yet it is not unfertil, feeding great Herds of Cattle, and has Abundance of Fiſh and Fowl, eſpecially in that Part towards *Ireland*, which gives Place to few Shires in North *Wales*. The Form of this County is much like a Wedge, long, and narrow, thruſting itſelf forth into the Sea, whoſe extreme Point is call'd *Langanum Promontorium*, as alſo *Brachy-pult-Point*, and *Ponvenkele Point*, and here lie the Iſles of *Bradſey* and *Gwelyn*, and a little further North-Eaſtward, the two ſmall Iſles called *Stidwall* and *Morcroſs*. The Extent of this County from *Conway* River in the Eaſt, to *Lheney* River in the Weſt, is ſaid to be twenty Miles; and from *Penwenke-Point* to *Ormes-Head-Point* in the North, about forty. It is bounded on the South with *Merionythſhire*, from which it is ſeparated by Rivers, Meers, and Mountains, and the *Iriſh* Sea, which is alſo its Weſtern and Northern Limits, except where it is fronted by the Iſle of *Angleſey*; and on the Eaſt the River *Conway*, which parts it from *Denbighſhire*; which River, together with the Sea, ſends forth or receives thoſe many Rivers and Meers, which ſo plentifully water the Country, and afford Fiſh and Fowl to the Inhabitants.

Snowden, called by the *Britons*, *Kreigieu Eryreu*, that is, in the Opinion of ſome, *Snowy Mountains*, becauſe they ſay it is cover'd with Snow all the Year on the Top, is interpreted by others to import *Eagle-Mountains*, where thoſe Birds formerly bred in great Plenty; and notwithſtanding the Snow, they are ſo fertil in Graſs, that it is a common Saying among the *Welch*, that the Mountains of *Eryreu* would, in caſe of Neceſſity, afford Paſture enough for all the Cattle in *Wales*. The moſt noted among theſe Mountains are *Moel yr Wydhva*, *y Glyder*, *Karnedh Dhavydh*,

Dhavydh, and *Karnedh Lhewelyn*, which are very properly call'd the *Britiſh* Alps; for beſides their uncommon Height, and craggy Precipices, their abounding with Rivers and Lakes, and being covered with Snow moſt Part of the Year, they agree with the Alps in the Production of ſeveral Plants; and the Places here that produce the beſt Entertainment for Botaniſts, are *Klogwyn Karnedh yr Wydhva*, commonly called *Klogwyn y Garneth*, probably the higheſt Rock in the three Kingdoms. *Krib y diſgil*, *Trigvylchau*, and *Klogwyn du ymhen y Glyder*, all near *Beris*, and well known to the Shepherds. The Differences between theſe Mountains and ſuch Hills as are to be met with in more champaign and lower Countries, are very remarkable; for thoſe Hills have uſually but ſingle Heights or Stories, but theſe Mountains are heaped upon one another, ſo that when you have clamber'd up one Rock, you come to a Vale, and generally a Lake, and paſſing by that, aſcend another, and ſometimes a third and fourth before you reach the higheſt Peaks.

That theſe Mountains are throughout the Year cover'd with Snow, or a hardned Cruſt of Snow of ſeveral Years Duration, is a wrong Notion; for there is no Snow generally here from the firſt of *April* to the middle of *September*, excepting ſome Heaps, which often remain, near the tops of *Moel yr Wydhva* and *Karnedh Lhewelyn*, till the middle of *June*, before 'tis totally conſumed; and though it ſnows often on the tops of theſe Mountains in *May* and *June*, yet it melts as faſt as it falls, and the ſame Shower that falls then in Snow on the tops of the Mountains, is but Rain in the Vallies.

As for the Lakes, ſome have computed about fifty or ſixty in this mountainous Tract, they have their Names generally from the Rivers they ſend forth, from the Colour of their Water, or from ſome Village or Pariſh Church adjoining, but others from a remarkable Mountain or Rock, under which they are ſituated; and ſome there are, though but a very few, diſtinguiſhed by Names ſcarce intelligible to the beſt Criticks in the *Britiſh* Tongue. As for *Giraldus*'s Lakes on the higheſt tops of theſe Mountains, of which one has a wandring Iſland, and the other contains monocular Fiſh, they are now reputed Fables, though ſome have credibly reported, that Trouts having only one Eye, have ſometimes been taken at *Lhyn y Kwn*, near *Lhan Beris*; but though moſt of theſe Lakes are ſtock'd with Fiſh, they generally yield no other ſort than Eel and Trout.

It being Time we ſhould quit theſe mountainous Parts, we deſcend to the Plains, which we find only by the Sea-Side, and therefore it is ſufficient to follow the Coaſt; we have already mention'd the *Langanum Promontory*, otherwiſe read *Canganum* and *Janganum*, the firſt of which ſeems to be the trueſt, ſeeing the Inhabitants call it *Lhyn* at this Day. It runs in with a narrow and ſtrait Peninſula, having wider Plains than the other Parts of the County, producing plenty of Barley. Here are two ſmall Towns, the innermoſt is *Pwlh Heli*, or *Salt Pool*, ſituate on the Sea Shore between two Rivers, being an indifferent well built Bailiwick Town, which has a Market on *Wedneſdays* for Corn and Proviſions, and enjoys a ſmall Sea Trade. The other oppoſite to it, govern'd likewiſe by a Bailiff, and has a Market, is call'd *Nevin*, where in 1284, the *Engliſh* Nobility triumphing over the *Welch*, celebrated the Memory of *Arthur* the Great with Turnaments and unuſual Pomp. The Shoar indenting with two or three Promontories from hence, is continued Northwards, and then bending to the North-Eaſt, paſſes by a narrow Frith, call'd *Meneu*, which ſeparates *Angleſey* from the main Land. Upon this Channel ſtood the *Segontium* of *Antoninus*, of whoſe Walls *Cambden* ſays, he ſaw ſome Ruins. It had its Name from the River *Seiont* hard by, which runs from the Lake *Lhyn Peris*; *Ninnius* calls it *Caer Kyſtenydh*, and ſome write that *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter* built a Caſtle at *Hên Gaer Kyſtenyn*. It is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the City of *Conſtantine*, for that the Body of his Father *Conſtantius* was found here in 1283, which was afterwards interred in the Church of this Town, by the Command of *Edward* I. who at that Time built the Town of *Caernarvon*, out of the Ruines of this City, a little higher by the Mouth of the River: It has an excellent Proſpect to the Iſle of *Angleſey*. It was a Place of good Account, where the Princes of *Wales* had their Chancery and Exchequer for North *Wales*, and is of pretty good Strength, as well by Nature as by Art, being encompaſſed on all Parts, except towards the Eaſt, with the Sea and two Rivers, and had a ſtrong Caſtle on the North-Weſt Part, whoſe Walls in a Manner, did alſo encompaſs it, where, in that call'd *Eagle-Tower*, *Edward* II. the firſt *Engliſh* Prince of *Wales*, was born. It's of no great Extent, numbering but one Pariſh Church. It ſends a Burgeſs to Parliament, and is govern'd by the Conſtable of the Caſtle, who by his Patent is ever Mayor, and has for his Aſſiſtance, an Alderman, two Bailiffs, a Town Clerk, *&c.* Its Market is on *Saturdays*, and good for Corn and Proviſions. In the fourth Year of King *Charles* I. *An.* 1628, *Robert* Lord *Dormer* was created Earl of *Caernarvon*, and in 1643, was ſucceeded by his Son *Charles Dormer*, who dying without Iſſue, the Honour of *Caernarvon* expir'd with him, but was revived by his preſent Majeſty King *George*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, who deſigned it for *James Bridges*, Lord *Chandois*, but he dying before the Patent paſſed, it was conferr'd on his eldeſt Son *James Bridges*, Lord *Chandois*, who was created Earl of *Caernarvon*, and ſince Marquiſs of *Caernarvon*, and Duke of *Chandois*.

About ſeven Miles from hence, on the ſame Frith, lies *Bangor* or *Banchor*, oppoſite to *Angleſey*, but more Northwards, a Town in ancient Times, it ſeems, ſo large, that it was called *Bangor vawr*, or *Bangor* the Great, and was defended by a powerful Caſtle built by *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter*, which long ſince was laid level with the Ground. The Town is now but ſmall, yet dignified with an Epiſcopal See, whoſe Dioceſs contains the Counties of *Caernarvon* and *Angleſey*, together with Part of thoſe of *Denbigh*, *Merionyth*, and *Montgomery*, in which are a hundred and ſeven Pariſhes, of which thirty ſix are Impropriations, and has under it alſo three Archdeacons, which are thoſe of *Bangor*, *Angleſey*, and *Merionyth*, one of which, for the better Support thereof, is added to the Biſhoprick. Its Cathedral was large, well built, and conſecrated to *Daniel*, Biſhop thereof, about 516, which being miſerably defaced by *Owen Glendwr*, who intended to deſtroy all the Cities in *Wales*, becauſe they acknowledged the King of *England*, was afterwards in ſome Meaſure repair'd and beautify'd by *Henry Dean*, then Biſhop, in the Reign of *Henry* VII. The principal Buildings here are the Biſhop's Palace, and Free-School Houſe. The Town is pretty well inhabited, has a Market on *Wedneſdays*, and is govern'd by the Biſhop's Steward, who keeps Court-Leets and Court-Baron here.

The Shoar paſſing from hence with a ſteep Aſcent, by a very high and perpendicular Rock, called *Pen maen mawr*, has on one Side great Stones, which hang over Paſſengers Heads, as threatning a downfall; and on the other Side of the narrow Paſſage is the furious Sea, lying of an exceeding ſteep Depth under it, enough to turn the Heads of the Beholders, but of late Years a high Wall has been built on that Side, to which, we are inform'd, the City of *Dublin* has largely contributed; but having paſſed this, the Country opens itſelf into a broad Plain, as far as the River *Conway*, which ſprings out of a Lake of the ſame Name, in the Southern Limit of the County. This is probably one of the nobleſt Streams, for the Length of it, in *Europe*; for whereas the whole Courſe of it is but twelve Miles, it receives ſo many Brooks and Rivulets, from the bordering Mountains of *Snowden*, that it bears Ships of Burden for eight of them. Hence probably the Name of it came, ſignifying the chief of Rivers. The Pearls of this River are as large, and have as good a Colour, as any we find in *Britain* or *Ireland*; they are found in a large black Muſcle, in this Country and called *Kregin-Diliw*, i. e. *Deluge-Shells*; as if Nature had not intended Shells for the Rivers, but being brought thither by the univerſal Deluge, they had continued there, and ſo propagated their Kind ever ſince.

We are now come towards the *Conovium* of *Antoninus*, which though at preſent quite deſtroy'd, and the very Name of the Place where it ſtood, extinct, yet the Antiquity of it is preſerved in the preſent Name; for we find a ſmall Village in the Ruins of it, called *Caer Hên*, the old Town; and by ſome, but it is thought corruptly, *Caer Rhun*. The preſent *Conway*, or *Aberconway*, ſprung up out of its Ruins, a pretty good Town, governed by an Alderman and two Bailiffs: It's well built, and has a Market on *Fridays*. King *Charles* I. created *Edward Conway*, Viſcount *Conway* of *Killultagh* in *Ireland*, Viſcount *Conway* of *Conway-Caſtle* here, in which Honour he was ſucceeded by his Son *Edward*, who in 1679, was made Earl of *Conway*, but the Honour extinguiſhed with him; for in 1702, *Francis Seymour Conway*, a younger Son of the late Sir *Edward Seymour*, Baronet, and adopted Heir to the above-mention'd *Edward* Earl of *Conway*, was created Baron *Conway*, yet not of this *Conway*, but of *Ragley* in *Warwickſhire*, to him and his Heirs Male, with Remainder to his Brother *Charles Seymour*, Eſq; and his Heirs Male. In the Year 880 a memorable Battel was fought near *Aberconway*, between *Anarawd*, Prince of North *Wales*, and *Eadred* Duke of *Mercia*; for the *Britons* of *Stratclwyd* and *Cumberland*, being much infeſted by the *Danes*, *Saxons*, and *Scots*, many of them quitted their Country to ſeek out more peaceable Habitations, and under the Conduct of *Hobert* came into North *Wales*, to whom *Anarawd* gave the Country from *Cheſter* to the River *Conway*, to inhabit, if they could expel the *Saxons*, who had lately poſſeſſed it, which was the Occaſion of the ſaid Battel at *Kyryd* near *Conway*, wherein *Anarawd* and theſe Northern *Britons* proved victorious, and drove the *Saxons* away into *Mercia*; this Battel was call'd *Gwaith Kymryd Conway*; but *Anarawd* call'd it *Dial Rodri*, becauſe he there revenged the Death of his Father *Rodri*.

Dr. *John Williams*, Lord Archbiſhop of *York*, and a Native of this Place, having made his Eſcape from *Cawood* in *Yorkſhire* hither, fortify'd the Caſtle for the King, at his own Expence, in the beginning of the Civil War, and held it till *May* 1645, when it was ſeiz'd by Sir *John Owen*, by Vertue of a Commiſſion from Prince *Rupert*, and with it the Effects of the Archbiſhop, and of the Country Gentlemen, depoſited there for their Security, of which he complain'd to the King, but without any Redreſs; about which Time the King's Cauſe declining apace, the Archbiſhop and the other Gentlemen aſſiſted Colonel *Milton*, the Parliament's Commander, to reduce it, on Condition they might have their Effects again; for which the Archbiſhop was loaded with more Calumny by the Cavaliers than he really deſerved. We cannot leave *Conway* before we inſert a Copy of a monumental Inſcription, and the rather, becauſe we think it cannot be equalled in its Kind, any where in *Europe*.

It runs thus: *Here lieth the Body of* Nicholas Hookes of *Conway*, Gent. *who was the one and fortieth Child of his Father* William Hookes, *Esq*; *by* Alice *his Wife, and the Father of seven and twenty Children: He died the twentieth Day of* March 1637. This Stone was reviv'd in the Year 1720, at the Charge of *John Hookes*, Esq;

There is a vast Promontory with a crooked Elbow called *Gogarth*, opposite to *Conway*, where stood the ancient City of *Diganwy*, many Ages ago consum'd with Lightning; which Place, in *Cambden*'s Opinion, was the City *Dictum*, where the Commander of the *Nervij Dictenses* kept Guard under the later Emperors. Some Years ago, several Brass Instruments were found at, or very near, the Castle of *Diganwy*, somewhat of the shape of Axes; there were fifty of them found under a great Stone, plac'd Heads and Points, but whether *British* or *Roman*, or of what use, remains undetermined.

There are in this County, as well as in other Provinces of *Wales*, several remarkable old Forts and Stone Monuments to be met with; on the top of *Penmaen* stands a lofty and impregnable Hill called *Braich y Dhinas*, where are to be seen the ruinous Walls of an exceeding strong Fortification, encompassed with a treble Wall, and within each Wall the Foundation at least of a hundred Towers, all round and equally big. The Walls in some Places were two Yards thick, and in some Places three. This Castle, by its Situation and Strength, seem'd to have been impregnable, and the Greatness of the Work shews it was a princely Fortification; about a Mile from which stands the most remarkable Monument in all *Snowden*, call'd the *Mineu hirion*, upon the plain Mountain, within the Parish *Dwy Gyvylcheu*, above *Gwdhw glas*, the same being a circular Entrenchment, about six and twenty Yards Diameter; there are certain rude Stone Pillars pitched on end, on the Outside, of which about twelve are standing, some two Yards, and others five Foot high, and these are again surrounded with a Stone Wall. It has much even Ground about it, and there are three other large Stones pitch'd on end in a triangular Form, not far from it.

At a small Distance from this Monument are to be seen several vast Heaps of Stones, call'd *Karnedhau*; the Tradition is, that a memorable Battel was fought here between the *Romans* and *Britons*, wherein the latter proving victorious, bury'd their Dead in Heaps here, partly to prevent the wild Boars, in those Times common in these Parts, from digging up the Bodies from under the Stones, and partly as a Memorial to Posterity. There are likewise several Graves hereabouts, with Stones pitch'd on end about them, and are cover'd with one or two large ones; and these are presum'd to be the Monuments of the principal Persons slain in the Battel.

This County, soon after the Revolution that happened by the *Norman* Conquest, was govern'd by *Gruffyth ap Kynan*, between whom and the *English* many Adventures pass'd, and to whom he was sometimes constrain'd to yield, and his Posterity enjoy'd their Lands till the Time of *Lhywelyn ap Gruffyth*, who being at Variance with his own Brothers, and other Incidencies happening, he was at length brought to hold his mountainous Country, and the Isle of *Anglesey*, as Tenant in Fee to *Edward* I. paying him a thousand Marks yearly; but afterwards refusing to stand to the Agreement, and running the Hazard of a War, he was slain, and so an end was put to his own Government, and with it that of the *Britons* in *Wales*.

The Circumference of this County is ninety five Miles; it contains about three hundred and seventy thousand Acres, and two thousand seven hundred and sixty five Houses.

ANGLESEY.

THE Iſle and County of *Angleſey*, by the *Romans* called *Mona*, and by the *Britons*, *Mon*, and *Tir Mon*, i. e. the Land of *Mon*, and *ynis Dowylh*, or the ſhady Iſland, and when reduc'd by the *Engliſh*, *Engleſea* and *Angleſey*, i. e. the *Engliſh Iſland*; is ſevered from the Continent of *Britain* by a narrow Streight of the River *Meneu*, which divides it from *Caernarvonſhire*, and on all the other Sides is waſh'd by the raging *Iriſh* Sea. It was the ancient Seat of the *Druids*, and firſt attemped to be conquer'd by the *Roman* General *Suetonius Paulinus*, and at length with no ſmall Difficulty, brought under Subjection by the famous *Julius Agricola*; but upon the Declenſion of the *Roman* Government in *Britain*, ſome of the *Iriſh* Nation crept into this Iſland; for beſides ſome intrenched Banks, which they call *Iriſh* Cottages, there is a Place known by the Name of *Herici Gwidid*, which perhaps is a Miſtake, for *Kerig y Gwydhil*, or *Iriſh* Stones, from which ſome infer, that the *Iriſh* might have ſome Settlement here; but it may be juſtly queſtion'd, whether thoſe Monuments mention'd by the Name of *Hibernorum Caſulæ*, or *Iriſh* Huts, be any proof that the *Iriſh* ever dwelt here; for they are only ſome vaſt rude Stones heap'd together in a circular Order, encloſing an Area of about five Yards Diameter, and are ſo ill ſhap'd, that they cannot be ſuppoſed to be the Foundations of any higher Buildings, and as they are, they afford no Shelter, or other Convenience for Inhabitants; thoſe our Author means, are found in a Wood near *Lhygwy*, commonly call'd *Kittieu'r Gwydhelod*, i. e. *the Iriſh Cotts*. There are indeed many Places in *Wales* beſides theſe, that are denominated from the *Iriſh*, but foraſmuch as we have no Hiſtory to back thoſe Names, we cannot pretend to infer any thing from them with Certainty.

About the Year 945, there was a Battel fought for this Iſland, between *Howel Dha*, King of *Wales*, and *Kynan ap Edwal Voel*, wherein *Kynan* was ſlain; after which his Son *Gruffith*, renewing the War, he was likewiſe worſted, and *Kyngar*, a potent Man, being driven out of the Iſland, *Howel* had a quiet Poſſeſſion of it. It was in after-times harraſſed not only by the *Engliſh* but alſo by the *Norwegians*; and in the Year 1000, King *Ethelred*'s Navy ſailing round it, committed great Spoils therein; after which the *Norman* Earls, *Hugh* of *Cheſter*, and the other of *Shrewſbury*, moſt grievouſly oppreſt it, and built the Caſtle of *Aber Lhienawg*, as a Curb upon the Inhabitants; but the *Norwegian Magnus* arriving here at the ſame Time, having ſlain the Earl of *Cheſter*, plunder'd *Angleſey*, and left it. The *Engliſh* having afterwards made ſeveral Attempts upon it, it was at length brought under Subjection in the time of *Edward* I. and ſo continued, but the People ſtill retain their own Language.

The Iſland is of no large Extent, ſcarce making eighty Miles in Circumference, being in Length from *Beaumaris* in the Eaſt to *Holy Head* in the Weſt, about four and twenty Miles, and from *Abermanay-Ferry* in the South, to *Lhanbaderig* in the North, about ſeventeen Miles. It is ſo fertil and abounding in all things neceſſary for human Life, as Corn, Cattle, and other Proviſions, both Fleſh, Fiſh, and Fowl, that the *Britons* call it *Mon Man Cymry*, that is, *Mon* the Mother of *Wales*, as able to ſupply its Defects; tho', for Sight, it ſeems dry, ſtony, hilly, and unpleaſant. *Cambden* ſays, it contain'd formerly three hundred and ſixty three Villages, and that it was a very populous Country in his Time, its Air being tolerably healthful, and the People not much ſubject to Diſeaſes, except Agues at ſometimes, which are occaſion'd by the Fogs and miſty Exhalations of the *Iriſh* Sea.

The principal Town in *Angleſey* is *Beaumaris*, ſeated in a mooriſh Ground in the Eaſt Part of it, and built by *Edward* I. who fortified it with a Caſtle, which yet does not ſeem to have been ever finiſh'd. It commands a fair Proſpect into the Sea, where it has a good Harbour for Ships. It's a pretty handſome and well built Town Corporate, govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, two Bailiffs, who are Juſtices of the Peace, and one and twenty Common-Council-Men, call'd Burgeſſes. It ſends a Member to Parliament, and is the County Town, where the great Seſſions, County Court, and Quarter Seſſions are held, and the County Goal kept. It's pretty well inhabited and frequented, as being the uſual Town for the Reception of Paſſengers from *London* to *Ireland*, before their taking Shipping at *Holy-Head*. It has pretty good Markets on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*.

Not far from hence lies *Lhanvaes*, heretofore a famous Cloyſter of Friars Minors; it

it was held in great Repute among the *Engliſh* Kings, the Daughter of King *John*, and many Men of Worth being interred here that were ſlain in the Wars againſt the *Welch*; and on the Frith of *Meneu*, about half way between *Beaumaris* and *Newburgh*, is *Lhan Iden*, between which and *Lhanvair* is *Gaer*; from the other Side in *Glamorganſhire*, it is thought the *Romans* paſſed the Frith into the Iſland. A Hill called *Gwydryn*, corruptly perhaps from *Gwydbryn*, i. e. *Conſpicuous-Hill*, is oppoſite to this ſuppoſed Paſſage, which has two Summits, on one of which you have the Ruines of an ancient Fort, and the other has a round Pit ſunk in a Rock, and about nine Foot Diameter, filled up with pure Sand; it has been ſounded by ſome for three hundred Yards, but they could find no Bottom. *Tre'r Druw*, or *Druid*'s Town, which undoubtedly had its Name from ſome *Druid*, ſtands about a Mile from the Place where the *Romans* are ſuppoſed to have landed; and the adjoining Townſhip is called *Tre'r Beirdh*, that is, the *Bards* Town, and on this Occaſion it may not unfitly be remembred, that within the *Kwmmwd* of *Twrkelyn* in *Lhan Elian* Pariſh, we have a Place called *Maen y druw*, that is, *Druid-Stone*, which, queſtionleſs, was formerly a Sepulchral Monument of a *Druid*, tho' now only the Name of a Houſe.

We may likewiſe obſerve, that there is a ſquare Fortification upon the Confines of the Town-ſhips of *Tre'r Druw* and *Tre'r Beirdh*, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the firſt Camp of the *Romans*, after their landing here; and there is another ſtrong Hold oppoſite to it, of a round Form, and conſiderable Height, which probably might be the *Britiſh* Camp. Further Weſtward, you have about twelve Stones pitch'd on end, the largeſt of all being twelve Foot high, and eight in the broadeſt Place; they are called *Keirig y Bryngwyn*, or *Bryngwyn* Stones, from the Place where they are, and might perhaps be the burying Place of ſome of the eminenteſt of the *Druids*. There is a remarkable *Kromlech* in *Bodowyr*, on the North ſide of the ſame round Fort, at a further Diſtance; they are compoſed of three or four rude Stones or more, pitch'd on end as Supporters, and a vaſt Stone of ſeveral Tons laid on them as a Covering; this *Kromlech* is neatly wrought, and rough, as they are uſually ſeen in other Places. The largeſt *Kromlech* in this County, is the Monument of *Bronwen*, ſaid to be the Daughter of King *Lhyr*, who began his Reign in the Year of the World 3015; but this is too remote in point of time to lay any Streſs upon it.

A kind of a ſquare Pillar there was in the Pariſh of *Lhan Babo*, about ten Foot high, and one broad, and much of the ſame thickneſs, which though broken to Pieces, yet the Inſcription is preſerved. It is called *Maen Lhanol*, perhaps corruptly for *Maen Lhineol*, that is, a Stone graven or written with Lines; was undoubtedly a Sepulchral Monument, and the Words *Hic jacet* end the Inſcription.

The Town of *Newburgh*, about twelve Miles Weſt of *Beaumaris*, ſeated near *Brant* River, where it forms a Bay, and falls into the *Meneu*, is a ſmall Borough, governed by a Mayor and two Bailiffs, and a Recorder; it has a ſmall Market on *Tueſdays*. This is the *Engliſh* Name of the Place, but the *Britons* call it *Rhoſſir*, *Rhôs ir*, *Rhosfir*; but ſome are of opinion its right Name is *Rhôs vair*. *Newburgh* has of late been made more known to us ſince his preſent Majeſty was pleaſed to create Lieutenant-General *George Cholmondley*, only Brother to *Hugh* Earl of *Cholmondley*, a Baron of this Place, and afterwards an *Iriſh* Earl.

Aberfraw, not far from hence, though at preſent but a ſmall Village, was in times paſt of much greater Account, when the Kings of North *Wales* had their Palace here, from which they were alſo ſtiled Kings of *Aberfraw*.

You have at *Lhangudwaladr*, at ſome diſtance, a Monument of *Kadvan*, who was Prince of North *Wales* about the middle of the ſixth Century; it is to be read thus, *Catamanus Rex ſapientiſſimus opinatiſſimus omnium Regum*.

We come at laſt to *Holy-Head*, near the Weſtern Cape of this Iſland, called in *Welch Kaer Cybi*, from one *Kybi*, a devout Man, and a Diſciple of St. *Hilary* of *Poictiers*, who led here a religious Life, and from whence the Pacquet-Boat paſſes to and from *Dublin* in *Ireland*. Mr. *Aubrey* ſays, there is a Monument of huge Stones, about a Mile from *Holy-Head*, on a Hill that leads to *Beaumaris*, that they are about twenty in number, and about four or five Foot high; and at the Northern end of it are two Stones about ſix Foot high; that they ſtand on a Hillock, in a Farm called *Trevigneth*, and that they have no other Name than *Lhecheu*, that is, flat Stones, whence the Field where they are raiſed, is called *Kaer Lhecheu*.

This County is ſixty Miles in Circumference, contains about two hundred thouſand Acres, and eighteen hundred Houſes; the number of Parihes are ſeventy four, and the Towns only two.

We do not know that *Angleſey* ever became a Title of Honour till King *James* I. created *Anno*

1623, *Chriſtopher Villiers*, Brother of *George*, Duke of *Buckingham*, Earl of *Angleſey*.

1624, *Charles Villiers*, Son and Heir to *Chriſtopher*; but he dying without Male Iſſue 1659, the Honour extinguiſhed in this Family.

* * * *

1661, *Arthur*

1661, *Arthur Anneſley*, Lord *Mountnorris*, and Viſcount *Valentia* in *Ireland*, was created Lord *Anneſley* of *Newport Pagnel*, and Earl of *Angleſey*.

1686, *James Anneſley*, his Son and Heir, ſucceeded his Father.

1690, *James Anneſley* Son and Heir to *James*.

1701, *John Anneſley* Brother and Heir to *James*.

—— *Arthur Anneſley*, Brother to the two laſt Earls, a Perſon of great Eloquence and diſtinguiſhed Abilities.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

DENBIGHSHIRE, in *Britiſh Str Dhinbech*, on this ſide the *Conway*, retires in from the Sea, and is extended Eaſtward as far as the River *Dee*; is a County that has a wholſome, yet ſharp Air, as being in a manner on all Sides expoſed to the Winds; and the Hills, wherewith it abounds, do long retain the Snow, the Tops of them in the Summer-Seaſon, being the Countryman's Almanack, to denote a fair Day by the riſing of certain Vapours. It's of a different Soil, the Middle, where it lies flat, is a pleaſant fertile Vale, reaching in Length from South to North, ſeventeen Miles, and it is about five in Breadth; they call it the Vale of *Clwyd*, in *Welch*, *Dyffryn Cluyd*, and is much inhabited by Gentry; it lies open to the Sea, and on all other Parts begirt with high Hills or Mountains, among which that of moſt Note is *Moelenlly*, and from theſe Hills the *Cluyd* ſprings which waters this delightful Vale. The Weſtern part of the County being heathy, is inclined to Sterility, and but thinly inhabited, except the part which lies towards the Sea; and the Eaſtern, beyond the ſaid Valley is the moſt ungrateful to the Huſbandman. The Form of this County is long and narrow, being in length from Eaſt to Weſt about one and thirty Miles, and about ſeventeen from North to South. It is bounded on the Eaſt with *Shropſhire* and *Cheſhire*, on the South with *Montgomeryſhire*, on the Weſt with thoſe of *Merionyth* and *Caernarvon*, from which laſt it is parted by the River *Conway*, and on the North with the *Iriſh* Sea and *Flintſhire*.

Among the Hills in this County there is a Pariſh called *Lhan-Gerrig y Drudion*, which may be interpreted the Pariſh of *Druid-Stones*; but what Stones they were that have been thus called, is not eaſy to determine. The moſt remarkable Stone Monuments now remaining in this Pariſh are two, of that kind which we call *Kiſtieu Maen* or Stone-Cheſts; one of theſe is known by the Name of *Karchar Kynrik Rwth*, or *Kenric Rwth*'s Priſon; but the other is known by no other Title than that of *Kiſt-vaen* or Stone-Cheſt. They ſtand North and South, and each of them compoſed of ſeven Stones; of theſe four being about ſix Foot high, and about a Yard in breadth, are ſo placed as to reſemble the ſquare Tunnel of a Chimney; a Fifth, which is not ſo long, but of the ſame Breadth, is pitched at the South end thereof firmly to ſecure that Paſſage. The Entrance is at the North end, where the ſixth Stone is the Lid, and on the top Stone, or uppermoſt of the four firſt mentioned, lies the ſeventh, a vaſt Stone; there is no other Argument, that theſe were uſed for Priſons in the time of the *Druids*, but that one of them is called *Kachar Kynric Rwth*; it ſeems, a tyrannical Perſon in this Neighbourhood, of no Antiquity in compariſon of the *Druids*, who ſhutting up ſome that had affronted him in one of theſe Cells, occaſioned it to be call'd his Priſon ever after. What uſe they might be of in the time of the *Druids*, we do not pretend to account for, and whether they were ever encompaſs'd with Circles of Stones as in ſome other Places, is altogether uncertain. Theſe Druid-Stones put us in mind of a Relique of their Doctrine, ſtill ſubſiſting among the Vulgar in moſt Parts of *Cornwall*, and quite through *Scotland*: That about *Midſummer-Eve*, tho' they do not all agree in the time, it is uſual for Snakes to meet in Companies, when by hiſſing and joining their Heads together, a kind of Bubble like a Ring, about the Head of one of them, is formed, which is blown on by the continued hiſſing of the reſt till it comes off at the Tail, and then growing immediately hard, reſembles a Glaſs-Ring, which whoever finds, ſhall proſper in all his Undertakings. Theſe Rings are called *Gleineu Nadrodh*, i. e. *Gemmæ Anguinæ*, they being ſmall Glaſs Annulets, about half as wide as our Finger-Rings, yet much thicker; they are uſually green, but ſome blue, but others finely waved with blue, red and white; the ſmalleſt of them might be ſuppoſed to have been Glaſs-beads, worn by the *Romans* for Ornament, becauſe a

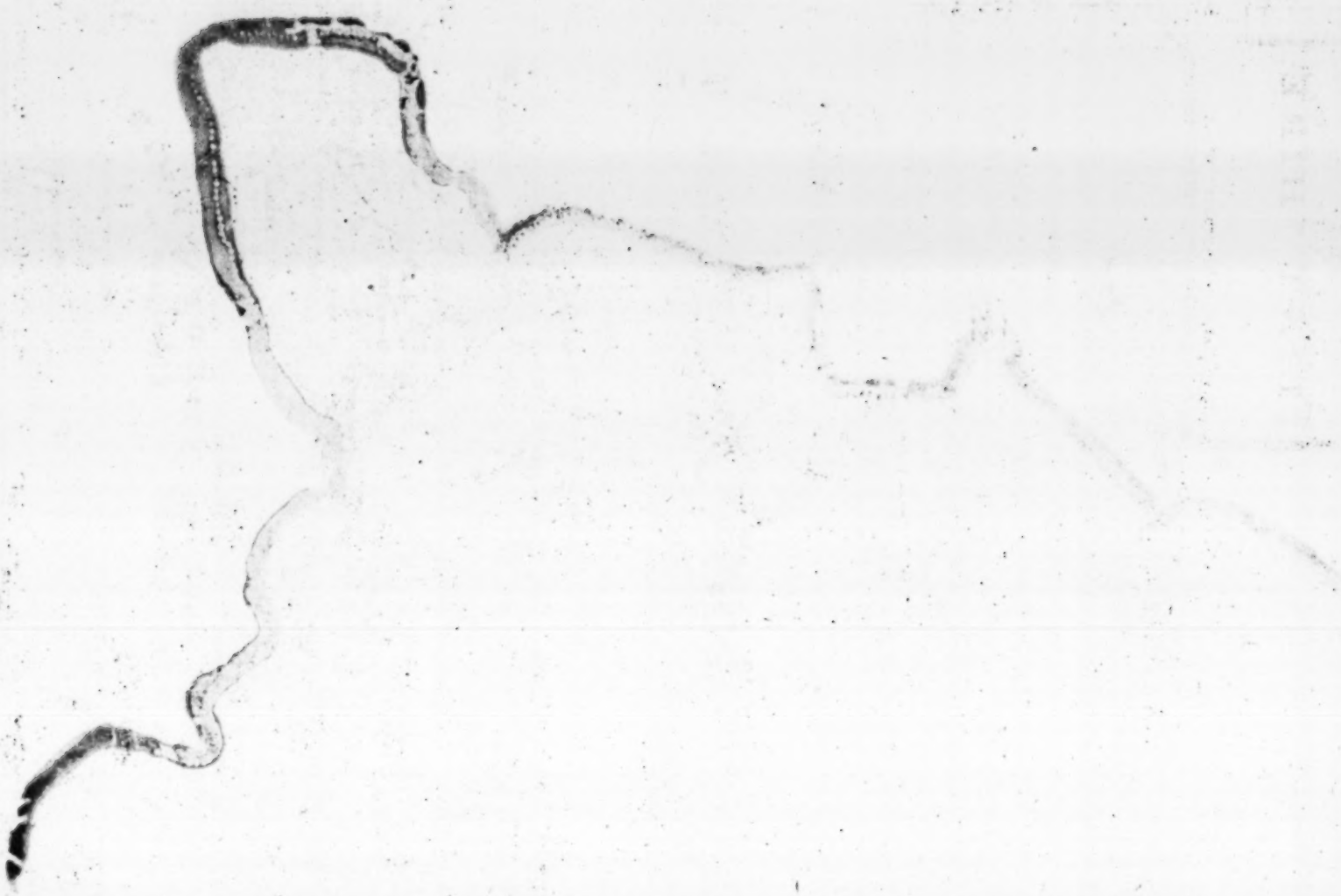


The Carv'd Pillar or Monument call'd Maen y Chwyvan in Flintshire



DENBIGH and FLINT SHIRE.

Ormes Head
Lit. Ormes Head
Clwyd R.
Llandrillo
Llandulas
Llanrhos
Conway
Llysvaen
Abergeley
St George
Ilan Elian
Llanst freyd
Dolwen
Bettus
Llanvairdol-hauarn
Llanvairfechan
Llanfairfechan
Llanfairfechan
Llanf



Quantity of them, with ſeveral Amber-beads, have been ſome Years ago diſcovered at a Stone-Pit in *Berkſhire*; but in caſe there was a Battel there between the *Romans* and *Britains*, why might not they be *Britiſh?* It is indeed very likely, that theſe Snake-Stones were uſed as Charms or Annulets amongſt the *Druids*, as Snake-Eggs were among the *Gauliſh Druids*.

There are divers old Forts and Intrenchments in this County, one about a Mile diſtant from *Kerrig y Druidon* abovementioned. It's a circular Ditch and Rampire, of at leaſt a hundred Paces Diameter. It's preſumed it had once ſome kind of Wall, and that the Stones have been long ſince carry'd away by the Neighbours, and applied to private Uſes; they call it *Pen y Gaer vawr*, and it is in the Pariſh of *Lhan Vihangel*, and ſo is *Kaer y Dhynod*, cloſe by the River *Alwen*, a Work rather of an oval than circular Form. The Dyke or Rampire conſiſts of a vaſt Quantity of Stones, now rudely heaped together, neither is it certain, whether they were formerly in any better Order. It is no leſs than three hundred Foot perpendicularly on the River ſide, but elſewhere not half ſo high. There is a ſteep Hill about twice the height of this *Kaer Dhynod*, on the other ſide of the River, on which lies *Kaer vorwyn*, that is, *Maiden-Fort*; it is a large circular Entrenchment, and much more artificial than the other. *Kaer Dhynod* was very probably a *Britiſh* Camp, becauſe it agrees exactly with the Deſcription *Tacitus* gives of King *Caractacus*'s Camp, when he fought *Oſtorius* ſomewhere in this Country of the *Ordovices*. Another Fortification in theſe Parts is that known by the Name of *Dinas Melin y wyg*, ſuppoſed to have been a *Britiſh Oppidum*, and indeed the Word *Gwyg* implys Woods, Dingles, *&c.* ſuch as this Place appears to be; it mounts up where it is loweſt about fifteen or twenty Yards, and is moſtly faced with a craggy Rock, and encompaſſed with a deep Trench, and has two Entrances, known by the Name of *Porth ucha*, and *Porth iſſa*, or the upper and lower Gates.

There are ſome Pillars inſcrib'd with ſtrange Letters at *Voilas*, ſuſpected by ſome to be the *Druids* Characters; but an Inſcription on one of them cannot be allowed to be half ſo old, tho' it is indeed exceedingly obſcure, and ſeems to be partly *Latin* and partly *Britiſh*; and the Meaning ſeems to be, that one *John* of the Houſe of *Dyleu Gwydhelen*, *&c.* on the Road of *Ambroſewood* Hill, erected this Monument to the Memory of the excellent Prince *Lhewelin*; but who this *Lhewelin* was, we do not pretend to determine.

Not far from *Klokainog*, you have an Inſcription upon a Stone, and muſt needs be an Epitaph of ſome noted Soldier, very little, if at all later than the *Roman* times,

AIMILINI
TOVISAG.

We are to underſtand *Æmilinus* by *Aimilinus*, and that is no other than *Æmilianus*; if the ſecond Word be to be read *Toviſag* or *Toviſaci*, there is no doubt of its being *Britiſh*, and that it imports a Leader or General. The Place where this Stone lies, is called *Bryn y Bedheu*, i. e. the Hill of Graves, and an artificial Mount or *Tumulus* is near it, called *Yhrigvrin*, or *Barrow* Hill; there are alſo ſeveral Circles of Stones on the adjoining Hills, and in the ſame Neighbourhood a Place called *Rhôs y Gudva* or *Battle-field*.

Where theſe Mountains begin to be thinner, towards the Vale ſtands *Denbigh*, called by the *Britons Kledvryn yn Rhôs*, i. e. the *Craggy Hill* in *Rhos*, and indeed it is ſeated on the hanging of a Rocky Hill, about two Miles from the River *Clwyd*, but on a Branch of it. This part of the Country, with other ample Territories, was beſtowed by *Edward* I. on *Davydh ap Gryffyth*, Brother of Prince *Lhewelin*, but he being afterwards attainted and beheaded, it was given to *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, who fortified it with a ſtrong Wall and Caſtle; but his only Son being unfortunately drown'd in the Caſtle-Well, he left the Work unfiniſhed. It went afterwards by his Daughter to the Houſe of *Lancaſter*. *Edward* II. gave it to *Hugh Spencer*, after which *Roger Mortimer* became the Poſſeſſor, but he being executed, after *Montague* Earl of *Salisbury* had had it for a ſhort time, it was reſtored to the *Mortimers*; ſo that at length it came to the Houſe of *York*, on which account it ſuffered much by the *Lancaſtrian* Family. The Inhabitants in proceſs of time diſliking its Situation, deſerted the old Town by degrees, and built a new one, partly at the Charges of *Robert* Earl of *Leiceſter*, who was made Baron of *Denbigh* by Queen *Elizabeth*, and had this Lordſhip and ſome other Lands given him, which ſo diſguſted the *Welch* Gentlemen, that they made Commotions, and ſome of them ſuffer'd Death for it.

King *William* III. in 1695 made a Grant of the Lordſhip of *Denbigh*, *Bromfield*, and *Yale* or *Iâl* in this County to *William* Earl of *Portland*, and his Heirs for ever, and the Warrants for it coming to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, the Gentlemen of the County had a Hearing before their Lordſhips againſt the ſaid Grant, and the Reſult was, that they had offer'd many weighty Reaſons, and they ſhould lay them before the King; but when the Parliament ſate, a Petition of the Country Gentlemen was preſented to the Houſe of Commons againſt the Grant, which was vigorouſly back'd with a long Speech by Mr. *Price*, ſince made Baron of the Exchequer by Queen *Anne*, and who ſtill moſt worthily fills that Poſt; upon which the Houſe thought fit to addreſs the King to put a Stop to the Grant, which he complied with, ſaying, *He would provide for my Lord* Portland, *who had deſerved ſo well of him ſome other way*. Many Glovers and

and Tanners live in this Town, which has a good Trade, and is by ſome eſteemed the beſt Town in *North-Wales*. It's governed by two Aldermen, as many Bailiffs, and five and twenty capital Burgeſſes, with ſome Sub-Officers; it has a good Market for Corn, Cattle, and Proviſions on *Wedneſdays*, and ſends a Member to Parliament. In the Year 1622, *William* Viſcount *Fielding* was created Earl of *Denbigh*, and in 1643 was ſucceeded in that Honour by his Son *Baſil*, but he dying without Iſſue in 1675, his Uncle *William*, Earl of *Deſmond* in *Ireland*, became Earl of *Denbigh*, and ſo did his Son *Baſil* upon his Deceaſe in 1685, who was the Father of *William* the preſent Earl.

We have already mentioned the *Vale* of *Clwyd*, which is exceeding healthy, fruitful, and pleaſant, and where, according to *Cambden*, the Complexion of the Inhabitants is bright and chearful, their Heads of a ſound Conſtitution, their Sight very lively, and even their old Age vigorous and laſting, and where likewiſe the green Meadows, Corn-Fields, and the numerous Villages and Churches, afford the moſt pleaſant Proſpect imaginable. It is in the South part of it, on the Eaſt ſide of the *Clwyd*, that the Town of *Ruthin*, in *Welch Rhuthyn*, ſtands, of Note for its once fair and large Caſtle, built by *Roger Grey*, with the King's Leave, to whom *Edward* I. granted almoſt the whole *Vale*, and was enjoyed by his Poſterity the Earls of *Kent*, till Earl *Richard* Lord of *Ruthin* dying without Iſſue, and having no regard to his Brother *Henry*, ſold this ancient Inheritance to *Henry* VII. *Ambroſe Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, had *Ruthin*, together with large Revenues in the *Vale*, through the Bounty of Queen *Elizabeth*. However the Title of Lord *Grey* of *Ruthin* continued in the Earls of *Kent* till the Death of Earl *Henry* in 1639 without Iſſue, upon which a Claim was made to that Title by *Charles Longueville* Eſq; Son and Heir to Sir *Michael Longueville* by *Suſan* his Wife, Siſter and Heir to *Henry*, and after a great and long Diſpute in Parliament, it was adjudged to him in 1640, and this Honour is now enjoyed by his Deſcendant the Earl of *Suſſex*. *Ruthin* has a conſiderable Market on *Mondays* for Corn and Proviſions, being eſteemed the beſt in the *Vale*.

If you aſcend Eaſtward out of this *Vale*, you will come to *Iâl*, a ſmall mountainous Tract, of a very high Situation, ſo that no River runs to it out of any other Country, tho' it pours out ſeveral. This Tract is rough, cold and bleak, whether it has had its Name from the Rivulet *Alen*, ſpringing up here, does not appear; however, theſe Mountains are well ſtock'd with black Cattle, Sheep and Goats, and in ſome Places the *Vales* produce good Corn, eſpecially to the Eaſt on this ſide the *Alen*, but the Weſtern is more ſteril, and you can ſee nothing but meer Heath and Deſarts in ſome Places. There is nothing remarkable occurs to us here, ſave the Ruines of a ſmall Monaſtery, very pleaſantly ſituated in a *Vale*, which among woody Hills, appeared to be extended in the Form of a Croſs, and hence it is that it obtained the Name of *Vale Crucis*; but the *Britons* call it *Lhan Gweſt:* The Territory of *Bromfield*, by the Natives called *Maelor Gymraeg* or *Welch-Maelor*, extended to the River *Dee*, lies Eaſtward of *Iâl*; it produces lead Mines, from which the ſmall Village *Mwynglodh* is denominated.

Wrexham, called by the *Saxons Writtleſham*, is ſeated in the Territory of *Maelor Gymraeg* or *Bromfield*, which affords plenty of Lead, in a good Soil, and on a ſmall River that falls into the *Dee*. It is an indifferent large well built Town, graced with a fair Church, whoſe Steeple is not inferior to any in *England*. It has two Markets weekly, that on *Mondays* is but ſmall, but the other on *Thurſdays* is very conſiderable for Corn, Cattle and Proviſion.

The ſomewhat mountainous Country of *Chirk*, in *Welch* called *Gwain*, lies South of *Bromfield*, but is honoured with two Caſtles, *viz. Chirk*, from which it has its Name, built by *Roger Mortimer*, and has been long in the Poſſeſſion of the *Middletons*, and *Caſtelh dinas Brân*, on the top of a ſharp Hill, of which there are ſcarcely any Ruines left. The common People ſay it was the Palace of *Brennus*, the *Gauliſh* General, but it's more probable it had its Name from *Bryn*, a Hill. It was in the Reign of *Henry* III. the Seat of *Gruffyth ap Madock*, and his Place of Security when he ſided with the *Engliſh* againſt the *Welch*; after whoſe Death *Roger Mortimer*, Guardian to his Son *Lhewelin*, ſeiz'd this and *Chirk* into his own Hands, as the Earl of *Warren* had uſurped *Bromfield*.

We had almoſt forgot *Lhanſannan*, on the River *Aled* in this County, of Note for its Cave, made in the Side of a ſtony Hill or Rock, where there are four and twenty Seats to ſit in, ſome bigger, ſome leſſer. It's a Place much frequented by Shepherds, and others who attend their Cattle, and is now known by the Name of *Arthur*'s round Table; but to add no more, we conclude, that *Denbigh* was not made a County before the Time of *Henry* VIII, when *Radnor*, *Brecknock* and *Montgomery* where likewiſe made Counties by Authority of Parliament.

This County is a hundred and ſixteen Miles in Circumference, contains about four hundred and ten thouſand Acres, and ſix thouſand three hundred and ninety eight Houſes, the Towns are four, and the Pariſhes ſeven and fifty.

FLINT-

FLINTSHIRE.

FLINTSHIRE is a County not over mountainous, as ſome other Parts of *Wales* are, and interlaced with fertile Vallies both for Corn and Paſture, feeding good Store of ſmall Cattle, from which they make Plenty of Butter and Cheeſe; they have alſo great Store of Honey, of which they make a ſort of wholſome Drink which is called *Metheglin*, much drank amongſt them, and is alſo made and uſed in ſome other of the *Welch* Counties; but it is very ſcanty of Wood, and has not Fruits in abundance. The Air is healthful here, tho' ſomewhat colder than in other Parts, as lying expoſed to the Northern Winds. It is indifferently well watered with Rivers, as the *Clwyd* and the *Dee*, which with the Sea on its Northern Bounds plentifully furniſh the Inhabitants with Fiſh and Fowl, and it has ſafe Harbours for Ships to ride and anchor in; and this Part of the County has Plenty of Corn, Cattle, and Pit-Coals, as the adjacent Mountains are ſtored with Lead Ore. It is of no large Extent, ſtretching itſelf long and narrow, having a Piece of it ſevered from the reſt by the Interpoſition of *Denbighſhire*, which is its Southern and Weſtern Limits, as *Cheſhire* is its Eaſtern.

In the Confines of *Flint* and *Denbigh* Shires, where the Mountains ſeem to withdraw with a gentle Declivity, and afford an eaſier Deſcent into the Vale, we meet with a Place called *Bodvari*, the Manſion of *Varus*, ſuppoſed to be the *Varis* of *Antoninus*. *Cambden* ſays, it ſhews the Ruines of a City on *Moel y Gaer*, a ſmall adjoining Hill; but it is manifeſtly to be ſeen, that they are only Intrenchments and Fortifications, the Word *Kaer* ſtrictly ſignifying only a *Wall*, *Fortreſs*, or *Incloſure*, which being prefixed to the Names of *Roman* Towns by the *Britons*, becauſe fortified, has occaſioned ſeveral to ſuppoſe the genuine Signification of it to be a *Town* or *City*. This Fortification is exactly round, and about an hundred and ſixty Paces over; the Earth round it is raiſed in the manner of a Parapet, and there is a kind of artificial Mount almoſt oppoſite to the Avenue. Here it was that *Howel Gwynedh*, who ſided with *Owen Glendwr* againſt *Henry* the Fourth was beheaded, and his Eſtate was given to one *Saxton*; and one *Owen ap Aldud* before him oppoſed the *Engliſh* in theſe Parts, and by Force of Arms kept all *Tegaingle* under his Subjection for above three Years, till ſuch time as he had obtained a free Pardon.

The *Clwyd* below *Varis* runs through the Vale, and is immediately join'd by the *Elwy*, at the Confluence of which lies *Lhan-Elwy*, or *St. Aſaph*, which has a Bridge over each of theſe Rivers, and is a Place of more Fame for its Antiquity, than for its Largeneſs and Beauty, being an ancient Epiſcopal See, firſt founded by *Kentigern* a *Scot*, Biſhop of *Glaſgow* in 560, who alſo built the Cathedral and a Monaſtery, which conſiſted of about ſix hundred and fifty Perſons, of whom about three hundred, that were unlearn'd, imployed their Time in Huſbandry within the Limits of the ſaid Monaſtery, and the reſt in Acts of Devotion; and upon his Return into *Scotland*, he appointed *Aſaph* a pious Man to be his Succeſſor, from whom it took its Name. The Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, when this See was vacant, till the Time of *Henry* the Eighth, were in the Diſpoſal of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in Right of his See, which is now a Prerogative of the Crown. The Dioceſs of *St. Aſaph* contains in it no one whole County, but Part of *Denbigh*, *Flint*, *Montgomery*, *Merioneth*, and ſome Towns in *Shropſhire*, wherein are to the Number of an hundred twenty one Pariſhes, moſt of which are in the immediate Patronage of the Biſhop. It has but one Archdeaconry, called *St. Aſaph*, which is united to the Biſhoprick for the better Support of it. The Town of *St. Aſaph* is not large, nor its Building extraordinary. Its chief Glory is its Cathedral, an indifferent Structure; and the Market here, which is on *Saturdays*, is but ſmall.

Rhudhlan higher up, and ſo called from the reddiſh Bank of the *Clwyd*, whereon it is ſeated, has been able in former times to ſhew a very fair Caſtle, which was built by *Lhewelin ap Sitſilht* Prince of *Wales*. *Robert de Ruthlan*, *Hugh* Earl of *Cheſter*'s Nephew, firſt took it from the *Welch*, and fortified it with ſome additional Works. *Henry* II. repaired the Caſtle, and beſtow'd it upon *Hugh Beauchamp*. *Rhudhlan* is now indeed but an inconſiderable Place, but we have manifeſt Signs that it was once a Town of Note, and that it had an Abbey and an Hoſpital. One of the Towers in the Caſtle is called *Twr y Brenin*, or *the King's Tower*; and we find another called *Twr Silod*, below the Hill, upon the Bank of the River. *Offa* King of *Mercia*, and *Meredidh* King of *Dyfed*, died

in the Battel fought at *Rhudhlan* in 794. The *Britiſh* Parliament was held here for ſome Years, and there are ſeveral of the *Rhudhlan* Statutes ſtill remaining in Force. King *Edward* II. kept three *Chriſtmas's* here. The *Clwyd* below this Caſtle falls into the Sea, and though the Vale at the Mouth of the River ſeems lower than the Sea, yet it is never overflown.

The Shoar from this Place deſcends gradually Eaſtward, and firſt paſſes by *Diſart* Caſtle, and ſo by *Baſingwork*, granted to *Hugh Beauchamp* by *Henry* II. and not far from *Cajervis*, a ſmall Market Town, you have St. *Winifred*'s or *Holy Well*, which how much ſoever it became famous in After-times, was not ſo in *Giraldus*'s Days, becauſe he does not, according to his never-failing Cuſtom, take any Notice either of *Winifred*'s being reſtored to Life by St. *Beuno*, of the miraculous Origin of the Fountain thereupon, or any ſovereign Virtue of the Water in healing Diſeaſes; and indeed, no Writer before the Foundation of the Abbey of *Baſingwork* ever makes Mention of any ſuch things, ſo that they ſeem to be wholly owing to the Monks of that Place. Over the Head of the Spring or Well there ſtands a Chapel, built of Free-Stone of curious Workmanſhip, with wrought Pillars, and St. *Winifred*'s fabulous Hiſtory portraited in the Glaſs Windows of the Chancel. The Brook that guſhes out of this Well through Stones, on which are we know not what kind of blood-red Spots, is ſo rapid a Stream, that ſome ſuſpect it to be rather a ſubterraneous Rivulet, which the Miners might turn to that Chanel, than a Spring, it being a common Practice with them, when they meet with under-ground Currents in their Work, to divert them to ſome *Swallow*; and this is the more to be ſuſpected, becauſe the Water often appears muddy after much Rain, and ſometimes of a bluiſh Colour, as if it had waſhed ſome Lead-Mine. The Moſs which grows in this Well, and which the Country People believe to be St. *Winifred*'s Hair, is of a moſt ſweet and pleaſant Smell.

This Part of the Country, as it yields a moſt pleaſant Proſpect, and was long ſince reduced by the *Engliſh* Arms, was called *Têg Eingle*, or *Fair England* by the *Britons*. At this Place upon the Shoar we ſee *Flint* Caſtle, from which the County has its Name: It was begun by *Henry* II. and finiſhed by *Edward* I. but it is now ruinous. The Town of *Flint*, though commodiouſly ſeated, is but ſmall, has no Market, yet is the Shire-Town, and ſends a Burgeſs to Parliament. *Richard* II. after his Return out of *Ireland*, had no ſooner quitted the Caſtle of *Flint*, but he was made a Priſoner by his Couſin *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter*, who put an end to his Liberty, and afterwards to his Life.

Beyond *Flint*, on the Eaſtern Limit of the County next *Cheſhire*, and near the Shoar, ſtands *Hawarden* Caſtle, commonly called *Harden*, but the *Britons* call it *Pennardhalawg*. *David* the Brother of Prince *Lhewelyn*, having led *Roger Clifford*, Juſticiary of *Wales*, Captive out of it, was the Occaſion of ruining himſelf and his Country, which was ſubdued by the *Engliſh*. This Caſtle was held by Seneſchalſhip to the Earls of *Cheſter*, and was the Seat of the Barons *de Mounthault*, the laſt of which made it over to *Iſabella* the Wife of *Edward* II. and the Poſſeſſion of it afterwards transferr'd to the *Stanleys* Earls of *Derby*.

The South Part of this Country, below theſe Places, is watered by the Rivulet *Alen*, near which, on a Mountain in *Kilken* Pariſh, is a Spring, which tho' in *Cambden*'s Time it's ſaid to have ebbed and flowed like the Sea, it is certain it does not do ſo now. *Hope* Caſtle is in *Welch* call'd *Kaer Gwrle*, into which *Edward* I. retired when the *Welch* had ſurprized his Army; they hew Mill-Stones out of a Rock near it. You have alſo here *Mold*, in *Britiſh Gwydhgrig*, formerly belonging to the Barons of *Mounthault*, both which have ſhewn manifeſt Signs of Antiquity. *Gwydhgrig* ſignifies a *conſpicuous Mount* or *Barrow*. Archbiſhop *Uſher* ſuppoſes, it was near this Town that the celebrated Victory, which he calls *Victoria Alleluiatica*, for that the Pagans were put to Flight by the repeated Shouts of *Alleluia*, was obtained by the *Britons* under the Conduct of *Germanus* and *Lupus* againſt the *Picts* and *Saxons*; adding, that in Memory of it, the Place to this Day is called *Maes Garmen*, or *St. German's Field*.

Some Years ago, upon ſinking ſome Coal-Pits in the Townſhip of *Leeſwood* in this Pariſh, ſome Delineations of the Leaves of Plants were found, and this generally in the black Slate, or, as the Workmen call it, the Slag or Cleft, which is next above the Coal: They are not the faint Reſemblances of Leaves, but exhibit the whole Form and Texture more accurately than can be performed by any Artiſt, unleſs he takes off their Impreſſions from the Life in ſome fine Paſte or Clay; it does not appear they have Roots or Flowers, and they do for the moſt part reſemble the Leaves of capillary Plants, or thoſe of the Fern kind; and theſe Plants, whatever their Origin may be, are as diſtinguiſhable into Species, as thoſe produced in the Surface. Theſe ſorts of Leaves are not only found here, but elſewhere, as in a Coal-Pit particularly belonging to the Demeſnes of *Eagles-Buſh* near *Neath* in *Glamorganſhire*; one of them ſeems to repreſent the Leaf of a Plant preſumed to have been not yet totally deſcribed by any body; it is about ſix Inches long, but ſeems to be broken off at each End, and almoſt two in Breadth; the four Ribs are ſomewhat prominent, like thoſe of Hearts-Tongue, as are alſo the three Orders of Characters betwixt thoſe Ribs, which in ſome ſort ſeem to anſwer the Seeds of ſuch Plants as are call'd Dorſiferous, as thoſe of the

 Hearts-

Hearts-Tongue or Fern-kind: Another reſembles a Branch of the common Female Fern, and in its Superficies and Proportion as well as Figure agrees with it: The third expreſſes the common Polypody, but not ſo exactly as the ſecond does the Female Fern. Theſe mineral Leaves are not only produced in the Coal-Slates, but ſometimes in other Foſſils.

But we can inform our Readers of a more agreeable and profitable Wonder than theſe at *Leeſwood*, or *Coed y Lhay*, where in the Eſtate of *George Wynn* Eſq; they have of late Years diſcover'd a Lead-Work, which we are credibly informed yields him *communibus annis*, all Charges paid, about 14000 *l.* It is the richeſt Oar of the kind ever yet known in *Britain*, or any where elſe.

A very ancient Work ſometime ago was dug up near *Hope*, which ſeemed to be no other than the Beginning of a Hypocauſt of the *Romans*, who uſed Baths very much; it was five Ells long, four broad, and about half an Ell high, ſurrounded with Walls hewn out of the live Rock; the Floor was Brick ſet in Mortar, the Roof ſupported with Brick Pillars, and conſiſted of poliſhed Tiles bored through in diverſe Places; certain Brick Tubes were laid on them, which conveyed away the Force of the Heat.

Coleſhul, called by *Giraldus Collis Carbonarius*, or *Coal-Hill*, in a narrow Place near the *Allen*, is noted for a Defeat of the *Engliſh* by the *Welch* in the time of *Henry* II. who having made great Preparations for his Expedition, his Men by reaſon of their diſorderly Approaches were routed, and the Royal Standard being forſaken by *Henry de Eſſex*, who by Right of Inheritance was Standard-Bearer to the Kings of *England*, he was charged thereupon with High Treaſon, and being overcome by his Adverſary in a Duel, his Eſtate became forfeited to the Crown, and he grew ſo aſhamed of his Cowardice, that he became a Monk.

Nothing elſe is memorable here except *Hanmere* by a Lake or Mere, the Seat of the ancient and honourable Family of *Hanmere*, who took their Sirname from it, of which was Sir *John Hanmer* Knight, a conſiderable Soldier in the laſt Century, and the Repreſentative of this Family now is that very worthy Perſon Sir *Thomas Hanmer* Baronet.

It remains now we ſhould make ſome mention of that remarkable Monument or carved Pillar on *Moſtyn* Mountain, in the eveneſt Part of it; it's eleven Foot and three Inches high above the Pedeſtal, two Foot and four Inches in Breadth, and eleven Inches thick; the Pedeſtal is five Foot long, four and an half broad, and about fourteen Inches thick, and the Monument being let thorough it, it muſt be about thirteen Foot long in all: The firſt Figure repreſents the Eaſt ſide, and the Edge which looks Southwards, the ſecond the Weſtern ſide with the North Edge, though the Sculptures on theſe Edges are engraved as if they were not any Part of the Stone. When this Monument was erected, or by what Nation, is unknown; the Characters on the Eaſt ſide ſeem to reſemble the numeral Figures 1221, but it is not certain whether they were ever intended to be ſignificative.

There is an artificial Mount or Barrow within leſs than a Furlong of this Monument, and there are about twenty more of that ſort in the Neighbourhood, called the *Gorſedheu*, at which Barrow there have been formerly a great many Carcaſſes and Skulls diſcovered, ſome of which were cut, and one or two particularly had round Holes in them, as if pierced with an Arrow; upon which account ſome have ſuſpected it to have been a Monument of ſome ſignal Victory, ſeeing there are no Signs by digging, found to make them conclude it to be Sepulchral: It is called *Maen y Chwyvan*; the Etymology of which Name our *Britiſh* Antiquary does not pretend to interpret; but if *Cwyvan* be a different Dialect only, or Way of Pronunciation from *Cwynvan*, it may properly enough ſignify the *Stone* or *Pillar of Lamentation*, and that it was erected, not for the Gaining, but the Loſs of a Victory, as *Stonehenge* is by ſome ſaid to have been erected in Memory of the *Britons* murdered there by the *Saxons*.

This County, which has eight and twenty Pariſhes and three Towns within its Circumference of forty Miles, contains about an hundred and ſixty thouſand Acres, and three thouſand one hundred and ſixty Houſes. This is the leaſt of the *Welch* Counties.

The Earls of *Cheſter* were the firſt *Normans* that ſubdued this Country; but when it was added to the Crown of *England*, *Edward* I. kept this and the maritime Parts of *Wales* in his own Hands, and diſtributed the inland Countries to his Nobles as he thought convenient. *Edward* of *Windſor*, eldeſt Son of King *Edward* II. was ſummoned by his Father to Parliament by the Title of Earl of *Cheſter* and *Flint*, ſince which it has continued as a Title in the Princes of *Wales*, and there you will be ſure to find who were Earls of *Flint*. *Edward* III. firſt uſed the Ceremony of Creation of Prince of *Wales* by Letters Patents and Inveſtiture, which has ſince continued, and for want of which *Edward* VI. Queen *Mary* and Queen *Elizabeth*, however in their ſeveral turns they have been ſtiled Princes and Princeſſes of *Wales*, were not truly ſuch; thoſe who were ſo created either by Parliament-Writ or ſpecial Charter, are theſe following:

1291, *Edward* of *Carnarvon*, fourth Son of *Edward* I. after King of *England*.
1344, *Edward* the Black Prince, eldeſt Son of *Edward* III.
1377, *Richard* of *Bourdeaux*, eldeſt Son of the Black Prince.

1399, *Henry* of *Monmouth*, eldeſt Son of King *Henry* IV.
1454, *Edward* of *Weſtminſter*, only Son of King *Henry* VI.
1472, *Edward* of *Weſtminſter*, eldeſt Son of King *Edward* IV. after King of *England*.
1484, *Edward* Earl of *Saliſbury*, eldeſt Son of King *Richard* III.
1490, *Arthur Tudor*, eldeſt Son of *Henry* the Seventh.
1504, *Henry Tudor* Duke of *York*, ſecond Son of *Henry* VII. after King *Henry* VIII.
1610, *Henry-Frederick Stuart*, eldeſt Son of King *James* I. the firſt Monarch of *Great Britain*.
1616, *Charles* Duke of *York*, ſecond Son of King *James* I. ſecond Monarch of *Great Britain*.
1630, *Charles*, eldeſt Son and Heir of King *Charles* I. third Monarch of *Great Britain*.
1714, *George-Auguſtus* only Son of our preſent Sovereign King *George*, who has now ſix Children living in his Father's Reign; and 'tis remarkable, that no King of *England* ſince the Conqueſt till now ever ſaw a Grandchild, except *Edward* III.

YORKSHIRE.

HAVING done with *Wales*, the next Tract we are to viſit in *England* is that anciently inhabited by the *Brigantes*, contracted into a narrower Breadth; they were a ſtout and numerous People, and generally called *Brigantes*, but by *Stephanus Brigæ*; as to the Signification of the Word, Time has ſo obſcured it, that no tolerable Account has hitherto been given of it: But ſuppoſe this Country was in *Britiſh* called *Brigannwg*, from whence the *Romans* formed *Brigantes*, this is no more abſurd than their forming *Silures* from *Sylhwg*, the Name of thoſe Peoples Country, as we know it was. There is a Proverb ſtill ſubſiſting among the Remains of the old *Britons*, when they find a Man ſharp and ſubtle, they ſay, *y mae yn whareu Brigan*, i. e. *he acts the Part of a Brigan*; a Saying to the ſame Effect the *South-Wales* People have concerning thoſe of *North-Wales*, as if they were ſubtiler and more circumventing than themſelves; but whether true, we pretend not to determine. It is likely that ſome of the *Brigantes*, upon the coming in of the *Romans*, retired into *Ireland*, becauſe we find People of that Name there. Be it as it will, *Claudius* was the firſt of the *Romans* that made an Attempt upon them here; and it was then that *Cartiſmandua*, who governed the *Brigantes*, delivered up King *Caratacus* to them; however they could not be ſubdued before the Time of *Veſpaſian*.

This large Country of the *Brigantes* runs out narrower and narrower, and is cut in the middle by a continued Ridge of Mountains; and theſe ſeparate the Counties into which it is at preſent divided; for *Yorkſhire* and the Biſhoprick of *Durham* lie towards the Eaſt and *German* Ocean under theſe Mountains, as *Lancaſhire*, *Weſtmorland*, and *Cumberland* do to the Weſt; all which Counties in the Infancy of the *Saxon* Government were contained under the Kingdom of the *Deiri*; for the *Saxons* called theſe Countries in general the *Kingdom of Northumberland*, which they divided into two Parts; that which is on this ſide the *Tine* being called *Deira*, that is, *Deir-Land*, and the farther *Bernicia*, reaching from the *Tine* to *Edenburgh* Frith, tho' Hiſtorians differ much about the exact Limits, but they were in time reduced under one Head.

Yorkſhire, called by the *Saxons Eboraſcyre*, is the largeſt County in all *England*, extending itſelf in Length from *Flamborough-Head* in the Eaſt, to *Horn-Caſtle* in the Weſt, about eighty Miles; and in Breadth from *Hart-Hill* in the South, to the Mouth of the *Tees* in the North, about ſeventy; and tho' thus ſpacious, yet is generally bleſt with a wholſome and temperate Air, and reaſonably fertile in moſt Parts of it; and if one Part is ſtony, ſandy, or barren, another is richly adorned with Corn-Fields and Paſture; if in one Part you find it naked of Wood, others are well cloathed therewith; and whereas ſome are mooriſh, miry, and unpleaſant, others are moſt delightful to behold. This whole County, for the better Eaſe and ordering the Civil Government of ſo ſpacious a Tract, is ſeparated into three Diviſions, *viz.* the *Weſt Riding*, *Eaſt Riding*, and *North Riding*, the Word *Riding* being only a Corruption of the *Saxon Thriding*, which conſiſts of ſeveral Hundreds and Wapentakes.

WEST



The Devils Arrows, being 3 remarkable stones 22½ Foot high at Aldborough



The Place where 4 stood 22 Foot high

Inscription in y^e wall without Micklegate at York





A Fig. in North Church wall at York of Conjugal Love



Another found within the yard of that which was formerly Holy Trinity Abbey but now at Ribston being the Figure of a Roman Standard Bearer.



EDVCCIVS
EVOL RVFI
NVS VIEN
SIGNIE LEG VIII
AN. XXIIX
H S E

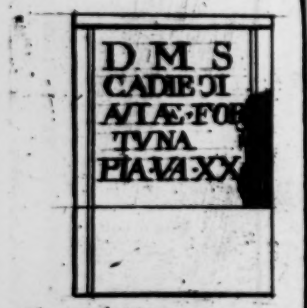
An Urn found without Boutham Barr Gate at York.





The West Riding of YORK SHIRE.

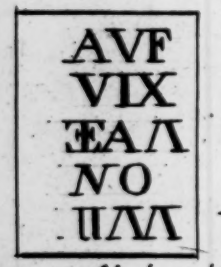
By H. Moll Geographer.



Funeral Monument near Addle Hill Moor



Head of a Statue found in the same place



An Imperfect inscription at Boroughbridg



A Monument to the Genius of y^e place found in York



Monument of Conjugal Affection found in York

A. Staincliff & Newcross Wap.
B. Claro Wapentak.
C. Ansty Liberty.
D. Skinack W.
E. Barkston W.
F. Morley W.
G. God Cross W.
H. Aggbridge W.
I. Strafford & Tickhill W.

English Miles 0 5 10 15

1 Degree West from London

The manner of Execution according to the Halifax Law whereby they Beheaded any one instantly.



A. The Gibbet
B. The Pulley by which the Axe is drawn up.
C. The peice of wood where in the Axe is fixed.
D. The Axe.
E. The Malefactor, who lies to be Beheaded.
F. The Scaffold.
G. The Pin to which ye Rope is tyed that draws up ye Axe.
H. The Bayliff cutting the Rope.

WEST RIDING.

THE *West Riding* is bounded by the *Ouſe*, by *Lancaſhire*, and by the Southern Limits of the County, and lies towards the South and Weſt; to deſcribe which the moſt natural Method ſeems to be to follow the Courſe of the *Dane*, *Calder*, *Are*, *Wherfe*, *Nid*, *Ouſe*, &c. which iſſue out of the Mountains, and are not only the moſt conſiderable Rivers, but flow by the moſt noted Places.

Wortley is ſaluted in the firſt place by the *Danus*, commonly called *Don* and *Dune*, the Eſtate of a Family of the ſame Name, now extinct in the Male Line, Sir *Francis Wortley* deviſing the greateſt Part of his Eſtate to *Anne Newcomen*, the Wife of *Sidney Wortley* Eſq; ſecond Son of *Edward Montague* Earl of *Sandwich*, ſlain in the *Dutch* Wars; from thence it paſſes to *Wentworth*, a Place from whence the *Wentworths*, Earls of *Cleveland* and *Strafford*, had their Sirname; after which the River reaches *Sheffield*, noted for Smiths, great Plenty of Iron Oar being dug in theſe Parts, and a ſtrong old Caſtle; it has been the Staple Town for Knives above three hundred Years, witneſs *Chaucer:*

A Sheffield *Whittle bare he in his Hoſe.*

The Town is large, the Houſes built with Stone, and its Market on *Tueſdays* is well ſerved. Several of the Earls of *Shrewſbury*, to whom the Caſtle belonged, were interred here, and Earl *Gilbert* gave 200 *l. per Annum* to the Poor of this Town, where his Great Grandſon *Henry* Earl of *Norwich*, and Earl Marſhal, erected a ſtately Hoſpital in 1673. This Manor is the Eſtate of the Duke of *Norfolk*. There was a prodigious Oak in *Sheffield* Park in the laſt Age.

Near *Rotheram* on the *Don*, over which it has a fine Stone Bridge, and a Market on *Mondays*, is *Temple-Brough*, a *Roman* Fortification, and over-againſt it on the North ſide of the River is *Wincebank*, a high Hill, from which a large Bank is continued without Interruption almoſt for five Miles, in one place called *Danes-Bank*; *Kemp-Bank* and others are near here.

Near *Rotheram*, where Archbiſhop *Rotheram* formerly founded a College, with three Schools, is *Thriberg*, the Seat of the *Rereſbys*, and after of the *Savils* of *Medley* and *Sandbec*, which laſt Place gave the Title of Viſcount to the late Earl of *Caſtleton*; then the River runs to *Conniſborow*, anciently *Kaer Conan* on a Rock, where the *Britons* gave a Defeat to *Hengiſt*; and before the Gate of the Caſtle is an *Agger*, ſaid by Tradition to be the Burying-Place of *Hengiſt*. *Conniſborow* is famous for being the Native-Place of *Richard Plantagenet*, the Father of *Richard* Duke of *York*. Near this Town is *Carhouſe*, the Seat of the *Gills*; and *Aſton*, the Seat of the Earl of *Holderneſs*, is about three Miles off.

Near *Edlington*, the Seat of the Lord *Moleſworth*, not far from *Conniſborow*, at *Clifton*, ſome Years ago ſeveral *Roman* Coins were found of the Baſs Empire.

The *Don*, after *Conniſborow*, waſhes *Sprotſburge*, formerly the Seat of the *Fitz-Williams*'s, now of the *Copleys*; and then dividing itſelf into two Channels, runs to *Doncaſter*, anciently *Duncaſtle*, from its Caſtle now in Ruines; it is a Town of great Antiquity, being the *Caer Dun* of *Ninnius*, where the Captain of the *Criſpinian* Horſe lay in Garriſon under the General of *Britain*. This Town was conſumed by Fire in 759, but was at length rebuilt, with a fair Church erected in the Place where the Citadel ſtood. It is a Town Corporate, governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, and gave the Title of Earl to the Duke of *Monmouth*, but *James Hay* was Viſcount *Doncaſter* before. It enjoys a good Trade, eſpecially for Stockings, knit Waſtecoats, Petticoats, and Gloves, and has a good Market on *Saturdays*. There is a memorable old Croſs at the End of *Doncaſter*, with a *Norman* Inſcription round it. The *Don* runs from thence by *Wheatley*, the Seat of the *Cooks*, ſome of whom have been good Benefactors to the Vicars of *Arkſey*, and to the Poor here, as Mrs. *Anne Savil* has been to *Aldwick* in the Street not far off.

Scarce five Miles from *Doncaſter* to the South ſtands *Tickill*, which gives Name to one Part of this Wapentake, yet retains ſomething of its ancient Caſtle and Fortifications, which were demoliſhed in the Civil Wars. It has a diſtinct Liberty called the Honour of *Tickil*, is Part of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and has a Market on *Saturdays*.

The *Don* hereabouts often overflows its Banks, reunites its Streams, and runs by *Hatfield-Chaſe*, where there was a bloody Fight between the *Britons* and *Saxons* in 633. It's noted for being the native Place of *William* of *Hatfield*, ſecond Son to *Edward* III. There are many Entrenchments near the Town, and it is ſaid no Rats have ever been ſeen here, nor any Sparrows at *Lindham* in the Moors below it. The *Don* dividing itſelf again, one Stream runs towards the *Idel*, and the other towards *Are*, at the Confluence of which is *Cowick*, the Seat of the *Dawneys*, Viſcounts *Down* in *Ireland*. Within the Ground, encompaſſed by the Branches of theſe two Rivers, you have *Diche Marſh*, and *Marchland*, fenny Tracts, or rather River Iſlands, about fifty Miles round, and in theſe Levels have been found many things of Antiquity; among other Brooks here, you have the *Went*, ariſing from a Pool near *Noſthill*, where was formerly the Monaſtery of St. *Oſwald*; and at *Hemſworth* not far from *Noſthil*, Archbiſhop *Holgate* of *York*, depriv'd by Queen *Mary* for being marry'd, built an Hoſpital for ten poor aged Men, and as many Women, who have each about

about 10*l. per An.* and the Maſter, who is to read Prayers to them, about 50 or 60 *l.* yearly.

The *Calder*, flowing along the Borders between this and *Lancaſhire*, runs near *Saintland* and *Gretland*, ſtanding on the very top of a Hill, where was dug up a votive Altar, as it ſeems, to the tutelar God of the City of the *Brigantes*, which may be read thus; *Dui civitatis Brigantum & Numinibus Auguſtorum, Titus Aurelius Aurelianus, dedicavit pro ſe & ſuis*, i. e. *To the God of the City of the* Brigantes, *and to the Deities of the Emperors*, Titus Aurelius Aurelianus *has dedicated this in behalf of himſelf and his.* A great many *Roman* Coins in 1678, were found at *Sowerby* near *Gretland.*

From hence the *Calder* growing larger with other Currents, and paſſing through Mountains, leaves *Halifax* on the left, of old call'd *Horton*, in a barren Soil, on a ſteep Deſcent of a Hill, and famous for being the native Place of *John de ſacro Boſco*, the Inventer of the Sphere. The Pariſh contains eleven Chapels of Eaſe, of which two are Pariſh Chapels; the Inhabitants are very numerous, and within the Compaſs of about eighty Years, have by their Induſtry in making Cloth and other Manufactures, gain'd to themſelves a very conſiderable Trade and Eſteem in the Kingdom. The Town is well built, well order'd, and pav'd, and its Market on *Thurſdays* is very conſiderable. There were in this Town about the Year 1443, but thirteen Houſes, which in a hundred twenty three Years were increaſed to above five hundred and twenty Houſholders that kept Fires, and anſwer'd the Vicar, *An.* 1566. One Mr. *Waterhouſe* in or about 1642, was a great Benefactor to the Miniſter and Lecturer, aged, poor, and Children in this Town, his Charity amounting in the whole to above three hundred Pounds *per An.* and one *Crowther* a Clothier was alſo a good Benefactor to the Poor, and to Queen *Elizabeth*'s Free-School in this Vicarage.

Halifax never became a Title of Honour 'till King *Charles* II. created *George Savil*, Baron of *Eland*, and Viſcount *Halifax*, and after that Earl and Marqueſs of the ſame Place, which Honours extinguiſhing with his Son *William*, for want of Iſſue Male, in 1700, King *William* III. the ſame Year created *Charles Montague*, Eſq; Baron of *Halifax*, and King *George* ſoon after his Acceſſion to the Throne, made him Earl of this Place, but dying without Iſſue, his Nephew and Heir, *George Montague*, Eſq; ſucceeded him in all his Honours. This Town is alſo very remarkable for its ſtrict Law, in the ſudden beheading of ſuch as are taken in the Act of Theft, for which they have an Engine on Purpoſe.

About ſix Miles from *Halifax*, near the *Calder*, and on a ſteep Hill, ſtands *Albanbury*, from the Church dedicated by *Paulinus*, to St. *Alban* here, now corruptly *Almondbury*, the ancient *Cambodunum*, where there was a Fort and Caſtle, long ſince ruin'd. It's ſaid to have been of great Repute when the *Engliſh Saxons* firſt began their Regal Government, being then the King's-Town, and had in it a Cathedral, which was the Church above nam'd.

Whitley, ſometime the Seat of the *Beaumonts*, is not far off; then the *Calder* runs to *Kirkley*, heretofore a Nunnery, thence to *Robin-Hood's Tomb*, and ſo to *Deuborough*, after which it viſits *Thornhill*, the Seat of the late Marqueſſes of *Halifax*, and ſo paſſes to *Wakefield*, from which Place to *Caſtleford*, it was made navigable in 1698. *Wakefield* is ſeated in a Seigniory or Lordſhip ſo called, which takes up a good Tract of Ground, and has its Steward, who is generally a Gentleman of good Repute, that inhabits therein. It's a large Town of good Antiquity, having well built Stone Houſes, and where there is a fair Stone Bridge, upon which *Edward* IV. erected a ſplendid Chapel, in remembrance of his Father and Friends, who loſt their Lives here in the Quarrel of the Houſe of *York*. *Wakefield* is noted for its cloathing Trade, and has a great Market on *Thurſdays* and *Fridays*. It formerly belonged to the Earls of *Warren* and *Surrey*, and ſo did *Sandal-Caſtle* hard by. The Lady *Campden* endow'd a weekly Lecture in this Town. *Robert Ker*, Eſq; then commonly called Marqueſs *Bowmont*, only Son of the Duke of *Roxburgh*, was in *May* 1722, made a Peer of *Great-Britain*, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron *Ker*, and Earl *Ker* of *Wakefield.*

Darton, at ſome Diſtance from *Wakefield*, is a Seat of a Branch of the *Beaumonts*, to which Mr. *George Beaumont*, a Merchant, has been a conſiderable Benefactor, as well as to ſome other Places. *Burton-Grange* lies further from the *Calder*, to which the Lady *Mary Armyn* has been a conſiderable Benefactreſs. *Warſpur* is more to the South, where Mr. *Obadiah Walker* annex'd a Library to the School, and *Stainſborough*, a noble Seat of the Earl of *Strafford*, which gives him the Title of Viſcount.

At *Lingwel-yate* between *Wakefield-Out-Wood* and *Thorp on the Hill*, counterfeit coining Moulds of the *Romans* were found in 1697, the wicked Trade being, it ſeems, practiſed in thoſe Days. It's likely, that the *Lingones* who were quarter'd at *Ilkley*, might alſo ſometimes encamp near *Thorp ſuper montem*. The *Calder* about five Miles from *Wakefield*, is loſt in the *Are*; you have *Medley* at their Confluence, ſometime the Seat of *Waterton*, and afterwards of the famous Sir *John Savil*, Baron of the Exchequer. An Act paſſed in the tenth of *William* III. to make and keep navigable the *Are* and *Calder*.

It may be obſerved before we purſue the *Are*, that the *Ribble* runs a Courſe of forty Miles in this County, before ſhe arrives in *Lancaſhire*, upon which ſtands *Giddleſwick*, and the moſt noted ſpring in *England*, at the

Baſis of a very lofty Mountain there, for ebbing and flowing, ſometimes thrice in one Hour; and though it is thirty Miles from the Sea, the Water at the Reflux ſinks three Quarters of a Yard. Here is a well endow'd Free-School, and a good Hoſpital at *Waddington* on the ſame Stream.

The *Are*, ſo nam'd from the *Britiſh Araf*, *ſlow* or *eaſy*, ſpringing from the Foot of *Penniguent*, the higheſt Mountain in theſe Parts, does paſs with a very ſlow Courſe, at the Head of which lies *Craven*, and in the middle of it *Skipton*, in a rough, craggy, hilly, and unpleaſant Part of the Country; the Town is fair enough, and has a very great Market on *Saturdays*. Its Caſtle formerly belonged to *Rumeley*, by whoſe Poſterity it became the Inheritance of the Earls of *Albemarle*, but being afterwards eſcheated to the Crown, it was given to the *Cliffords*, Anceſtors to the Earls of *Cumberland*; the Daughter of the laſt Earl of that Family, Counteſs of *Pembroke* and *Dorſet*, was born here. *Craven* gave the Title of Earl to *William* Lord *Craven*, but the Earldom died with him.

The *Are* paſſes by *Thornton* to *Rawdon*, it is famous for the Exploits of Sir *George Rawdon* in *Ireland*, againſt the *Iriſh* Maſſacrers in 1641. There is a ſmall Village called *Dent* in *Craven*, noted for that in 1664 two Perſons, Father and Son, were Witneſſes in a Cauſe at *York* Aſſizes, the firſt of whom wanted only half a Year of one hundred and forty, and the other was above an hundred. *Carlton* in *Craven* Pariſh gives the Title of Baron to *Henry Boyle* Lord *Carlton*, Preſident of the Council.

The *Are* having paſſed *Craven* runs with a large Stream by *Keighley*, of which Name there has been a noted Family; and at *Cookbridge*, on the Way from *Ilkley* to *Adle*, *Roman* Coins have been dug up; and in the Year 1702, the Footſteps of a *Roman* Town was diſcovered, upon the Moor not far from *Adle* Mill, with many Fragments of Antiquities, and near it a *Roman* Camp, where three Monuments have been found, one a Fragment, which ſhewed, however it was ſepulchral, as the other was a Funeral Monument, and the third the Head of a Statue, but the Inſcription was deſtroyed.

The *Are* glides on from *Keighley* to *Bingle*, which gives the Title of a Baron to *Robert Benſon* Lord *Bingley*, and ſo created by Queen *Anne*; it then reaches *Leeds*, a Town where formerly the Kings of *England* had their Royal Palace. Here *Oſwy*, King of the *Northumbrians*, put the *Mercian* King *Penda* to flight. It was incorporated by King *Charles* I. Sir *John Savil*, after Lord *Savil*, and Earl of *Suſſex*, being the firſt Alderman and a great Benefactor to it, by founding and endowing an Hoſpital and a Free-School, to which *Godfrey Lawſon*, Eſq; in 1669, added a Library, and by building the moſt noble Church of St. *John*, and well endowing it. He likewiſe erected a ſtately Croſs for the Convenience of the Market, kept on *Tueſdays* and *Saturdays*, and plentifully ſupplied. This is a very conſiderable cloathing Town, and ſends two Members to Parliament. But *Leeds* ſince the thirteenth of *Charles* II. was made a Mayor Town, with twelve Aldermen and twenty four Aſſiſtants. King *William* and Queen *Mary* in the ſixth of their Reign created *Thomas Oſborn*, then Earl of *Danby*, and Marqueſs of *Caermarthen*, Duke of *Leeds*, in which Honour he was ſucceeded by his Son *Peregrine*, the preſent Duke.

The *Are* paſſes from *Leeds* by *Temple-Newſom*, of old a Commandery of the Knights Templars, but now the Seat of the Lord Viſcount *Irwin* in *Scotland*. Four Miles from *Leeds* in the Road to *York*, is *Winwidfield*, where *Oſwy* the *Northumbrian* routed *Penda* the *Mercian*. It is now called *Winmore*; the Country for ſome little Way hereabouts was call'd *Elmet*, i. e. a Grove of Elms, which the *Northumbrian* King *Edwin*, the Son of *Ella*, brought under his own Dominion, by the Conqueſt of *Cereticus*, a *Britiſh* King, *An.* 620. They have plenty of Lime-Stone dug up at *Elmet*, which they burn at *Brotherton* and *Knottingley*, and ſell it to other Parts that are cold and mountainous, for the Improvement of their Land.

The *Calder* being received at laſt by the *Are*, near its Influx ſtands the little Village *Caſterford*, or *Caſtleford*, the *Legeolium*, or *Lagetium* of *Antoninus*; where there are remarkable Remains of Antiquity, particularly thoſe called by the Peaſants *Saracen's Heads*, dug up in *Beanfield*, near the Church. You have *Ledſton-Hall* not far from hence, formerly the Seat of the *Withams*, and in the laſt Age of Sir *John Lewis*, Baronet, who having acquir'd a great Eſtate in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and been richly preſented by the King of *Perſia*, died here without Iſſue Male in 1671, and erected and endow'd a good Hoſpital for ten poor Men. It's now the Seat of the Lady *Elizabeth Haſtings* his Grandaughter.

The *Are* leaves *Brotherton* on the left, where *Thomas de Brotherton*, Son of *Edward* I. was born in 1300, afterwards Earl of *Norfolk* and Earl Marſhal; it is joined by the *Don*, and then falls into the *Ouſe*. On the Right you have a yellow Marle, which is an excellent Manure; and not far from the Banks of the River you have *Pontefract*, or *Broken-Bridge*, ſeated in a fine dry Tract of Ground, where Liquoriſh and Skirwort grow in great Plenty. It is a neat corporate Town, adorn'd with fair Buildings, and was once fortify'd with a ſtrong and ſtately Caſtle, mounted on an Aſcent, and ſtrengthened with Ditches and Bulwarks, but was demoliſhed in the late Wars. It has a very good Market on *Saturdays*, and ſends Members to Parliament; ſome ſay the Caſtle was built by *Hildebert de Lacy*, a *Norman*, to whom the Conqueror

queror gave it, though others diſpute it. There is a level Ground called the *Waſh*, below the Church, and a Water-Mill, in the Road from *Pontefract* to *Knottingley*, and the directeſt Way from *Doncaſter* to *Caſtleford*. The Current from this *Waſh* flowing from the Springs above, and ſupplying two Mills, paſſes into the River at *Knottingley*, but retains not that Name above a large Bow-ſhot, being terminated by a Place called *Bubwith Houſes*, where by an Inquiſition in *Edward* II.'s Time, one *John Bubwith* held the eighteenth Part of a Knight's Fee, *Juxta veterem Pontem de Pontefract*, which muſt needs be over this *Waſh*. Sir *John Savil* was by King *Charles* I. created Baron of *Pontefract*, in which Honour he was ſucceeded by his Son *Thomas*, afterwards made Earl of *Suſſex*, and by his Son *James*, with whom the Honour, for want of Male Iſſue, expired in 1671. The late Duke of *Northumberland* was likewiſe Baron of *Pontefract*, but dying without Children, his preſent Majeſty was pleaſed to create *Thomas Farmer*, Lord *Lempſter*, Earl of *Pontefract*. The Caſtle of *Pontefract* was fatal to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, beheaded here by Order of *Edward* II. his Kinſman, and he was the firſt Nobleman that was try'd and ſuffer'd Death ſince the Conqueſt; and it was as fatal to *Richard* II. who was barbarouſly deſtroy'd with Hunger, Cold, and other unheard of Cruelties; ſo it was alſo to *Anthony* Earl *Rivers*, and Sir *Richard Grey*, put to Death by the Tyrant *Richard* III. without Form of Trial.

We paſs from *Caſtleford* by *Shirborn*, a ſmall but well inhabited Town, where there are an Hoſpital and Free-School, founded by *Hungate*, the whole Profits amounting to 250 *l. per An.* The Place has a little Market on *Saturdays*, and is noted for its Pins and Cherries, or *Aberford* near here rather, for the firſt of them. Under the Town lies the Courſe of the River *Cock*, between which and the Town may ſtill be ſeen the Foundation of an old Caſtle, now call'd *Carey-Caſtle*. About two Miles hence, where the *Cock* ſprings, ſtands *Berwick* in *Elmet*, formerly a walled Town. *Heſſel-Wood*, the Seat of the ancient *Vavaſſors*, ſtands on the other Side; and under the Town *Peters-Poſt Quarry*, ſo nam'd from St. *Peters* at *York*, built with Stones from hence: Here is a moſt noble Proſpect, Biſhop *Tunſtal* of *Durham*, affirming to *Henry* VIII. when in theſe Parts, that the Country within ten Miles was the richeſt Valley he had ever met with in all his Travels through *Europe*.

Upon the very Bank of the *Cock* running ſlowly from *Aberford* to the *Wherfe*, and not far from *Towton*, a ſmall Village, a Battel was fought on *Palm-Sunday* in 1461, conſiſting of 100000 Combatants, between the *Yorkiſts* and *Lancaſtrians*, wherein at length the former prov'd victorious, and the Number of the ſlain amounted to thirty five thouſand Men, in a Manner all *Engliſh*.

Out of the Foot of *Craven-Hills* ſprings the *Wherf* or *Wharf*, running a long Courſe with a ſwift and rapid Stream, by *Kilneſey-Crag* to *Burnſal*, where Sir *William Craven*, a Native, built a Stone Bridge, and founded a Free-School hard by, with many other Benefactions. He was Alderman of *London*, and the Father of *William* Earl of *Craven*; then the *Wherfe* runs to *Barden-Tower*, and ſo to *Bolton*, where there is a Free-School, of the Benefaction of the famous *Robert Boyle*, Eſq; and ſo to *Bethmeſley* and *Iſekeley*, perhaps the *Olicana* of *Ptolomy*, rebuilt in *Severus*'s Time by *Virius Lupus*, as appears by an Inſcription here, and where it's more likely the firſt and not the ſecond Cohort of the *Lingones* quarter'd, in the Opinion of that moſt worthy Antiquary Mr. *Thoreſby* of *Leeds*, who reads P. LINGON, inſtead of II. LINGOR in the Inſcription.

Bramhope is at ſome Diſtance from hence, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Dinelys*; *Otley* belonging to the Archbiſhop of *York* is lower. From hence the River flows in a Channel banked on both Sides with Lime-Stone, by *Harewood*, a Caſtle that paſſed through the Poſſeſſion of many great Families, but in the late Civil Wars was reduced to a Skeleton; amongſt the curious Monuments in the Church, that of the famous Sir *William Gaſcoine* is the moſt memorable, for committing the Prince, afterwards King *Henry* V. Priſoner to the *King*'s-*Bench*, till his Father's Pleaſure was known; he was made a Judge in 1401, and died in 1412. This great Manor of *Harewood* has eight or nine dependant Conſtabularies, wherein are many Antiquities; and the preſent Lord, *John Boulter*, Eſq; has been a conſiderable Benefactor to the Church and Poor, and has lately raiſed *Gawthorp-Hall* hard by, out of its Ruins.

The *Wherfe* ſteers hence by *Wetherby*, that has a good Market on *Thurſdays*. This Town, moſt of which, it ſeems, belongs to his Grace the Duke of *Devonſhire*, was in a great Part unhappily conſum'd by Fire in *March* 172$\frac{2}{3}$. Below *Wetherby* at *Helensford*, a *Roman* military Way lay through the River, thence running by *Wighil*, the Seat of the *Stapletons*; not far from it is *Helaugh* Manor, belonging to the *Whartons*, where there is a Monument for Sir *Thomas Wharton*, Warden of the Weſt Marches, who gave that great Defeat to the *Scots* at *Salom-Moſs* in 1542. Then the *Wherfe* paſſes by *Tadcaſter*, of note for the Lime-Stone digged up here in great Plenty, which is bought up by the neighbouring Inhabitants, for the making of Mortar. It has a ſmall Market on *Thurſdays*. Here is a large Stone Bridge over the *Wherfe*, built out of the Ruins of an old Caſtle, and ſome Remains of *Roman* Antiquities. Some make this Place to be the *Roman Calcaria*, though others fix it at *Newton-Kyme*, in the *Water-Fields* near St. *Hellensford*, becauſe of the *Roman* Coins, Urns,

Urns, and other Antiquities plow'd up there; and what makes ſtill for this Opinion is the *Roman* Highway that goes directly to *Roadgate*, and croſſes the *Wherfe* at *Hellensford*; that Paſſage alſo from that Place to *York* is firmer Ground by much than that from *Tadcaſter*, which would hardly be paſſable were it not for the Cauſeway made over the Common between *Tadcaſter* and *Bilbury*; the Diſtance likewiſe holds more exactly. *Tadcaſter* has a Free-School and Hoſpital founded by Biſhop *Oglethorp* of *Carliſle*; and the Place is now likewiſe rendred more remarkable, for his Majeſty King *George*, ſoon after his Acceſſion to the Throne, was pleaſed to create *Henry O Brien*, Earl of *Thomond* in *Ireland*, Viſcount *Tadcaſter*. *Clifford*, in the Neighbourhood of *Tadcaſter*, very probably gave Sirname to the *Cliffords*, ſometime Earls of *Cumberland*, and to the other Branches of that noble Family. The Title paſſed by a Female into the *Tufton* Family, and *Thomas Tufton*, the preſent Earl of *Thanet*, was allowed to be Baron *Clifford* in Parliament *Dec.* 12, 1691, but by Deſcent originally, and Writ of Summons *Dec.* 29, 1299, in the twenty eighth of *Edward* I.

Near *Tadcaſter* you have *Bramham* Moor, where, at *Bramham* Park, the Lord *Bingley* has built a ſtately Houſe.

The *Ned* ſomewhat higher iſſuing from the Foot of *Claven* Hills, runs by *Nidherdale*, and ſo to *Ripley*, over which it has a Bridge. The Town has a ſmall Market on *Fridays*. It then paſſes to *Knareſborough*, ſeated on a craggy rough Rock, where there is a Caſtle, now belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*. It is a pretty well built Town Corporate, ſends Members to Parliament, and has a pretty good Market on *Wedneſdays*. There is a dropping Well which will turn Wood into Stone under the Caſtle, now demoliſhed, and chiefly famous for four Medicinal Springs nigh unto it, *viz.* the *Sweet Spaw*, or Vitrioline Well, diſcovered about 1620; the *Stinking* or *Sulphur Well*, ſaid to cure the Dropſy, Spleen, Scurvy, Gout, *&c.* the late Way of bathing being eſteemed very ſovereign; thirdly, St. *Mongah*'s, and laſtly the above-mentioned *Dropping Well*. Here is likewiſe St. *Robert*'s Chapel, who betook himſelf to a ſolitary Life among the Rocks here, and died about 1216. Liquorice grows very plentifully in the adjacent Fields, and they have good Marle for Manure.

Kibſton-Hall, Eaſt from *Knareſborough*, is the Seat of the *Goodricks*; and at *Copgrave* to the North is a memorable Epitaph of *John Wincupp*, Rector thereof for fifty four Years, who never ſued any nor was ſued, lived fifty two Years with his Wife, had ſix Children and a numerous Family, boarding and teaching many of the Gentry, out of which not one died all that time; himſelf was the firſt, on the eighth of *July* 1637, in the eighty ſixth Year of his Age. The *Nid* having paſſed theſe Places, runs a little farther before it falls into the *Ouſe* at *Allerton*.

The *Ure* riſing alſo out of theſe Weſtern Mountains, but in the *North Riding*, waters the North Part of the County before it reaches *Rippon*, over which are two Bridges, one above, and the other below the Town. It is a Place of good Antiquity, and famed for its Religious Houſes. Here was formerly a Monaſtery of *Scots*; but its moſt ſtately Abbey was that built by Archbiſhop *Wilfrid* of *York*, which being deſtroyed with the Town by the mercileſs *Danes*, was again repaired by the helping Hand of *Odo*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who tranſlated *Wilfrid*'s Reliques to *Canterbury*, and upon the coming in of the *Normans* the Town began to flouriſh, and thrived well by its Cloathing Trade. It is at preſent a large well-built Town, governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, ſends Members to Parliament, and has a great Market on *Thurſdays* for Wool and other Commodities. It's beautified with a very fine Cathedral, which pleaſes the Beholder by its three lofty Spires; and in this Church was St. *Wilfrid*'s *Needle*, a Place famous in our Forefathers Days, being a narrow Hole in the cloſe vaulted Room under Ground, in which Place Women's Chaſtity was tried, and if chaſte, they paſſed through, but if otherwiſe, the Whim was that they could not. Some *Saxon* Coins were found here in 1695.

The rich Abbey of St. *Fountains*, favourably valued in the time of the Diſſolution at 1173 *l.* 7 *d. per Ann.* was in Sight of *Rippon* Church, delicately ſituated in a fruitful Soil, where are Lead Veins. And not much lower upon the *Ure* you have *Burrowbridge*, now well built of Stone, with a fair and large Stone Bridge; it ſends Members to Parliament, and has a ſmall Market on *Saturdays*. Here was found an imperfect *Roman* Inſcription. It's remarkable that this Town and its Neighbour *Aldborough* in the *Eaſt Riding*, make but one Pariſh, out of which they ſend four Members to Parliament. *Humphry de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, in Arms againſt *Edward* II. was ſlain at *Burrowbridge*. And as for thoſe four Stones here, called the *Devil's Bolts* or *Barrows*, they are ſuppoſed to be *Roman*; ſome think them to be artificial, but others natural; they are of a pyramidical Form, rough and unpoliſhed, and in a ſtrait Line; there are various Opinions concerning them; three of them are twenty two Foot and an half high, and the fourth twenty two Foot.

But to proceed; after we have mentioned only an imperfect Inſcription found here, which ſeems to have been ſepulchral, *Iſurium Brigantum* ſtands ſomewhat Eaſtward from the Bridge abovementioned; it's likely it had its Denomination from the *Ure*; and the Village of *Aldborough*, or *Old Burgh*, abovemention'd, carries Antiquity in its Name.

Its Diſtance alſo from *York* well agrees with *Iſurium*. The ancient Town contained ſixty Acres within the Walls, being almoſt a direct Square on the North ſide, and the Decline of a Hill towards *Ure*, the Road-Gate leading through *Milby* to the old *Cataractonium*; the old Walls were about four Yards thick; the Tradition is, that the *Danes* burnt it. Fragments of Aqueducts and a Vault have been found here, and ſome *Roman* Coins, *Roman* Braſs Heads and Signet-Stones, with various other things, as Pavements, Altars, Urns, *&c.* which ſhew'd 'em to be *Roman*.

By that time the *Ure*, which from hence forward the *Saxons* called *Ouſe*, becauſe that *Ouſburne*, a ſmall Brook falls into it here, has run ſixteen *Italian* Miles farther, it arrives at the City of *York*, the *Caer Ebrauc* of *Ninnius*, and *Caer Offroc* of the *Britons*, but called by the *Saxons Euor-wick*, and the like Names. The *Britiſh* Hiſtory aſcribes its Name to King *Ebrauc*, but perhaps it might have it from the River *Ure*. It has claimed Priority, next to *London*, of all other Cities in *England*. If we conſider what ſorts of Towns (which were indeed only Faſtneſſes) the *Britons* had before the coming in of the *Romans*, the Origin of it may be aſcribed to thoſe polite People, who had it in ſuch great Eſteem, that the Emperor *Severus* had his Palace here, where he ended his Days, and had thoſe Funeral Rites ſolemnized for him, according to their Cuſtom, due to ſo great a Perſon; his Body being conſumed by the Funeral Pile, his Aſhes were put into a Veſſel of Porphyry, carried to *Rome*, and there enſhrined in the Monument of the *Antonines*. Here *Flaccus Valerius Conſtantius*, ſurnamed *Chlorus*, bid adieu to the World, and his Son *Conſtantine* was forthwith proclaimed Emperor in his room. But before theſe things happened, the ſixth Legion, called *Victrix*, ſent out of *Germany* into *Britain*, was in Garriſon here. We are well aſſured it was a *Roman* Colony, from an Inſcription ſeen in the Houſe of a Perſon of Diſtinction here, as alſo from *Severus*'s Coins inſcribed thus on the Reverſe: COL. EBORACUM LEG. VI. VICTRIX. It ſeems alſo plain that the ninth Legion reſided here from another Inſcription for the Funeral Monument of the Standard-Bearer thereof, running thus: L. ˣDUCCIUS L. VOL. RUFINUS VIEN. SIGNIE LEG. VIIII. AN. XXIIX. H. S. E. So it does alſo from an Inſcription on a *Roman* Brick. Other Remains of *Roman* Antiquities have from time to time been diſcovered at *York*, not to mention the old Arch in the Bar leading to *Mickle-Street*, and ſeveral Parts of the City Walls, and a multangular Tower in *Coning-Street*, all of *Roman* Work. There was ſome Years ago, in digging a Cellar in *Coning-Street*, a Monument dedicated to the tutelar Deity of the Place. There was alſo, a little without *Boutham* Bar, a *Roman* Burying-Place, where Urns, *Roman* and Lead Coffins, with other Tokens of thoſe People, were found; and in 1638 an Altar was diſcovered near *Biſhops-Hill* with this Inſcription:

I. O. M.
DIS DEABUSQUE HOSPITALIBUS
PENATIBUSQUE,
OB CONSERVATAM SALUTEM
SUAM SUORUMQUE,
P. ÆL. MARCIANUS PRÆF. COSS.
ARAM SAC. F. NC. J.

A Monument alſo of Conjugal Affection is in the Church Wall in *All-Saints-Street*, with an Inſcription that is obſcure enough, and yet ſufficiently intelligible for us to underſtand that it is a conjugal one; ſome of the Characters are ſo odd, as hardly to be reconciled to the *Roman* Alphabet, and therefore we wave any farther Deſcription of it.

This City not only flouriſhed under the *Romans*, but was alſo in great Reputation in ſucceeding Ages; and in the ſeveral Turns and Revolutions this Kingdom underwent under the *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*, has, though a Fellow-Sufferer with the reſt, through the helping Hand and Countenance of the Nobility and Gentry, ſtill preſerved its ancient Luſtre. It is at preſent fair, large, and beautiful, adorned with many ſplendid Buildings, both publick and private, very populous, much reſorted to, and well inhabited by the Gentry, who in the Winter Seaſon have their City Houſes here, as others more ſoutherly have at *London*, as alſo their Aſſemblies. It has thirty Pariſh Churches and Chapels, beſides its Cathedral or Minſter, a moſt magnificent Structure, firſt built by *Edwin* King of the *Northumbrians* in 627, and finiſhed by King *Oſwald* his Succeſſor, and dedicated to St. *Peter*. We read that one *Ulpius* endowed it with all his Lands and Revenues, by depoſiting his Horn out of which he was wont to drink, which remains ſtill here, though once loſt; but the former Building having been deſtroyed by Fire, as alſo by the *Danes*, the Church that now ſtands, upon the coming in of the *Normans*, was begun to be built by Archbiſhop *Thomas*, and brought by his Succeſſors by degrees to what it is now. The Dioceſs contains the Counties of *York* and *Nottingham*, and it has four Archdeacons, which are thoſe of *York*, *Cleveland*, *Eaſt-Riding*, and *Nottingham*. Amongſt its publick Buildings of Note, are the Biſhop's Palace, Chapter-Houſe, a curious Fabrick, and the King's Houſe commonly called the *Mannor*, where the Council appointed by *Henry* VIII. to judge of all Cauſes ariſing in theſe Northern Parts, and to decide them by the Rules of Equity, met; the Court conſiſted of a Preſident, commonly called *the Preſident of the North*, and what Number of Counſellors the King pleaſed, with a Secretary and Under-Officers;

Officers; but being found in time to be a Grievance, it was quite aboliſhed.

The ſtately Bridge on the *Ouſe* here joins the City, which is walled, and has four Gates and five Poſterns. It has a Juriſdiction over the Neighbourhood on the Weſt ſide, called the *Liberty of Anſty*; is a City and County of itſelf, ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, and is governed by a Lord Mayor, to which Title no other City in *England*, except *London*, is entituled; twelve Aldermen in Scarlet, two Sheriffs, twelve Common-Council-Men, eight Chamberlains, *&c.* Here it may not be amiſs to obſerve how the chief Magiſtrate of this City came by the Title of *Lord Mayor*. We find *William de Selby* was thrice Mayor, firſt in the Year 1386, then in 1388, and laſtly in 1389, when *Richard* II. in the twelfth Year of his Reign, gave his Sword from his Side to this *Selby* to be born before him as Lord Mayor; and in the Year 1393, *Robert Savage* being Lord Mayor, the ſame Prince gave him the firſt Mace, to be born before the Lord Mayor. Beſides its plentiful Markets on *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays*, its Shambles are well ſtored on other Days.

York has been a Title of Honour to none but ſuch as were of the Royal Blood of *England*; and the firſt Earl of *York* was *Otho* of *Bavaria*, the Son of *Henry* the Lion, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, by *Maud* the Daughter of *Henry* II. He was afterwards Emperor by the Name of *Otho* IV. and it is from his Brother *William* the preſent Royal Family is deſcended. He was made Earl of *York* in 1190, after whoſe Deceaſe there never was any other Earl of this City. But in 1385, *Richard* II. made his Uncle *Edmond* of *Langley*, fifth Son of *Edward* III. Duke of *York*, in which Honour he was in 1401 ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *Edward*, before created Earl of *Cambridge* and Duke of *Aumarle*, who died valiantly in the Battel of *Agincourt* without Iſſue; but his Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cambridge* being beheaded before for Treaſon againſt *Henry* VI. his Son *Richard* could not inherit his Uncle *Edward*'s Honour, till by a fatal Miſtake in *Henry* VI. he in 1415 reſtored him to be Duke of *York*, Earl of *March* and *Ulſter*, &c. which whetted his Ambition to ſet on foot his Title to the Crown, as deſcended from *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, the elder Brother of *John* of *Ghent*, the Great Grandfather of *Henry* VI. The next Duke of *York* was *Richard* of *Shrewſbury*, ſecond Son to *Edward* IV. who was ſo created in 1472, after whoſe Murder none enjoyed this Honour till *Henry* VII. in 1495, made his then ſecond Son *Henry* Duke of *York*; after whom there was no other Duke till King *James* I. in 1604 made his ſecond Son *Charles* ſo: Afterwards King *Charles* the Firſt, at the Birth of his ſecond Son *James*, declared him Duke of *York*, but he was not ſo created till the twenty ſeventh of *January* 1643: He was afterwards King by the Name of *James* the Second; and ſince the Acceſſion of King *George* to the Throne, he has been pleaſed to confer the ſame high Title upon his Brother, *Erneſt-Auguſtus*, Biſhop of *Oſnabrug* in *Germany*, Knight of the Garter, of Duke of *York* and *Albany*, and Earl of *Ulſter*. There are ſome *Saxon* Coins called *Peter-Pence* ſtill extant, that have been ſtruck in this City, which lies in Lat. 54 Deg. Long. 59.

In the Neighbourhood of *York* you have *Beningborough*, where a Family of Note of the *Bourchiers* have been long ſeated; they are lineally deſcended from *James Bourchier* Eſq; eldeſt natural Son of Sir *John Bourchier*, the laſt Lord *Berners*, by *Elizabeth Bakyn*, which Lord died Deputy of *Calais* on the nineteenth of *March An.* 1532, in the twenty third of *Henry* VIII. This is the more to be remarked, becauſe the Claim of Baroneſs *Berners* has been lately allowed to a Female Deſcendant of the Lord *Berners* in Parliament.

The *Ouſe* leaving *York*, runs by *Biſhops-Thorp*, belonging to the See, and ſo Southward from *York* to *Nun-Appleton*, ſo called from a Nunnery of the *Percys*, and afterwards the Seat of *Thomas* Lord *Fairfax*, General of the Parliament's Army, and a great Lover of Antiquities, as well as Preſerver of them in thoſe diſorderly Times.

Cawood, the Archbiſhop's Caſtle, is upon the ſame River, given by *Athelſtan* to the Church; and at *Rical* on the other ſide againſt it *Harold Haardread* landed with a numerous *Daniſh* Fleet.

The *Ouſe* runs from hence to *Selby*, the Native-Place of *Henry* I. a Town of a pretty good Trade, as giving Paſſage for ſmall Veſſels to *York*, and has a good Market on *Mondays*. The Abbots of *Selby* and of St. *Mary*'s in *York*, which ſhould have been mentioned before for a conſiderable Monaſtery, were the only two of theſe Northern Parts that had Seats in Parliament. The ancient and beautiful Church of *Selby*, with half of the Steeple, ſuddenly falling down in 1690, have been ſince rebuilt.

At laſt the *Ouſe* running into the *Humber* leaves *Eſcrick*, ſometime the Seat and Eſtate of the *Knevets*, ſuppoſed by ſome to be a Branch of the ancient Family of the *Knevets* of *Buckenham* or *Aſhwelthorp* in the County of *Norfolk*. Of the ſaid Place was Sir *Thomas Knevet* Knt. who being a Juſtice of the Peace in *Weſtminſter* in the time of the Gunpowder-Plot, and active in finding out the Powder, and ſeizing *Guido Faux*, he had for that memorable Service Summons to Parliament on the fifth of *July*, *Ann.* 1606, by the Title of Lord *Knevet* of *Eſcrick*. There is an Epitaph on his Monument in *Stanwel* Church in *Middleſex*, by which we are informed he was of the Royal Bedchamber, and of Council to Queen *Anne*, King *James* the Firſt's Queen. He married *Elizabeth* Daughter of Sir *Rowland Haward*, Alderman of *London*, and Widow of *Richard Warren* Eſq; but died without Iſſue *Ann.* 1622, ſo

that the Honour extinguiſhed with him; however, it lay not long dormant; for Sir *Edward Howard*, Knight of the *Bath*, ſeventh Son of *Thomas Howard*, the firſt Earl of *Suffolk* of this Family, was upon the twenty ninth of *April*, in the fourth Year of King *Charles* I. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Howard* of *Eſcrick*, by reaſon he did poſſeſs this Lordſhip, which came to *Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk* his Father, by the Marriage of *Elizabeth* the eldeſt Daughter and Coheir to Sir *Henry Knevet* of *Charlton* in *Wiltſhire*, as Heir to the forementioned *Thomas* Lord *Knevet* of *Eſcrick*: His Uncle *Edward* Lord *Howard* of *Eſtrick* was ſucceeded in 1675 by his eldeſt Son *Thomas*, who dying without Iſſue in 1683, the Title fell to *William Howard* his ſecond Brother, the Father of *Charles* Lord *Howard* of *Eſcrick*; but this Honour it ſeems is now extinct.

The *Derwent* then runs by the Village *Drax*, noted for the Benefaction of *Charles Read* Eſq; ſometime an *Iriſh* Judge, in erecting an Hoſpital and a School-Houſe, and endowing them with 100 *l. per Annum*.

EAST RIDING.

THE *Eaſt Riding*, Eaſtward of *York*, and the Seat of the *Pariſi* of *Ptolomy*, has its North and Weſt ſides bounded by the winding Courſe of the *Derwent*, the South by the *Humber* Eſtuary, and the Eaſt by the *German* Ocean, which Part, with that towards the *Derwent*, is pretty fruitful, but the Middle, called *Yorkſwold*, is nothing but a Heap of Mountains. The *Derwent* riſes near the Shoar, running firſt to the Weſt, but then returning to the South, paſſes by *Aiton* and *Malton* in the *North Riding*, which as ſoon as ſhe has paſſed this Diviſion, runs not far from the Remains of *Montferrant* Caſtle, before you come at which you may ſee *Settrington*, which gives the Title of a Baron to the Duke of *Richmond*. *Montferrant* Caſtle formerly belonged to the *Foſſarts*, then to the *Fernhams*, and ſo to the *Malolacu*, or *Mauleys*, who long enjoyed it, and after them to the *Bigods* or *Fairfaxes*.

On the ſide of the River ſtands *Kirkham*, formerly a College of Canons; and next, ſomewhat lower, the *Derwentio* of *Antoninus*; *Cambden* takes it to be the little Town *Auldby*, i.e. *Old Habitation*, on the *Derwent*; but Dr. *Gale* is of Opinion it is the *Petuaria* of *Ptolomy*, who, as well as the *Notitia*, ſpeaks of *Peturienſe Derventione*, to diſtinguiſh it from the other *Derventios*; and this *Petuaria* in *Ravennas* ſtands in the very Place that *Derventio* does in *Antoninus*, i. e. between *Eboracum* and *Delgovitia*. *Leppington* is in the Neighbourhood of *Aldby*, no otherwiſe to be remembred, but that it gave the Title of a Baron to the *Careys*, a younger Branch of the *Hunſdon* Family, who in the laſt Century were Earls of *Monmouth*, *Robert Carey* having been ſo created in the nineteenth of King *James* I.

The River flows by *Standford-Bridge*, called by Writers *Battel-Bridge*, where the *Norwegian Harold* was defeated by King *Harold* of *England* with a prodigious Slaughter; after which being apt to overflow its Banks with Rain, paſſes to *Wreſhal*, and then more ſwiftly to *Babthorp*, that has given Name to a famous Family, of whom the Father and Son loſt their Lives at the Battel of St. *Alban's* in the Cauſe of *Henry* VI.

Now the *Derwent* (for the making of which navigable to the *Ouſe*, an Act paſſed in the firſt Year of Queen *Anne*) glides with a larger Stream to *Howden*, anciently *Hovedene*, which gives Name to a ſmall Territory call'd *Howdenſhire*, where there was ſometime a pretty Collegiate Church for five Prebendaries. It has a very great Market on *Saturdays*. It has been ſubject to Inundations. The *Londoners* keep here a Mart every Year, beginning about the fourteenth of *October*, and continuing about nine Days, where they furniſh by Wholeſale Country Tradeſmen with all ſorts of Goods. In the Neighbourhood of *Metham*, not far from hence, upon the Moors, a *Roman* Pottery has been diſcovered, and broken Urns, and ſubterraneous Trees at *Youle*, nigh the Confluence of the *Dun* and *Humber*.

The *Ouſe* now growing broader, falls ſwiftly into the Eſtuary of *Abus*, as *Ptolomy* ſeems corruptly to call it for *Ouſe*. It is indeed a moſt ſpacious Eſtuary, excellently well ſtored with Fiſh, flowing as the Sea does at every Tide, and at Ebb returns its own Waters with thoſe borrowed from the Ocean, with vaſt Force and Noiſe, and not without much Danger to Sailors and Paſſengers.

On the Banks of the Eſtuary, upon the Rivulet *Foulneſs*, where *Wighton* a ſmall Market Town now ſtands, in *Cambden's* Time well ſtocked with Huſbandmen, *Delgovitia* ſeems to have been ſeated in the *Roman* Times; for *Delwe* in *Britiſh* ſignifies the *Statues* or *Images of the Heathen Gods*; and there was an Idol Temple in a ſmall adjacent Village, even much honour'd in the *Saxon* Times, called *Godmundingham*, now *Godmanham*, from the Heathen Deities in it; but ſome take it to have been a Temple of the Druids; be it as it will, it was deſtroyed upon the Converſion of the *Saxons* to Chriſtianity.

Holm, in *Spalding* Moor, is not far from *Wighton*, which gave the Title of Baron *Langdale* of *Holm* to the loyal Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, conferred upon him by King *Charles* II. in his Exile, and he was the firſt *Engliſhman* he advanced to the Peerage. The Honour is ſtill in the Family.

Loudeſborough or *Lanſbrough* in the Neighbourhood, gives the Title of Baron *Clifford* of this Place to the Earl of *Burlington*, poſſeſſed

Saxon Coins all except ye last Struck at York

The East Riding of YORK SHIRE

By H. Moll Geographer.

The first Meridian from London

OCEAN

THE GERMAN

P. of the WEST RIDING

P. of LINCOLN SHIRE

Humber R.

Whitbooth Road

Humber Mouth

Flamborough Head

The Light House

Bridlington

Bridlington Bay

Specton Cliff

Filey Bridg

Filey Bay

Hunmanby

New Malton

The Wolds

York

Kilham

Driffield

Frodingham

Hornsey

North Baliwick

Mid. Baliwick

S. Baliwick

Beverley

Pocklington

Selby

Cawood

Burton

Barton

Patrington

Spurn Head

- A. Buckcross Wapontack
- B. Dickering Wap.
- C. Ouse & Derwent W.
- D. Harthill wap — Wilton Division
- E. Harthill wap — Bainton Division
- F. Harthill wap — Holme Division
- G. Harthill wap — Hunsley Division
- H. Houden Shire
- I. Holdernes Wap.

0 5 10 English Miles

ANNA ✠ ENGLORVM ✠ REX

EDPAER ✠ CANTIA ✠ REX

OF ✠ ANGLORVM ✠ REGNA

EDGAR ✠ REX ✠ TOTIVS ✠ BRITANNIÆ

EDRED ✠ REX ✠ TOTIVS ✠ ALBIONIS

EDWARD ✠ REX ✠ ANGLORVM

EXTER ✠ REX ✠ EDWARD

BEORNV ✠ ✠ ✠ VRLDMo


G.R. III.

ſeſſed of a very noble Seat here; and here is an Alms-Houſe for twelve aged Perſons, being decayed Farmers, *&c.* founded by the Counteſs of *Burlington*, the Daughter and ſole Heir of *Henry Clifford* Earl of *Cumberland*.

The *Hull*, which runs ſomewhat more Eaſtward into the *Humber*, has its Riſe at *Driffield* Village, memorable for the learned *Northumbrian* King *Alfred*'s Monument, and alſo for many Barrows here; the ſame River running ſwiftly not far from *Leckenfield-Schorburgh*, the Seat of the *Hothams*, is near it; and you have the Ruines of an old Caſtle of the *Mauleys* at *Garthum*.

The *Hull* begins now to approach *Beverley*, which River gives Paſſage into the *Humber* for Boats and Barges, for the Conveyance of Goods to and from it. It contains two Pariſh-Churches beſides its Minſter, was formerly governed by Wardens, but by Queen *Elizabeth* was made a Mayor Town that ſends Members to Parliament, and has a good Market on *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays*; ſome take it to be the ancient *Petuaria Pariſiorum*, and the modern Name is derived from *Beaver* [or Otter] *Lake*, with which the River abounds. It is of Note for being the Burying-Place of *John de Beverley* Archbiſhop of *York*, who reſigned his Biſhoprick, and ended his Days here in a holy Retirement about 721. It was in former times a Sanctuary. Upon the opening of a Grave in 1664, a leaden Plate lay upon a leaden Sheet here, with a *Latin* Inſcription, importing, that in the Year 1188 this Church was burnt in *September* the Night following the Feaſt of St. *Matthew*, and that in 1197, on the Ides of *March*, Inquiſition was made for the Reliques of St. *John* in this Place, and theſe Bones, that is, included in the Coffin, were found in the Eaſt Part of the Sepulchre, and buried here, and there alſo the Duſt mixed with Mortar was found and buried.

At the upper End of the Quire of the Minſter, on the right ſide of the Altar-Piece, ſtands the *Freedſtool*, i. e. *the Stone of Peace*, to which what Criminal ſoever fled, had full Protection; it is one entire Stone, ſaid to have been brought from *Dunbar* in *Scotland*, with a Well of Water behind it. An ancient Table with the Pictures of St. *John*, from whom the Church is named, and of King *Athelſtan* the Founder, hangs at the upper End of the Body of the Church, and between them this Diſtich:

Als free make I thee,
As Heart can wiſh, or Egh can ſee.

An ancient Monument called the *Virgins Tomb* is in the Body of the Church, in Memory of two Virgins buried here, who gave the Town a Piece of Land, into which any Freeman may put three Milch Kine from *Lady-Day* to *Michaelmas*. The Provoſt's Court is held at *Hull-Garth* near the Minſter, which Court has an hundred Towns and Parts of Towns belonging to it. They have a good Free-School at *Beverley*, and Alms-Houſes, and their principal Trade is Malt, Oatmeal, and tann'd Leather, and the Poor ſupport themſelves by working Bone-Lace. They have ſeveral Fairs in a Year, and a Spaw about a Mile to the Eaſt of the Town, whoſe Water taken inwardly is a great Drier, and being waſhed in, dries ſcorbutick Scurfs, Scabs, and even helps in the Evil.

Meaux-Abbey was formerly more to the Eaſt of it, and ſomewhat lower is *Cottingham*, a long Country Town, that had a Caſtle formerly; and the *Hull* about ſix Miles from hence falling into the *Humber*, *Kingſton* upon *Hull* ſtands at its Mouth: It was built by *Edward* I. favoured with many Privileges by his Succeſſors, and by degrees grew to be a very large Town and an Honour, though containing but two Pariſhes, and has well-ordered and paved Streets, one much reſembling *Thames-Street* in *London* near the Bridge, where Pitch, Tar, Sails, Cordage, and other Things for Shipping, are vended, having a Cuſtom-Houſe and Key; its Commodiouſneſs and Situation has made it to be much reſorted to by Merchants, being a Place for foreign and domeſtick Trade not inferior to moſt Towns in *England*. Here is an Exchange for Merchants built in 1621, and much beautified in 1673. It is a Place of exceeding Strength, being able to bid Defiance both to a Navy and Land-Army, and that by reaſon of its ſtrong Citadel, begun in 1681, Block-Houſes, Caſtles, Walls, Forts, *&c.* It has convenient Apartments for the Garriſon, an Engine to make ſalt Water freſh, and above all, the Country being a perfect Level, they can by cutting the Sea-Banks let in the Flood, and lay it five Miles round under Water.

Hull is a Town Corporate, ſends Members to Parliament, is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, and its great and chief Market is on *Saturdays*. The Inhabitants in the ninth Year of *William* III. were empowered to erect Work-Houſes, and Houſes of Correction for the Employment and Maintenance of the Poor. They have a good Free-School here, and a Trinity-Houſe endowed with good Revenues for the Relief of diſtreſſed Sailors and their Wives. A little above the Bridge, conſiſting of fourteen Arches, and leading to *Holderneſs*, ſtands the *Groenland-Houſe*, built in 1674, and at ſome Diſtance *God's Houſe*; it was founded originally by *Michael de la Pole* a Native, in 1384, pulled down in the time of the Civil War, but ſince rebuilt in a more ſtately manner in 1673. The Water-Houſe is without the Walls Weſtward. The Poor are extraordinarily well provided for in this Town, there being ſeveral Hoſpitals erected by private Benefactors, beſides the two famous ones of Trinity and Charter-Houſe.

This

This Town has given the Title of Earl to *Robert Pierpoint* of *Holme*, Viſcount *Newark*, ſo created *July* 25, 1628, and ſlain on the Part of King *Charles* I. upon the *Humber*. He was in 1643 ſucceeded by his Son *Henry*, created Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter* in 1645, but dying without Iſſue Male in 1680, he was ſucceeded in the Earldom by *Robert Pierpoint*, Son of *Robert*, Son of *William* of *Thowerſby* ſecond Son of Earl *Robert*, who dying unmarry'd, left this Honour to *William* his Brother and Heir, who dying without Iſſue in 1690, *Evelyn* his Brother ſucceeded, ſince created firſt Marqueſs of *Dorcheſter*, and after Duke of *Kingſton*, and is now Lord Privy Seal.

The Promontory from *Hull* ſhoots out into the Sea, called *Ocellum* by *Ptolomy*, and by us *Holderneſs*, whoſe Seigniory belonged to *Robert Conſtable* Viſcount *Dunbar*, and upon his Deceaſe without Iſſue came to his Siſters; and the Town of *Hedon* finds a Priſon for thoſe taken within the Liberty, till they can be ſent to *York* Caſtle; the ſame alſo finds them a Hall, wherein to hold a Wapentake Court, for Trial of Actions under forty Shillings. *Holderneſs* firſt afforded the Title of Earl to *John Ramſey*, Viſcount *Haddington* in *Scotland*, An. 1620. Prince *Rupert* was created Earl of *Holderneſs*, in 1643, but dying without inheritable Iſſue, *Coniers*, Lord *Darcy* and *Coniers*, was created Earl of *Holderneſs* in 1682; whoſe Son *Coniers* ſucceeded his Father and died in 1692, when his Grandſon *Robert*, the Son of *John*, who died in his Father's Life-time, became Earl of *Holderneſs*. He marry'd a Daughter of *Mainhardt Schonberg*, Duke of *Schonberg*, upon whoſe Death that Duke's Eſtate in *England* came to him, as did that which he had Abroad to the Count *de Dagenfield*, his other Son-in-Law. This Earl dying in *January* 1721, he was ſucceeded by his Son *Robert*, now Earl of *Holderneſs*.

Headon is the firſt Place we come to on the winding Shoar, which enjoy'd formerly a good Trade. It is ſtill a Mayor Town, and has a Market on *Saturdays*; a great Part of it was conſumed by Fire in 1656, and ſeveral Houſes in the Market-Place ſuffer'd the ſame Fate not many Years ſince; but now the greateſt Part of it is rebuilt, and the Town render'd much more beautiful. It has flouriſhed pretty well of late, which is ſuppoſed to be owing principally to ſeveral Fairs, procured for their Inhabitants. They have a Tradition that the *Danes* deſtroy'd it.

Not far from this Place is *Patrington*, ſuppoſed to be the *Prætorium* of *Antoninus*. It's pleaſantly ſituated; and here the *Roman* Highway from the *Picts* Wall ends. The Inhabitants boaſt of their Antiquity. Somewhat lower is *Winſted*, and a little higher *Roſſe*, that gave both Name and Seat to the famous Barons *de Roſſe*. *Grimſtons-Garth* is upon the Sea, and at a little Diſtance *Riſe*, formerly the Seat of the *Falconbergs*; and on the very tip of the Promontory, drawing to a Point, and call'd *Spurnhead*, not unknown to Seamen that frequent this Coaſt, you have *Kelnſey*, plainly enough the *Ocellum* of *Ptolomy*. They have a Light-Houſe upon *Spurnhead*.

The Shoar draws gradually back from *Ocellum*, and with a ſmall Bent runs Northward by *Overthorn* and *Witherenſey*, now call'd *Siſter's Kirks*, and not far from *Conſtable-Burton*; but it begins here to ſhoot again into the Sea, and makes that Bay, by *Ptolomy* called *Gabrantovicorum*, now *Suerby*. Several Towns have been devour'd by the *Humber* and the Sea in theſe Parts of *Holderneſs*, which ſtill yearly loſes Ground, and is by Degrees gain'd by *Lincolnſhire*. *Triſkmerk* was in a Manner loſt in the time of *Edward* III. Many others have been formerly mention'd, but now not one of them to be heard of.

Burlington or *Bridlington* is near this Bay, it has a ſafe Road for Ships, and a good and commodious Key: It has a Market on *Saturdays*. Mr. *William Huſler* was a conſiderable Benefactor to this Town. *Richard Boyle*, Baron *Clifford* of *Lanſborough*, was in 1664 created Earl of *Burlington*. *Charles Boyle*, Eſq; commonly called Lord *Clifford* of *Lanſborough*, eldeſt Son and Heir of this *Richard* Earl of *Burlington*, having in his Father's Life-time been ſummoned to Parliament by Writ dated the ſixteenth of *July* 1689, 1 *William* and *Mary*, as Lord *Clifford* of *Lanſborough*, had his Place according to the Antiquity of his Father's Barony, but dying before his Father, his eldeſt Son *Charles* claim'd to be a Baron by Vertue of that Summons, which was adjudg'd to him in Parliament accordingly, and thereupon by Writ of Summons the 20th of *November* 1694, 6 *William* and *Mary*, he had admittance into the Houſe, he being then, it muſt be preſumed, of Age. We thought our ſelves obliged to take Notice of this, becauſe no other Inſtance of the like Nature has ever occurred to us. He ſucceeded his Grandfather in the Title of *Burlington*, *An.* 1697, and was himſelf ſucceeded in 1702, by his Son *Richard*, the preſent Earl; and foraſmuch as we have mention'd *Lanſborough*, or more truly *Lownſborough*, as a Title veſted in this noble Family, we may add, that it is the Name of a Pariſh, as alſo of a Seat in *Harthil Wapentake* in this *Eaſt-Riding*, belonging to the Earl of *Burlington*. Two ſeveral Acts have been obtain'd in the Reigns of King *William* and King *George*, for repairing the Peers of this Place.

We are now come to *Flamborough-Head*, a little Promontory here, well known to Seamen. It's ſaid that *Ida* the *Saxon*, who firſt ſubdued theſe Parts, arrived and landed here, and the Promontory gives Name to a Town near adjoining.

In paſſing from *Bridlington*, we come to the *Marr*, a pretty deep Water, and always freſh,



Fragment of an Old Inscription at Burgh

IMP CÆS L SEPTIMIO
PIOPERTINACI AVGV
IMP CAESARI M AVRELIO A
PIOFELICI AVGVSTO
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
BRACCHIO CÆMENTICIVM
VI NERVIORVM SVB CVRA IA
SENECION AMPLISSIMI
OPERI LVI SPIVS PRÆ
. . . LEGIO . . . .

A Stone Dedicated to the God of the High-ways

DEO QVI VIAS
ET SEMITAS COM
MENTVS EST. TIB
DASSC. FV. LLM·
Q. VARIVS. VITA
LIS ETE COS ARAM
SACRAM RESIT
TVIT
APRONIANO. ET FRA
DVA COS



Inscription at Brough

DEÆ NVN
ERIÆ NV
MINI BR
IG ET
IAN. . . . . .

Roman Altar at Greater Bridge

DRAT NI MPHAN
NE I NBRICA ET
IANVARIA XET
IBI NVS MV
IOS ONI RVN

Another at Rookby

The North Riding of YORK SHIRE

By H. Moll Geographer.

Explanation

- *Lead Mines*
- *Allom Works.*
- *Coal Pitts.*

Sancta Petri Moneta, or St. Peters Pence are Saxon Coins and Struck at York.



P. of NORT HUMBER LAND

P. of COVENTRY

P. OF DURHAM

P. of the WEST RIDING

P. of the EAST RIDI

The GERMAN OCEAN

Hartlepool

Middlesburgh Abby

Stockton

Thornaldby

Cleveland

Whitby

Darlington

Bernard Castle

Purs Bridg

West Pitts

Salt Holme

Rippon

Borough Bridg

Aldborough

New Malton

Hunmanby

Pickering

Scarborough

Settle

Craik Castle &c. is Part of the Bishoprick of Durham

English Miles

Degree West from London

Wapontakes &c.

A. Gillingwest Wap.
B. Gillingeast W.
C. Allerton Shire
D. Burdford W.
E. Langbargh W.
F. Rydal W.
G. Pickering W.
H. Whitby Strand Division
I. Hang West W.
K. Hang East W.
L. Halikeld W.
M. Bulmer W.

freſh, about a Mile and a half long, and half a Mile broad, well ſtor'd with excellent Pikes, Perches, and Eels; ſome think it was cauſed at firſt by an Earthquake, with an overflowing. *Hornſey* is upon the Coaſt of the *German* Ocean, whoſe Church-Steeple is a notable Sea Mark, though now much fallen to Ruin; and the Inhabitants are ſcarce able to repair it. The ſmall Street here call'd *Hornſey Bee*, is now in a Manner all waſh'd away by the Sea. *Rudſtan* is more inland, in whoſe Church-Yard is a kind of pyramidical Stone of a great Height. If the Stone bears any Reſemblance to a Croſs, *Rood* in *Saxon* does imply ſo much. There is nothing now to be heard in theſe Parts, of thoſe River called *Vipſeis*, ſaid to flow every other Year from unknown Springs, and with a great and rapid Current to run by this little Promontory into the Sea.

As the Shoar winds itſelf back from hence, a little ſlip of Land like a Tongue, ſhoots into the Sea, ſuch as the old *Engliſh* call *File*, from which the little Village *File* has its Name. *Flixton* is more inwards, where, in King *Athelſtan*'s Time, an Hoſpital was built for defending Travellers from Wolves, with which, it ſeems, theſe Parts were then infeſted.

The Conqueror gave *Holderneſs* with his Niece to *Drago de Bruerer*, a *Fleming*; but he poiſoning her and flying away, *Stephen*, the Son of *Odo*, Lord of *Albemarle* in *Normandy*, had it, and he is ſaid to have been made Earl of *Albemarle* by *William* I. and his Poſterity retain'd that Title in *England*; ſo that we may obſerve by the Way, that it has been not uncommon for our Kings in after Times to confer that Title, *Richard* II. making his Uncle *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, Earl of *Albemarle*, and after him *Edward Plantagenet*, the Duke of *York*'s Son, Duke, of which Title he was depriv'd in Parliament, in the firſt Year of *Henry* IV. *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, was by *Henry* VI. created Earl of *Albemarle*; and *Charles* II. after his Reſtoration created General *Monk* Duke of *Albemarle*, wherein in 1669, he was ſucceeded by his Son *Chriſtopher*, who dying without Iſſue in 1688, King *William* III. in 1696, created *Arnold Jooſt van Keppel*, Earl of *Albemarle*, which Title his Son now enjoys.

NORTH RIDING.

THE *North Riding*, about two Miles above *Flamborough* Promontory, extends itſelf in a long and narrow Tract for threeſcore Miles together, as far as *Weſtmoreland* to the Weſt, bounded on one Side by the *Derwent*, and for ſome Space by the *Ure*, and on the other by the *Tees*, ſeparating it from the Biſhoprick to the North. This *Riding* may be divided into *Blackamore*, *Cleveland*, *Northallerton*, and *Richmondſhires*.

In *Blackamore*, lying Eaſt and towards the Sea, you have *Scarborough*, i. e. a Burg upon a ſteep Rock, a Place almoſt on every Side inacceſſible, and bearing ſo into the Sea, that except on the Weſt, it is waſhed with its Waves on all Sides. On the top of this Rock you have a fair, green, and large Plain, containing above ſixty Acres of Ground; and it has a ſmall Well of Water ſpringing out of the Rock, according to ſome Accounts; but others with more Accuracy ſay, the Plain is not near of that Extent, and that the Spaw Well is about a Quarter of a Mile South of the Town, at the Foot of an exceeding high Cliff, ariſing upright out of the Ground like a boiling Pot, near the Level of the Spring-Tides, with which it is often overflow'd. It affords above four and twenty Gallons of Water in an Hour, and its Vertue proceeds from a Participation of Vitriol, Iron, Allom, Nitre, and Salt. It's very tranſparent to the Sight, has a pleaſant acid Taſte, and inky Smell. The Caſtle of *Scarborough* was very ſtrong, and they had formerly a ſtately Tower for a Land Mark: The Town, which is large and well inhabited, ſends Members to Parliament, is govern'd by two Bailiffs, *&c.* and enjoys a good Trade, eſpecially in fiſhing for Herrings, taken on this Coaſt in great Plenty; beſides which they catch alſo other ſorts of Fiſh in Abundance. Its Markets on *Thurſdays* and *Saturdays* are good. This Caſtle in *April* 1557, was ſeiz'd by *Thomas Stafford* of the illuſtrious Family of the *Staffords* Dukes of *Buckingham*, in hopes of being reſtor'd to that Dukedom, who arriv'd there with ſome Forces from *France*; he ſtiled himſelf Governor and Protector of the Realm, intending to depoſe Queen *Mary*, whom he call'd the unrightful and unworthy Queen of *England*, as having forfeited her Crown by marrying a Stranger, favouring and maintaining *Spaniards*, and putting Caſtles into their Hands, to the Deſtruction of the *Engliſh* Nation; but he and his Adherents were ſoon quell'd by the Earl of *Weſtmorland*, and himſelf being taken in this Caſtle was ſent Priſoner to *London*, and on the twenty eighth of *May* beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, and many more were executed for this Conſpiracy. King *William* III. made *Richard* Viſcount *Lumley* Earl of *Scarborough*, in which Honour he was, in 1722, ſucceeded by his Son. The Pier here is maintained at the publick Charge by an Impoſition upon Coals from *Newcaſtle* and *Sunderland*, and here is a good Hoſpital for the Widows of poor Seamen.

The craggy Shoar bending inwards from hence, as far as the *Teiſe*, forms *Robin Hood*'s Bay, a famous Outlaw in the Time of *Richard* I. His Buts are upon an adjacent Moor, and he lies bury'd in the Park near *Kirk*

Kirk Lees Nunnery, in the *Weſt Riding*, under a Monument to be ſeen to this Day. The Shoar immediately withdrawing from hence on both Sides, ſhews the Bay *Dunus*, and the Village *Dunſley*, and hard by is *Whitby*, that has a good Market on *Saturdays*, and a commodious Harbour, which has ſixty Ships of eighty Tuns or more belonging to it, with a Pier for the rebuilding and repairing of which an Act paſſed in Queen *Ann*'s Reign. Here they find thoſe they call Serpent Stones, from their Reſemblance, which ſome take to be the ſame with the *Cornua Ammonis*; Fame aſcribes them to the Power of *Hilda*'s Prayers, who in the Infancy of the *Saxon* Church, withſtood the Tonſure of the Clergy, and the Celebration of *Eaſter* in the *Roman* Manner, in a Synod, *An.* 664, held, it's ſaid, in the Abbey here, of which ſhe was the firſt Governeſs. This Abbey was afterwards enrich'd by *Edelfleda*, King *Oſwin*'s Daughter, but utterly deſtroy'd after that in the Time of the *Daniſh* Ravages, and though it was rebuilt ſince the Conqueſt, there are now ſcarce any Remains of it.

Hard by, upon a ſteep Hill near the Sea, ſtood the Caſtle of *Wada*, near which *Peter de Malo lacu*, afterwards called *Mauley*, built a Caſtle called *Moultgrace*, in time corrupted to *Moultgrave*, and ſo to *Mulgrave*, which in 1625 gave the Title of an Earl to *Edmond* Lord *Sheffield* of *Butterwick*, wherein he was ſucceeded by his Grandſon *Edmond* in 1646, by Sir *John Sheffield* his ſecond Son, who was the Father of *John Sheffield*, who came to this Honour of Earl in 1658, and afterwards to be Marqueſs of *Normanby* and Duke of *Buckinghamſhire* and *Normanby*, all which Honours are now enjoy'd by his Son, a Minor. Near this Place, and elſewhere on this Shoar, black Amber or Geate is found, thought by ſome to be the *Gagates* of the Ancients; it grows within a Chink or Cliff on the Rocks, and looks reddiſh and ruſty before it is poliſh'd, but after ſhines Diamond like. *Kelp* is made all along theſe Shoars, by gathering Sea-wreck, laying it on Heaps, and burning it when dry, at what time they ſtir it to and fro with an Iron Rake, and if they ſtir it not it will conſume to Aſhes. They uſe it in making Allom.

The Shoar winding back to the Weſtward from *Whitby*, *Cleveland* ſtands near it, having its Name probably from the Cliffs. It's ſituated on the ſide of ſeveral ſteep Hills, from the Foot of which the Country falls into an even Plain, and is an exceeding clayey Ground, whence the Rhime,

Cleveland *in the Clay*,
Bring in two Soles, and carry one away.

Cleveland gave the Title of an Earl to *Thomas* Lord *Wentworth* in 1625; but leaving no Male Iſſue, *Charles* II. in 1670, created *Barbara Villiers*, Daughter and Heir of *William* Viſcount *Grandiſon*, ſlain in the Civil War, Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, in which Honour ſhe was ſucceeded by her Son *Charles*, now Duke of *Cleveland* and *Southampton*.

Beneath *Skengrave*, a ſmall fiſhing Village on the Shoar, you have *Kilton* Caſtle, and near it *Skelton* Caſtle, the Poſſeſſion, one after another, of many eminent Men, and has for many Years, as now it does, given the Title of Baron to the *Bruces* Earls of *Ailſbury*. It muſt not be forgot, that at *Kirk Letham*, near the Mouth of the *Tees*, Sir *William Turner*, Lord Mayor of *London*, in 1669, built a ſtately Hoſpital at this Place of his Nativity, and generouſly endow'd it for the Maintenance of forty poor aged People and Children, with a liberal Salary to a Chaplain, Maſter, and Miſtreſs; to which at his Death he added a Benefaction of 5000 *l.* for a Free-School, *&c.*

On the Rocks near *Huntcliff* on the Shoar, when the Tide is out, abundance of Seals come and ſun themſelves, which ſhew they are much more afraid of Men than Women. At *Huntly-Nabb* near, you have round Stones like Bullets; from hence you ſee *Wilton* Caſtle, and higher up at *Dobham*, the *Tees* rolls into the Sea, after having viſited *Cleaſby*, where the late Biſhop of *London*, Dr. *Robinſon*, rebuilt and endow'd a Chapel; and after it has received ſeveral Rivers, one of them falls into it near *Yarum*, where there is a good Stone Bridge, and a Market on *Thurſdays*. It remain'd long in the Hands of the *Eures*. *Wharlton* Caſtle is below theſe, and ſo is *Harlſey*, now the Eſtate of the *Lawſons*.

Four Miles from the Mouth of the *Tees* ſtands *Giſburgh*, a mean Town, that has a Market on *Mondays*. It's of Note for being the firſt Place in *England* where Allom was made; but it ſeems they now make none here. It had formerly a very beautiful and rich Monaſtery, built about the Year 1119.

We come next to *Ouneſbery-Topping*, a ſteep Mountain, and a good Land Mark for Sailors; a Fountain near the top of it iſſues out of a huge Rock, good for ſore Eyes; beneath this ſtands *Kildale* Caſtle, formerly belonging to the *Percies*, and *Danby* is more Eaſtward, an ancient Caſtle near to a large Park and goodly Chaſe of the ſame Name. It belonged anciently to the *Bruces*, *Thwengs*, and the Lords *Latimer*, and was ſold with other Lands to *Ralph Nevil*, Earl of *Weſtmorland*, who immediately gave the ſame to his Son Sir *George Nevil*, whom King *Henry* VI. not long after, ſummon'd to Parliament by the Name of Lord *Latimer*. His Iſſue Male failing in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time, and the Eſtate being divided between his two Daughters and Coheirs, this Caſtle, and the Lands adjoining, fell to the Share of his Daughter *Mary*, who being marry'd to Sir *John*

John Danvers of *Wiltſhire*, was by him the Mother of Sir *Henry Danvers*, their ſecond Son, who was partly bred up in the *Netherlands*, under *Maurice* Prince of *Orange*, and was in many other military Actions of theſe times, both by Sea and Land. He was made Captain in the Wars of *France*, and there knighted by the *French* King *Henry* IV. for his good Services. He was in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, Lieutenant General of the Horſe, and Serjeant Major-General of the whole Army in *Ireland*, under *Robert* Earl of *Eſſex*, and *Charles* Lord *Montjoy*; he was afterwards Lord Preſident of *Munſter*, and Governor of *Guernſey*. He was in the firſt Year of *James* I. made Baron of *Dantſey* in *Wiltſhire*; and in the firſt of *Charles* I. Earl of *Danby*; in 1630 created Knight of the Garter, and a Privy-Counſellor. He was the Founder of the famous Phyſick Garden at *Oxford*, and full of Honour, Wounds, and Days, died at his Houſe in *Cornbury Park* in the County of *Oxford*, *Anno* 1643, unmarry'd. This Honour having lain dormant for about one and thirty Years, was revived by King *Charles* II. in the Perſon of Sir *Thomas Oſborn*, Lord *Latimer*, whom in the Year 1674, he created Earl of *Danby*, in conſideration of his Deſcent by his Mother from the *Danvers* and *Nevils*, and afterwards Duke of *Leeds*, in which Honour he is ſucceeded by his Son *Peregrine* the preſent Duke.

More inward among the *Blackamore* Mountains we meet with nothing conſiderable, without it be *Pickering*, that had an old Caſtle, belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, in which they kept their Courts for hearing all Cauſes between Party and Party under 40*s*. This Honour includes ſeveral Villages, which, as it were, encompaſs it, ſo that the adjacent Country is call'd *Pickering Lith*, the Foreſt of *Pickering* and Liberty of *Pickering*. Here is a Market on *Mondays*. *Henry* VIII. gave *William Horſley* an Eſtate in *Pickering Lith*, in conſideration of his Services under the Lord Admiral *Howard*, againſt Sir *Andrew Barton*, the *Scotch* Pirate, who much infeſted our Coaſt; Mr. *Horſley* was the Perſon in the Action who ſhot him: That Prince likewiſe gave him the Chain Sir *Andrew* was wont to wear, and the Whiſtles with which he uſed to call his Men together upon any Emergency, is a Piece of Antiquity ſtill preſerved in the Family. This Eſtate was ſequeſtred in the Time of our Civil War, and of late Years has been ſold by Mr. *Horſley*'s Deſcendant.

We may now viſit *Atton* upon the *Derwent*, formerly belonging to the Barons of *Veſcy*, afterwards to the *Cliffords*. And on the other Side, four Miles from *Pickering*, on the rapid Rivulet *Dow*, ſtands *Kirby-moreſide*, which has a well frequented Market on *Wedneſdays*. After theſe Weſtward, you have *Rhidale*, a very fine and fruitful Vale, through the middle of which the *Rhy* runs. This River near *Elmſley* hides itſelf under Ground, and lower down upon it ſtands *Riton*. You have at *Eaſtneſs* in this Vale, a ſepulchral Inſcription upon a Stone Monument.

The *Rhy* having receiv'd many Currents, falls into the *Derwent*, and waſhes *Malton* in this Vale, by ſome called *New Malton*, over which it has a good Stone Bridge: It conſiſts of two Towns, the New and the Old, and both contain three Pariſhes. It's a Place well inhabited, and accommodated with good Inns. It has two weekly Markets, that on *Tueſdays* being of no ancient ſtanding; the other on *Saturdays* is one of the beſt in the County for Horſes, live Cattle, Proviſions, and moſt rural Commodities, eſpecially Utenſils for Huſbandry. *Malton* ſends two Members to Parliament. An Act of Parliament paſſed in the firſt of Queen *Anne*, for the making of the *Derwent* Navigable to this Place, and from hence to its joining to the *Ouſe*.

Near this Vale ſtands *Newborough*, to which we owe the Hiſtorian *William* of *Newborough*; but it is now the Seat of the illuſtrious Family of *Belaſis*, a mean Market Town on the *Tees*, over which it has a Stone Bridge, which divides this Part of the County from the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; of whom Sir *Thomas Bellaſis* of this Place, Baronet, was on the twenty fifth of *May* 1627, by King *Charles* I. created Lord *Falconberg* of *Yarum*, and Viſcount *Falconberge* of *Henknowl* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, on the thirty firſt of *January*, in the eighteenth of the ſame Reign; and dying in 1651, *Thomas Bellaſis*, Son of *Henry*, who died in his Father's Life-time, ſucceeded his Grandfather. He was Captain of the Band of Penſioners in the Reign of King *Charles* II. and on the ninth of *April* in the firſt of *William* and *Mary*, was created Earl of *Falconberg*. He marry'd one of the Daughters of *Oliver Cromwel*, then Lord Protector, but dying without Iſſue in 1700, *Thomas Bellaſis*, Son of Sir *Rowland Bellaſis*, younger Brother to *Thomas* Earl of *Falconberg*, ſucceeded his Uncle in the Titles only of Viſcount and Baron *Falconberg*, wherein he was ſucceeded by *Thomas* his eldeſt Son, in 1718.

But foraſmuch as there is no Place in *England* called *Falconberg*, it is expedient, to prevent Perſons from being led into an Error concerning it, and for the ſatisfaction of the Curious, to obſerve, that *Falconberg* was the Surname of an ancient noble Family, in ancient Times of *Ryſe* in *Holderneſs*; of which was *Walter de Falconberg*, who marrying *Agnes*, one of the Siſters and Coheirs of *Peter de Brus* of *Skelton* Caſtle in *Cleveland*, had with her that Manor and other Lands; which *Walter* having been ſummon'd to Parliament among the Barons of the Realm, from the twenty third of *Edward* I. to the thirty ſe-

cond of that Reign, departed this Life the ſame Year. From him deſcended Sir *Thomas de Falconberg*, Knight, who left Iſſue *Joan*, a Daughter, who becoming the Wife of Sir *William Nevil*, Knight, a younger Son of *Ralph* Earl of *Weſtmorland*, Sir *William* in the ſeventh of *Henry* VI. was ſummon'd to Parliament, by the Title of Lord *Falconberg*, and was afterwards by *Edward* IV. made Earl of *Kent*, but dying ſoon after without Male Iſſue, this Title lay dormant till reviv'd by King *Charles* I. as aforeſaid.

Biland near the Vale, and *Newborough*, were anciently two famous Monaſteries, founded by the *Mowbrays*, a very great Family, and of ample Poſſeſſions. The Foreſt of *Galtres* lies below this to the South, which once extended to the very Walls of the City of *York*, as appears by a Perambulation in the twenty eighth of *Edward* II. It was famous in *Cambden*'s Time for a yearly Horſe-Race; in it ſtood *Creac*, given by *Egfrid*, King of *Northumberland* in 689, with the Ground three Miles round, to St. *Cuthbert*, by whom it came to *Durham* Church. *Sherry-Hutton*, ſcarce four Miles off, was heretofore a very neat and beautiful Caſtle of the *Bulmers*, and the *Nevils*, of which there are ſcarce any Remains; and here you have the Caſtle of *Henderſkel*, or *Hundred-Skel*, from the many Fountains ſpringing here, built by the Barons of *Greyſtock*; inſtead of which there is now a moſt magnificent Seat call'd *Caſtle-Howard*, erected by the preſent Earl of *Carliſle*. *Sittenham* in the Neighbourhood, is the ancient Seat of the *Gowers*, of which was the famous Poet Sir *John Gower*; and of the ſame Family was the Lord *Gower*, Baron of *Sittenham*, and ſo created in the ſecond Year of Queen *Anne*, which Honour his Son now enjoys.

Weſtward behind the Hills, where the Country extends itſelf into a Level and curious Fields, lies *Alvertonſhire*, commonly call'd *North-Allerton*, a Territory water'd by the Rivulet *Wiſk*. It takes its Name from *North-Allerton* on the *Swale*, given by *Rufus* to the Church of *Durham*, to the Biſhops whereof it has been much oblig'd. It's a Borough Town, that ſends Members to Parliament, is a good Place of Trade, and has a great Market on *Wedneſdays*. Near this Place was fought the Battel, commonly called the *Standard* Battel, where *David* King of *Scots*, after unheard of Deſolations and Cruelties made and committed in this Country, was put to Flight, and that with ſuch a Slaughter, that the *Engliſh* themſelves thought their Revenge compleated.

Threſk commonly call'd *Thruſk* in this Diviſion, had once a very ſtrong Caſtle, where *Roger Mowbray* began his Rebellion, and invited in the *Scots*, in the Time of *Henry* II. who at laſt quenched this Sedition with Blood, and the Demolition of the Caſtle, of which there are no Remains. Another Rebellion was kindled here by the People about paying a ſmall Tax in the Reign of *Henry* VII. by whom *Henry Percy* Earl of *Northumberland* was ſlain, but they were ſoon brought to due Puniſhment. *Thruſk* is now a little Market Town, noted for its good Ale, it ſends Members to Parliament, and has its Market on *Mondays*. We have nothing more to add, but that *Soureby* and *Brakenbak* are in the Neighbourhood of *Thruſk*, and that *Sezay* is more Southward, now the Eſtate of the *Dawneys*, of whom Sir *John Dawney* was by King *Charles* II. created Viſcount *Down* in *Ireland*.

RICHMONDSHIRE.

THAT which is call'd *Richmondſhire* lies to the North-Weſt, and is of large Extent. Our Authors ſay, it had its Name from a Caſtle built by *Alan*, Count of *Bretagne* in *France*, to whom the Conqueror gave this Shire, which belonged to Earl *Edwin*, an *Engliſhman*. It's almoſt, by Reaſon of the craggy Rocks and vaſt Mountains, one continued Eminence, the Sides of which however here and there yield pretty good Graſs; as the Hills afford ſtore of Lead, Pit-Coal, and ſome Copper; thoſe Stones known by the Name of *Stone-Cockles*, are found on the tops of theſe Mountains, as likewiſe in other Places, which ſome aſcribe to the univerſal Deluge: The moſt curious Obſervers of things of this Kind, affirm they never could hear of any lying ſingle and diſperſed, but that they are found in firm Rocks and Beds of Lime-Stone, and ſometimes very deep, they being call'd by the Miners Run-Lime Stone; ſeeing they ſuppoſe theſe Figures to be produced by a more than ordinary Heat, and a quicker Fermentation than they allow to the Production of the other Part of the Quarry. The Proſpects of the Parts touching upon *Lancaſhire*, among the Hills, are very diſagreeable, and the Inhabitants call ſome Brooks there *Hell-becks*, i. e. Hell or Stygian Rivulets. Nevertheleſs Goats, Deer, and Stags have good Harbour here.

The *Ure* having its Riſe here out of the Weſtern Mountains, runs Lead in ſome Places. It's increaſed near its Spring with the Rivulet *Baint* from the South, with a ſtrange murmur, iſſuing from *Pool Semur*; *Baintbrig*, from the firſt Bridge here over the *Ure*, is at the Confluence of the two Streams, formerly called *Brachium*, when a *Roman* Garriſon; for upon *Burg-Hill* you have the Ground-Works of an old Fortification, and under it to the Eaſt the Tracts of many Houſes; here was formerly found a Fragment of an old Inſcription, in a very fair Character, but imperfect, with a winged Victory ſupporting it; as there was another imperfect one at

Nappa.

Nappa. It's likely the ſixth Cohort of the *Nervi* were in Garriſon at *Bracchium*, and that they had a Summer Camp upon the high intrench'd Hill called now *Ethelbury*. The Statue of *Commodus* was found here in the Habit of *Hercules*, arm'd with a Club in his right Hand, and under it a broken and imperfect Inſcription.

The *Ure* paſſes from hence ſwiftly, with abundance of Crey Fiſh in it, and violently runs down between two Rocks, not far from *Bolton*, anciently belonging to the Barons *de Scroop*, and from which the preſent Duke of *Bolton*, as well as his Father and Grandfather, has the Title. *Henry Jenkens* lived in this Pariſh, who died on the eighth of *December* 1670, at the Age of a hundred ſixty nine. He ſeems to have lived the longeſt of any Man, born upon the Ruins of this Poſtdiluvian World: Whether he was a Native of *Ellerton* upon the River *Swale* in this County, does not plainly appear; but there it was that he departed this Life. He remembred the Battel of *Floddenfield*, which was fought on the ninth of *September* 1513, and had been Butler to *Thomas* Lord *Darcy*, who was beheaded in the twenty ninth of *Henry* VIII. and though there was a very authentick Account of his Longævity tranſmitted to the Royal Society, when my Lord Chancellor *Somers* was Preſident, he could ſcarcely be brought to believe it, till Mr. *Abraham Hill*, ſearching the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer, found a Record of a Depoſition in a Cauſe by *Engliſh* Bill, between *Anthony Clerk* and *Smirkſons*, taken at *Kettering* in this County, where *Henry Jenkens* of *Ellerton* upon *Swale*, Labourer, then aged a hundred fifty ſeven Years, was produced and depos'd as a Witneſs; and ſeveral very ancient Witneſſes ſwore, he was a very old Man when they firſt knew him; but he lived about twelve Years after that; and yet if we believe our common News, came ſhort by ſix Years of the Life of a Man, who lately died near *Temeſwaer* in upper *Hungary*.

The *Ure* now running Eaſtward, paſſes to *Middleham*, formerly belonging to *Alan* Earl of *Bretagne*, and his Family, where there was a ſmall Monaſtery. It has a Market on *Mondays*, and near it is *Thoreſby*, which is to be remembred on the Account of a Coin of *Edward* the Confeſſor, EDY. and the Reverſe, THORRON EOFERY CW, that is *York*. It appears by *Doomſday* that *Tor* or *Thor*, one of the *Saxon* Barons, had a vaſt Eſtate in theſe Northern Parts, in the Time of the Confeſſor, of which being diſpoſſeſſed by the Conqueror, moſt of it lay waſte, at the Time of that memorable Survey; the Place of his Reſidence, according to the Cuſtom of thoſe Ages, was call'd *Thorſby*, from the *Saxon Bye*, a *Habitation*, from which Place the Family of that Sirname came, that is yet at *Leeds* in this County, and of which is that excellent Antiquary Mr. *Ralph Thorſby*.

The *Ure* from *Middleſham*, after a Courſe of a few Miles, waſhes *Jervis* or *Jerval* Abbey, now in Ruines, and then *Maſham*, which belonged to the Lords *Scroop* of *Maſham*, and ſo paſſes to *Snath*, the principal Seat in former days of the *Nevils*, Barons *Latimer*.

There is no other Place in theſe Parts remarkable upon the *Ure*, except *Tanfeld*, ſometime the Seat of the *Gerneguns*, and afterwards of the *Marmions* their Deſcendants.

And now it is that the *Ure* receives the *Swale*, ariſing out of the Weſtern Mountains, ſcarce five Miles above the Head of the *Ure*, and runs to the Eaſt, while the Courſe of the *Swale* lies through a pretty broad Vale, call'd *Swaldale*, having Plenty of Graſs, but no Wood, firſt by *Marrick*, then by *Moſk*, and ſo to *Richmond* the chief Town, built by *Alan* Earl of *Bretagne*, ſoon after the coming in of the *Normans*, who fenced it about with a Wall, giving Entrance by three Gates, leading into ſo many Suburbs, and he fortified it with a ſtrong Caſtle highly ſituated on a Rock, the better to ſecure himſelf againſt the violent Aſſaults of the *Danes* and *Engliſh*, repoſing little Truſt in his Manor of *Gilling* not far diſtant, which was a Place more noted for Religion than Strength. The Town ſtands on the Northern Bank of the *Swale*, where it has a Stone Bridge, which River is very rapid in ſome Places. *Richmond* is a Town Corporate, containing two Pariſh Churches, and is graced with well-built Houſes, many of which are of Free-Stone. It has the Accommodation of paved and well-ordered Streets, and a ſpacious Market kept on *Saturdays*. It is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, ſends Members to Parliament, is well inhabited by Gentry and Tradeſmen, and for an inland Town enjoys a pretty good Trade for Stockings, Woollen knit Caps, *&c.*

More to the North of *Richmond* ſtands *Ravenſwath* Caſtle, formerly belonging to the ancient Barons *Fitz-Hugh*; it came at laſt by Females to the *Dacres's* of the South, and the *Parrs*.

The *Swale* three Miles below *Richmond* flows by the little Village *Catarick* and *Catarick-Bridge*, ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Cataractonium* or *Cataracton*, and to have had its Name from a Cataract, or great Fall of Water hard by. It was certainly a City of Note in thoſe Times, ſituated by a *Roman* Highway that croſſes the River here. But though the Name is ſtill preſerved in the Village, yet the Remains of it are to be met with about three Flight-Shots at a Farm-Houſe, called *Thornburgh*, ſtanding upon a high Ground, where *Roman* Coins have been found, as well as at *Brampton* upon *Swale* on the other ſide the River, upon whoſe Bank, which is here very ſteep, are the Foundations of ſome great Walls, and the large Proſpect makes it very convenient for a

Frontier Garriſon. The level Plot upon the Hill adjoining to the Farm-Houſe may be about ten Acres, where ſeveral *Roman* Coins have been dug up; they have likewiſe met with Baſes of old Pillars, Brick Floors, a Braſs Pot fixed in a Furnace, to brew in, *&c.* and in the Year 1703, near the Bridge, they met with a Vault filled with five Urns, *viz.* a large one in the middle, encompaſſed with two on each ſide; and to this Place alſo belonged a *Roman* Inſcription *To the Gods of the Highways*, &c. From all which it may be concluded, that *Thornburgh* belonging to *Burgh-Hall* was the *Vicus juxta Cataractam*, ſince *Catarick* Bridge, and the adjoining Grounds do not belong to *Catarick*, but to *Brough*, where was alſo found another Inſcription not deſcribed by our Antiquaries.

The Place ſeems to have flouriſhed in the *Saxon* Times till 769, when it was burnt by *Beanredus* the Tyrant, who deſtroyed the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, after which it began to riſe again; for King *Ethelred* ſeventy ſeven Years after, ſolemnized his Marriage with King *Offa*'s Daughter in this Place; yet it was afterwards utterly deſtroyed in the Devaſtations made by the *Danes*.

In the Neighbourhood of *Catarick* you have *Ellerton* already mentioned, whoſe Lordſhip or Manor being the Eſtate of *John How* of *Stowel* in the County of *Gloceſter* Eſq; an Act paſſed in the Seſſion of Parliament held *Ann.* 1723 and 1724, to enable him to ſell it, and all his other Lands and Hereditaments in this County, comprized in his Marriage Settlement; he having ſettled other Lands in *Gloceſterſhire* of greater Value to the ſame Uſes in lieu thereof; but we know not yet who has bought it.

The *Swale* after a long Courſe flows pretty near *Hornby* Caſtle, and being now near paſt *Richmondſhire*, draws nearer to the *Ure*, and ſees *Topcliff*, and the ſmall Village of *Mitton* ſtands at the very Confluence of the Rivers, where the *Scots* in 1319 committed great Ravages.

But to return: The Military Way from *Cataractonium* falls into two Roads; that towards the North lies by *Caldwel*, and by *Aldborough* or *Old Burg*, which ſeems to have been formerly a great City; and near it, through a Village called *Stanwig*, is a Ditch about eight Miles long, drawn between the *Tees* and the *Swale*. The Way running to the North-Weſt comes to *Bowes*, now a ſmall Village, where the Earls of *Richmond* had formerly a ſmall Caſtle, and a Tribute called *Thorough-Toll*, and their Gallows. It was more anciently called *Lavatræ* and *Levatræ*. There was an Inſcription upon an old Stone in the Church in Honour of the Emperor *Adrian*. The firſt Cohort of the *Thracians* was in Garriſon here in *Severus*'s Time, to which he reſtored the *Balneum* or Bath. In the Decline of the *Roman* Empire, a Band of the *Exploratores*, with their Præfect, under the Command of the Governor of *Britain*, had their Station here. But ſome chooſe to derive *Lavatræ* from a Rivulet in the Neighbourhood called *Laver*. *Bowes*, the modern Name, ſeeing the old Town was burnt down, according to a Tradition among the Inhabitants, ſeems to have been derived from that Accident; *Boeth* by the *Britons* ſignifying *burning with Fire*; but this is ſomewhat ſtrain'd.

Greata-Bridge is not far from *Bowes*, where there has been a *Roman* Camp; and their Coins have been often found here; and of late an Altar with an Inſcription beginning DEÆ NUMERIÆ; ſo there has been another at *Rookby* dug up in 1702, DEAI NIMPHAI, *&c.* *Eggleſton* is hard by alſo in this Tract, where *Conan* Earl of *Richmond* built a Monaſtery, and where alſo they hew Marble out of the Rocks. That mountainous and vaſt Tract, always expoſed to Wind and Weather, which the Inhabitants call *Stanemore*, from its Roughneſs and Stoninеſs, begins here: It is in a manner quite deſolate and ſolitary. 'Tis here you have the Remainder of a Croſs, called *Rere-Croſs*, and by the *Scots Rey-Croſs*, or *Royal Croſs*: The *Scotch* ſay it was ſet up for a Boundary between *England* and *Scotland*, when *William* I. gave *Cumberland* to the *Scots*, on Condition of Fealty and Peaceableneſs. And ſomewhat lower, juſt by the *Roman* Military Way, was a ſmall *Roman* Fort of a ſquare Form, now called *Maiden-Caſtle*, from whence this Way ran with many Windings to *Caer-Vorran*.

Richmond has had ſeveral Earls and Dukes, and of ſeveral Families. It is generally agreed that *Alan the Red* was the firſt Earl of *Richmond* after the Conqueſt; but he was not the ſame as *Alan Fergant* of *Bretagne* in *France*; and though moſt Authors aſcribe that Title to him, it does not appear by any authentick Record, that he ever aſſumed the Title of Earl or Duke of *Bretagne*: And the ſame may be ſaid of *Alan the Black* his Succeſſor in the Earldom of *Richmond*. As to the firſt *Alan*, it is certain that he had all thoſe Lands given him by the Conqueror in *Yorkſhire* which belonged to Earl *Edwin*, and alſo thoſe in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and other Counties, poſſeſſed by the ſame Earl and *Algar* his Father; and his Eſtate was ſo great in thoſe Counties, that he was ſometimes ſtiled Earl of the *Eaſt Angles*: Some make *Alan* to be Earl of *Richmond* the very next Year after the Conqueſt, others about three Years after the *Norman* became King, and that at the Siege of *York*; but it is more probable the Donation was made in the fifth of King *William* I.'s Reign, when *Edwin*, who had ſubmitted to the King after the Battel of *Haſtings*, contriving a Revolt from him, was ſlain by his own Companions in his Flight towards *Scotland*. He died without Iſſue, and was buried at *St. Edmondſbury*. Some have affirmed, that the King gave him his Daughter *Conſtance* in Marriage, and that he

was

was his Uncle; neither of which is true; and *Conſtance* was married to *Alan Fergant* the Son of *Howel* in 1087.

He was ſucceeded by his Brother *Alan the Black* in the Honour of *Richmond*, and died alſo without Iſſue.

The next Earl was his Brother *Stephen*, who ſeems to have ſpent the greateſt Part of his Life in *Bretagne*, and yet was a great Benefactor to our *Engliſh* Monaſteries, as to *St. Edmondſbury*, *Swineſhed* in *Lincolnſhire*, *Swaveſey* in *Cambridgeſhire*, and above all to that of St. *Mary*'s at *York*; he was buried at *Begar*, but he ordered his Heart to be depoſited in this laſt Monaſtery. If he was twenty Years old at the coming in of the *Normans*, he muſt have been ninety when he died, which was in 1137, or 1138.

Earl *Stephen* left ſeveral Sons, but his Succeſſor was *Alan* the third, called alſo the *Black*, and undoubtedly on that account often confounded with his Uncle *Alan* the ſecond. He ſpent moſt of the latter Part of his Life in *England*, and being a faithful Adherer to King *Stephen*, had the Adminiſtration of the County of *Cornwal*, and ſo had the Title of Earl of it, as well as of *Bretagne* and *Richmond*. Having made his Eſcape upon the Overthrow of King *Stephen* in the Battel of *Lincoln*, he was not long after betrayed to *Ralph* Earl of *Cheſter*, who uſing him with Severity, forced him to ranſom himſelf with the County of *Cornwal*. He was ſo great and liberal a Benefactor to the Monaſtery of *Fors* in *Richmondſhire*, that he was eſteemed a ſecond Founder of it. He was in *England* in 1165, and dying the next Year in *Bretagne*, was buried in the Monaſtery of *Begar*.

Conan the fourth, Duke of *Bretagne*, his Son and Succeſſor, built that great Tower at the Entrance into *Richmond* Caſtle, ſtill in being, and was very beneficent to the Abbey of *Fors*, which he tranſlated to *Jorevalle*; to St. *Mary*'s at *York*, to *Kirk-Stedian* in *Lincolnſhire*, to *Dennian* in *Cambridgeſhire*, and St. *Mary*'s in *Richmondſhire*; he likewiſe founded *Rowney* Nunnery in *Hertfordſhire*. He ſeems to have been a Prince of low and weak Underſtanding, and was ſo compliant with the Will of our *Henry* II. that in the Year 1166 he gave his Daughter *Conſtantia*, not five Years old, to the King's ſecond Son *Jeffrey*, then ſcarce eight, in Conſideration of which Marriage not to be conſummated many Years, he yielded the Dominion of *Bretagne* to the King, he being from thenceforward no other than the King's Deputy, and reſerved nothing for himſelf beſides *Guingamp* and *Richmond*, the Inheritance of which came to him from *Stephen* his maternal Grandfather. He died *January* 23, 1171, and was buried at *Begar*.

Now it was that the Honour of *Richmond*, which for an hundred Years without Interruption had been enjoy'd by this Family, remained ſome time in the King's Hands: However, it appears that the Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy was given to *Jeffrey* in the Year 1169, from the Homage he paid to his elder Brother as Duke of *Normandy* by his Father's Command, though he had not conſummated his Marriage with *Conſtance* before the Year 1182.

Conſtance Regent of *Bretagne*, at leaſt in part during the Minority of her Son *Arthur*, her ſecond Son *Randolph* Earl of *Cheſter*, is ſet down by ſome as Earl of *Richmond*; but we find it in the Reign of *Richard* I. about 1194 in that King's Hands. So they have likewiſe reputed *Guido* of *Thouars*, her third Huſband, though ſome make him to be her ſecond, to be Earl, without ſeeming to have any good Authority for either. We likewiſe find it in the Poſſeſſion of King *John*, who in the ſeventeenth of his Reign gave it to *Peter de Dreux*, or *Maloclere*, for the Aſſiſtance he gave him againſt his Barons; but he ſiding ſometimes with *England*, at other times with *France*, held it off and on for ſome Years, and his Son *John de Dreux* ſtiled himſelf Earl of *Richmond*, but it does not appear he had any Advantage from it.

In the Year 1241, *Peter* of *Savoy*, Uncle to Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to *Henry* III. was made Earl of *Richmond*; but at length *John* the Duke of *Bretagne*'s eldeſt Son, marrying *Beatrix*, *Henry* III.'s Daughter, great Inſtances were made for the Reſtitution of the Earldom to that Family; and ſome Equivalent being given, *Peter* of *Savoy* was brought to reſign it to the Duke, who preſently made his Son Earl of *Richmond*, of which he himſelf never was, though he is conſtantly, but erroneouſly, put into the Liſt. This *John* the firſt, after the reſtoring of *Richmond* to his Family, was a Benefactor to the Abbey of *Jorevale*. He died in the thirteenth of *Edward* I. *Ann.* 1268.

John Duke of *Bretagne* was his Son, and Succeſſor in the Earldom; he was likewiſe kind to the ſame Abbey; but a War breaking out in 1294, between *Edward* I. and *Philip the Fair*, he firſt ſided with *England*, and then with *Philip*, who made him a Peer of *France*, upon which he was undoubtedly deprived of the Earldom. He was in 1304 killed by the Fall of a Wall at *Lyons*, as he was holding the Pope's Bridle.

He was a Prince of an excellent Character, and was ſucceeded by *Arthur* his eldeſt Son, who never was Earl of *Richmond*, *Edward* I. conferring the ſame on his Brother *John*; and the ſame Prince made him alſo Regent of *Scotland* in 1305; ſo *Edward* II. deſigned him to be; but being taken Priſoner by *Robert Bruce*, by which however he ſaved *Edward*, it was two Years before he could get his Liberty. He was again taken Priſoner by the *Scots*, in *Bannockſburn* in 1313, and exchanged for the Queen of *Scots* and the Biſhop of *Glaſgow*. His Merits were generouſly rewarded by the King, whoſe Ambaſſador he was at *Paris* in 1325, and from whence,

whence, having taken ſome Diſguſt, he had no Mind to return, ſo that his Earldom was taken from him; which ſhews how ill grounded the Calumny was, that he was about that time inſtructed and hired by the King to murder the Queen and Prince. It ſeems indeed he was reſtored to the Honour of *Richmond* by *Edward* II. but it was at ſuch a time when it was not in the Power of that King to refuſe it. One of the Inſtruments for this Reſtitution was dated on the twenty fifth of *December*, and the other on the twelfth of *January*, the firſt not a Month, and the laſt but eight Days, before the Prince was put upon his Father's Throne, and therefore it is manifeſt to whom this Favour was owing; but he was not put into entire Poſſeſſion till two Years after.

From henceforward he quietly enjoyed the Earldom of *Richmond* till the fifth of *Edward* III. when he got leave to transfer it to his Niece the Counteſs of *Pembroke* for 1800 *l. Engliſh* Money, to be paid him every Year, ſtill reſerving to himſelf the Title of Earl, as alſo all the Foreſts, with the Patronage of the Churches and Monaſteries; after which he not long after retired into *Bretagne*, and dying there on the ſeventeenth of *January* 1330, was buried in the *Franciſcan* Monaſtery at *Nants*.

John the third, the Son of *Arthur* his eldeſt Brother, then Duke of *Bretagne*, doing Homage to the King, was admitted into the Poſſeſſion of *Richmondſhire*; and tho' ſome have wrote, that he was deprived of this County by the King, that he gave it to *Robert* Count of *Arras*, who ſuggeſted to him that *John* favoured the *French* Intereſt, and withal that *Edward* had a greater Right to the Crown of *France* than *Philip de Valois*; yet this does not ſeem to be well grounded, ſeeing there is nothing to ſupport it among the *Tower* Records; and it is certain that *John* was not only Poſſeſſor of the Honour of *Richmond* in 1338, when our King began to make War upon *France*, but he alſo ſtiled himſelf Earl of *Richmond* in 1339, and enjoyed that Title with all the Emoluments belonging to it the laſt day of *April*, *Ann.* 1341, when he died.

This Duke dying without Iſſue, *John* Count of *Montfort*, the Son of *Arthur* Duke of *Bretagne*, by his ſecond Wife *Jolenta* Counteſs of *Montfort*, the Widow of *Alexander* III. King of *Scots*, his Half-Brother, laid Claim to the Titles of *Bretagne* and *Richmond*, as well by Proximity of Blood, as by his laſt Will and Teſtament; but his Competitor herein was *Charles de Blois*, to whom the *French* King, who was made Arbitrator, adjudged the *Dutchy* of *Bretagne*; but *Edward* the Third gave the Earldom and Honour of *Richmond* to *Montfort*, which he was to enjoy till ſuch time as he ſhould recover the County of *Montfort*, of which the King of *France* had deprived him for adhering to the Intereſt of the King of *England*, and not long after, *viz.* on the twentieth of *February*, 1341, we find a Convention between the King and the Count of *Montfort*, that he ſhould enjoy the Earldom of *Richmond* till the King ſhould take Care to have Lands of an equal Value aſſigned to him in *France*.

John ſoon after being unhappily taken Priſoner in the City of *Nantes*, which he was forced to deliver up to the *French* Army, King *Edward* either miſtruſting his Inability to relieve him, or not thinking it worth while after ſuch a Misfortune to maintain his Cauſe, beſtowed the County of *Richmond* on his fourth Son, *John* of *Ghent*, then ſcarcely three Years old, and in the ſixteenth Year of his Reign made him Earl thereof by the girding of a Sword; ſo that the Count *de Montfort* did not long enjoy this Dignity, and departing this Life about four Years after, in 1345, he committed the Tuition of his Infant Son to King *Edward* III.

That Prince, in the twenty ſeventh Year of his Reign, confirmed his Gift of *Richmondſhire* to his Son *John* of *Ghent*; and, not thinking all this enough, he in his thirty fourth Year got the Sanction of Parliament for it, and moreover took Care that *John* the fourth, Duke of *Bretagne*, ſhould quit all his Pretenſions to him, but upon Condition among other things, by the Peace of *Britigny* between him and the *French* King, that the Duke ſhould have the County of *Montfort* reſtored to him, and all his Inheritance in the Dutchy of *Bretagne*; in Conſideration of which, it is very probable, he renounced all his Pretenſions to the Earldom of *Richmond*, according to the Convention that had been made with his Father.

Charles de Blois, *John*'s Competitor for the Dutchy of *Bretagne*, being ſlain in Battel in 1364, he got entire Poſſeſſion of it, and the *French* in the Year 1369 having violated the Peace of *Britigny*, the Duke was in great Streights how to behave himſelf between ſuch great Powers as *England* and *France*; he owed his Dutchy to the *Engliſh*, and had married twice into the Royal Family; firſt, *Mary* the fourth Daughter of *Edward* III. and ſecondly *Joan* Daughter of the Princeſs of *Wales*, by *Thomas Holland* Earl of *Kent*, her firſt Huſband; ſo that his Inclinations were to favour *England*, but covertly; wherefore the King in *July* 1372 entred into a Convention to grant him the Earldom of *Richmond*, which *John* Duke of *Lancaſter* reſigned up, in Conſideration whereof, the King his Father gave him an Equivalent in Lands elſewhere; and being at length deprived of his Dutchy of *Bretagne* by the *French*, he and his Wife in the Year 1374 came over into *England*, and lived upon the Income of the Earldom of *Richmond*, King *Edward* during the reſt of his Reign being not able to procure the Reſtitution of his Dutchy to him.

Having however in the Reign of *Richard* the ſecond got Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of *Bretagne*, and the County of *Montfort*, and

his Dutcheſs the King's Half-Siſter being allowed for ſome time to ſubſiſt upon the Revenue of the Earldom of *Richmond*, ſhe went over to her Huſband in 1383; about two Years after, the King finding the Duke a Favourer of the *French* Intereſt, the Revenue of the County was by Parliament made to be accounted for in the Exchequer; but this for ſome Reaſons being not enrolled till the fourteenth of that Reign, King *Richard* gave it Queen *Anne* for her Life; however, coming afterwards to be reconciled to the Duke, he did on the firſt of *March*, in the Year 1317 and the tenth of his Reign, make a new Donation of the Earldom to the Duke of *Bretagne*.

Nevertheleſs, ſome Interruption happened in reſpect to the Reſtitution of it; the Duke in 1391 ſent a ſolemn Ambaſſy to demand it, and gave his ſecond Son *Arthur*, born on the twenty fifth of *Auguſt* 1393, the Title of Earl of *Richmond*; however, we find in the twenty firſt of *Richard* II.'s Reign *An.* 1398, a Donation made of it to *Joan* the Duke's Siſter, who was the Wife of *Ralph Baſſet de Drayton*, and that, it's likely, not without the Duke's Conſent, ſeeing we do not find any Difference between the King and the Duke after the laſt Reſtitution; nay, the King called him in the very Deed of Gift, *Our moſt dear Brother*.

When *Richard* II. was deprived of his Kingdom, *Henry* IV. in the firſt Year of his Reign gave *Richmondſhire* to *Ralph Neville* Earl of *Weſtmorland* for his Life, but without the Title of Earl; neither does it any where appear that *John* the fifth, who ſucceeded his Father *John* the fourth in the Dutchy of *Bretagne*, had Poſſeſſion of the Earldom, though *Henry* IV. ſeems to have given him ſome Hopes of it; on the contrary, it is plain it was in the Poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Weſtmorland* the next Year, and in that wherein he died, which was the fourth of *Henry* VI. who thereupon immediately commanded his Eſcheator to give Poſſeſſion of it to his Unkle *John* Duke of *Bedford*, for he had obtained the Reverſion of it from his Brother *Henry* V.

The Honour and Profits of *Richmondſhire* from henceforward were never reſtored to the Ducal Family of *Bretagne*, though *Arthur*, the ſecond Son of *John* the fourth, continued as long as he lived to uſe the Title of Earl of *Richmond*, which was alſo done by all the Dukes of *Bretagne* in their Diplomas and Seals, until *Anne* the Daughter and Heir of *Francis* the ſecond, married *Charles* IX. King of *France*, and annexed the Dutchy to that Kingdom; from thenceforward no Foreigner ever aſſumed the Title of Earl of *Richmond*.

After the Death of *John* Duke of *Bedford*, *Henry* VI. created *Edmond* of *Hadham*, the eldeſt Son of *Owen Tudor* by Queen *Catherine*, his Half-Brother, Earl of *Richmond* in 1453, wherein he was ſucceeded about three Years after by his Son *Henry*, who in time became King of *England* by the Name of *Henry* VII.

The firſt Duke of *Richmond* was *Henry Fitz-Roy*, natural Son to *Henry* VIII. and ſo created in 1525, who dying without Iſſue in 1536,

The Title was not revived till 1613, when *Lodowic* Duke of *Lenox* in *Scotland* was firſt created Earl of *Richmond*, and afterwards Duke of *Richmond* in 1623 by King *James* the Firſt.

King *Charles* I. in 1641 created *James Stuart* Duke of *Lenox* and Earl of *March*, Duke of *Richmond*, wherein he was ſucceeded by his Son *Eſme*, who died young in 1660.

Charles Earl of *Litchfield*, his Couſin German, was his Succeſſor in all his Titles; but he died without Iſſue in 1672.

King *Charles* II. in 1675 created his natural Son *Charles Lenox*, by the Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*, Duke of *Richmond*, in which Honour he was in *May* 1723 ſucceeded by his only Son *Charles* the preſent Duke.

Having ſaid ſo much concerning thoſe Foreigners who heretofore held the Honour of *Richmond*, it will not be out of the way to add ſomething concerning the Value of it; this may be known from the Accounts particularly tranſmitted of the ſame into the King's Exchequer, by an Inquiſition made after the Death of *Peter*, and from the Value ſet down under ſeveral Kings; but for as much as the Accounts brought into the Exchequer ſeem to be only but Part of the Income; therefore to wave them, we are to obſerve firſt concerning the Penſion paid for the Honour to *John* of *Bretagne* in the twenty ninth of *Henry* III. *Ann.* 1245, that it was twelve hundred Pounds *Engliſh* Money annually, with an Addition of two hundred Marks made by the King's Bounty, which is recited in the Deed of Gift. But by the Inquiſition after the Death of *Peter* of *Savoy* in 1280, which was the eighth of *Edward* I. it produced a much larger Sum, of which theſe are the Particulars.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
In *Nottinghamſhire*,	001	10	00
	128	15	04
Lincolnſhire,	1464	17	08¾
Hertfordſhire,	86	11	10¼
Suſſex,	51	08	06¼
Norfolk,	80	00	00
Yorkſhire,	658	13	10¼
Cambridgeſhire,	371	04	00
	2843	01	03½

This Sum does ſo far exceed the former, that one would think at firſt View twelve hundred Pounds were not the Income of the Honour throughout *England*, but only of the County of *Richmond* in *Yorkſhire*, according

ing to the very Words of the Donation, *pro extentu & valore* Comitatus (*non* Honoris) *Richmondiæ*; i. e. *For the Extent and Value of the* County (*not* Honour) *of* Richmond. But ſeeing the Sum of 1200*l.* is almoſt double the Sum to that Part aſſigned by the Inquiſition to be in *Yorkſhire*, and this only but five and thirty Years after the firſt, and but twenty after the laſt Donation, there is no room to doubt but that the ſaid Sum was the Value of the whole Honour, which from the laſt Donation appears to be very uncertain, and not ſufficiently known, until the ſaid Inquiſition ſeems to have accurately defined it. How then comes it to paſs, that *John* of *Bretagne*, *John* the ſecond's Son, when he conſigned that Honour to *Mary de St. Paul*, Counteſs of *Pembroke*, in 1333, which was fifty Years after this Inquiſition, reſerved no more to himſelf than 1800*l.* a Year out of the Profits of it, except the Foreſts and Patronages appertaining thereunto? Such a great Inequality between the annual Income he reſerved for himſelf and that Value, muſt certainly ariſe from the Charges which the Honour was neceſſarily ſubjected to, and which the Owner was obliged to pay, tho' no Deduction was ſpecified in the Deed of Gift; nay, the Counteſs ſhould rather have been obliged by a particular Agreement to perform all Services, Dues, and Cuſtoms. Moreover, the Foreſts and the Advowſons of Churches and Monaſteries muſt needs be of conſiderable Value, becauſe they are excluded out of the Agreement; neither can it be thought that the Counteſs or any body elſe would be willing to pay ſo large a Penſion yearly out of the Eſtate, and make no Reſerve for themſelves.

The Value of Money at that time being at leaſt ſix times more than it is now, it is not amiſs to make a Computation of what this Honour was worth, by multiplying the Sum in the Inquiſition by ſix.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The old Value,	2843	01	03½
The new,	17058	07	09

In the ſame manner the Money which in the Year 1333 was reſerved, we ſhall multiply by ſix.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The old Value,	1800	00	00
The new,	10800	00	00

This County of *York* is no leſs than three hundred and ſixty Miles in Circuit; it contains about three millions ſeven hundred and ſeventy thouſand Acres, and an hundred and ſix thouſand one hundred and fifty Houſes, the Pariſh Churches are five hundred and ſixty three, with many Chapels of Eaſe, and the Towns no leſs than nine and forty.

DURHAM.



A Roman Altar at Percebridge



Another at Binchester to the mother Goddesses

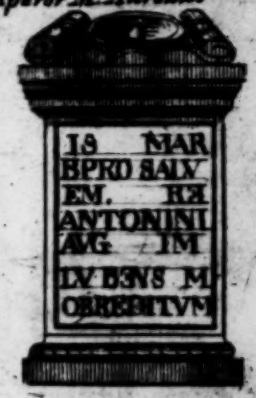


Stone found in the same Place



Inscription at Lanchester

The Front of a Roman Altar dedicated to the Deæ matres for the health of the Emperor M. Aurelius found on y Bank of the Tyne





Another side of it with a Roman Cesespitis and an Ew



Third side has an Incense and Ladle



The Forth a Flower Pot in Bass Relief



DURHAM.

DURHAM, in *Britiſh Deiſyr*, a Biſhoprick and County Palatine by immemorial Preſcription, being far engaged Northwards, is of a ſharp and piercing Air, but there being plenty of Coals in theſe Parts, the Inhabitants can keep ſuch good Fires, that the cold is not ſo offenſive to them. It's of a different Soil, the Eaſtern Part being Champaign, the Southern Fertil, and the Weſtern Hilly, Barren, and thin of Woods and Towns, which yet is recompenſed by the Store of Coals, Lead, and Iron Mines it affords; the Form of the County is triangular, extending from Eaſt to Weſt about thirty Miles, and almoſt as many from South to North. It is almoſt encompaſſed with Water, for it is waſhed on the Eaſt with the *German* Ocean, and the *Tees*, which falls into it, being alſo its Southern Bounds, and ſevers it from *Yorkſhire*; on the Weſt with *Weſtmorland* and *Northumberland*, and on the North with the *Derwent* and *Tine*, which divide it alſo from *Northumberland*.

After the time of the *Brigantes*, and the ceaſing of the *Roman* Dominions here, the *Saxons* made it Part of the Kingdom of the *Northumbers*, at firſt a Province belonging to the *Deirians*, and enjoy'd by *Ella*, their firſt King. It was afterwards invaded by the *Danes*, and at laſt poſſeſſed by the *Normans*, under whom it was for a Time ſcarcely inhabited, as being frequently annoy'd by the *Scots*, as well as the other Counties bordering upon them, and for that Reaſon exempted from Subſidies, till the Reign of King *James* I. as being put to great Charge and Trouble in defending the Country againſt them.

The County in former times was call'd St. *Cuthbert*'s Patrimony, the ſixth Biſhop of *Lindisfarne*, a ſmall Iſle on the Coaſt of *Northumberland*, who was ſaid to have led ſo holy a Life, that he was enroll'd among the *Engliſh* Saints, and had in great Veneration by Kings and other great Men, who gave large Poſſeſſions and Privileges to the Church; and thoſe Princes were *Alfred*, *Guthrun* the *Dane*, *Edward*, *Athelſtan*, and *Canutus* the Great; ſo that the Biſhop in the Time of the Conqueſt was reputed a Count Palatine, and had engrav'd upon his Seal an arm'd Chevalier, holding a naked Sword in one Hand, and in the other the Biſhop's Arms: Nay, it was once adjudg'd in Law, that the Biſhop ſhould have all Forfeitures and Eſcheats within the Liberties, *ut Rex habet extra*, as the King of *England* had without. But theſe Immunities and Privileges were much impair'd by the Statute of *Henry* VII. 27. *c.* 25. and all together with the Lands, and whole Right thereof conferred upon the Crown by Act of Parliament, in the laſt Year of *Edward* VI. but that Act was totally repealed in the ſecond of Queen *Mary*.

The River *Tees*, in *Latin*, *Teiſis* and *Teiſa*, which bounds the South Part of the County, riſes in *Croſs-Fell*, on the very Point of *Cumberland*, dividing the Biſhoprick firſt from *Weſtmorland*, and then from *Yorkſhire*; tho' anciently in the upper Parts of this River, the Biſhop's Royalty extended three Miles beyond it to the South, and ſix Miles to the Weſt. There is a remarkable Cataract in the River among the Rocks, where the Water falls near twenty Yards, at the Bottom of *Teaſdale*, or *Langden* Foreſt; and about two Miles above it, you have a remarkable Stand of Water, where the River forms itſelf into a narrow Lake, about half a Mile long, call'd the *Weel*, noted for plenty of Trouts. The *Tees*, together with many other Currents that join it on both Sides, runs by *Eccleſton*, and in its Courſe receives the *Bauder*, above which in 1689, about *Midſummer*, an Eruption of Water happened on the *Moſſes*, that did great Damage by overflowing the Meadows, and leaving behind it vaſt Quantities of Mud, and it poiſon'd all the Fiſh for many Miles.

Then the *Tees* reaches *Bernards* Caſtle, ſo nam'd from *Bernard Baliol*, great Grandfather to *John Baliol* King of *Scots*, which King loſt this and his other *Engliſh* Poſſeſſions, by falling from the Allegiance he had Sworn to our *Edward* I. Here was formerly an Hoſpital, and alſo a College of regular Canons. It's now an indifferent Town, of chief Note for making Stockings, and has a ſmall Market on *Wedneſdays*. King *William* III. in 1699, was pleaſed to create Sir *Chriſtopher Vane*, Lord *Barnard* of *Barnard* Caſtle, who having liv'd to a great Age, died at his Seat in *Kent* in the latter end of *October* 1723, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *Gilbert Vane*. This Family came originally out of *Wales*, and the firſt of them we read of was Sir *Henry Vane*, knighted by the Black Prince at the Battel of *Poictiers* in 1356. Sir *Ralph Vane* was at the Siege of *Bologne* in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. and loſt

a great Eſtate by engaging himſelf with *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, in the Time of *Edward* VI. his Son *John* was the Father of *Henry*, from whom the Lord *Barnard* deſcended, of which Family Sir *Henry Vane* improv'd the Eſtate much in the Reign of King *Charles* I. and he was the Father of young Sir *Henry Vane*, as he was call'd in thoſe Times, who loſt his Head after the Reſtoration, though none of the Regicides, of whom ſome being pardon'd, his Caſe was thought very hard. He was the Grandfather of the preſent Lord.

Near this ſtands *Stretleham*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Bowes*, ſtill in being. *Stretleham* and *Stainton in the Street* near it, directly in the Way to *Barnard* Caſtle, anſwering to *Stratford* on the other Side, ſeems to point out a Branch of the *Roman* Highway, that meeting at *Stratford* from *Greta* Bridge, *Bowes* and *Brough*, and paſſing the River at *Barnard* Caſtle, runs by *Stainton*, *Stretleham*, and *Stanethorp*, to *Binchester*, where it meets with the *Roman* Highway to *Lancheſter* on the left; but there another Way ran probably forwards directly by *Sunderland* Bridge, and *Cheſter in the Street*, to *Gabroſentum* or *New-Caſtle*. As *Stretleham* anſwers this Paſſage of the *Tees* at *Barnard* Caſtle, ſo does *Stratwich*, another Paſſage over it, at *Egleſton*, from *Weſtmorland* to *New-Caſtle* by *Walſingham* and *Lancheſter*; there meeting again with the *Roman* Highway, it either turn'd on the left to *Ebcheſter* and *Corbridge*, or went directly forward by *Wrekenſdike* to *Gateſide*, and ſo on to *Shields*. Dr. *Gale* places another Paſſage of the *Roman* Way from *Caterick* to *Binchester*, at *Winſton* about four Miles below *Barnard* Caſtle.

Standrope is ſomewhat further from the *Tees*, and about five Miles diſtant from *Stretleham*, among Parks, has a ſmall Market and had a Collegiate Church. This and *Raby* near it, *Canutus* gave to the Church of *Durham*. *Raby* was anciently the Poſſeſſion of the *Nevils*, and it and its Caſtle came afterwards into the Hands of the *Vanes*; but King *Charles* I. creating Sir *Thomas Wentworth* Baron of *Raby*, it was ſaid it was much ſtomached by old Sir *Harry Vane*, and had ſome Influence on that great Man's Fall. At the fall of a little River, which parts *Stanethorp* and *Raby*, into the *Tees*, lies *Gainsford*, an ancient Manor, whoſe Church is ſtill the Mother to *Barnards* Caſtle, and was originally ſo to *Middleton* too, but the Rectory was given by *Guy Baliol* to the Abbey of St. *Mary* in *York*, and now belongs to *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*. Upon the ſame River lies *Percebridge*, or rather *Prieſt Bridge*, from two Orders of Prieſts in the Neighbourhood; and here an Altar was dug up with an Inſcription upon it, the two firſt Words are COMDATI ANTONIUS.

There is a large ſpacious Incloſure joining to the Bridge, about the uſual Bigneſs of the *Roman* Fortifications in theſe Parts. Several Urns and ancient Coins have been found in the Neighbourhood. North from hence is *Heighington*, where *Elizabeth Jeniſon* founded a Free-School in the forty third of Queen *Elizabeth*, to which Mr. *Kirby*, late Vicar, left a handſome Legacy. You have *Walworth* hard by, anciently the Seat of the *Nevils*, then of the *Hanſards* and *Aſcoughs*, and now of the *Jeniſons*. The *Tees* not far from hence receives the *Skern*, famous for its Pikes; near its Head is *Fiſhburn*, and hard by *Middleham*, where the Biſhop had a Caſtle formerly. *Sedgfield*, a Market Town, is at ſome Diſtance from the River, where there is a good Alms-Houſe, well endow'd for ten poor People. *Acley* is lower down, noted for two Councils in 782, and 789. Then *Haughton*, the Mother Church to *Sadberge*, which is ſtill diſtinctly nam'd with *Durham* in the Title of a County Palatine, which formerly comprehended moſt of the Eaſt Side of the County.

We come next to *Darlington*, in a flat on the *Skern*, where it falls into the *Tees*, a Town of good Largeneſs, with a ſpacious Market Place, and its Market on *Mondays* is very conſiderable. *Catherine Sidley*, only Child of Sir *Charles Sidley*, Baronet, was created Baroneſs of *Darlington*, and Counteſs of *Dorcheſter*, during her natural Life only, in the ſecond Year of King *James* II. She was the Mother, by that Prince, of the now Dutcheſs Dowager of *Buckinghamſhire*. She was afterwards marry'd to *David* Earl of *Portmore* in *Scotland*, and is now dead. Since which, the Honour of *Darlington* has been reviv'd in the Perſon of *Sophia Charlot* Counteſs *Platen*, Baroneſs *Kilmanſegg*, and Counteſs of *Leinſter* in *Ireland*, who in *April* 1722, was created Counteſs of *Darlington*, and Baroneſs of *Branford* in this County; and if ſo, the Honour does not ariſe from *Brentford* in *Middleſex*, as ſome would have it; and as we cannot find any ſuch Place as *Branford* in this Biſhoprick, it ſeems to be a Miſtake for *Brandon*; for *Eaſt Brandon*, *Weſt Brandon*, or *Brandon-Hall*, are in *Weſt Darlington* Ward. This was one of the four Ward Towns in this County, and the Church was Collegiate, but now the Miniſter has but a ſmall Penſion; here are ſtill ſome Remains of an Epiſcopal Houſe. Near this Town are three Pits, exceedingly deep, call'd *Hell-Kettles*, ſaid to be occaſion'd by an Earthquake; their Water is cold, and not hot, as ſome have affirm'd. The *Tees* from *Darlington* has no Place of Note upon it, except *Neſham*, where they had formerly a Nunnery. The Solemnity of meeting the Biſhop at his firſt coming, is generally perform'd at this Place; the Lord of *Sockburn*, at the Head of the Gentlemen, ſteps forwards with his Faulchion, to the middle of the Stream, and preſents it to the Biſhop, who returns it, and thereupon is conducted on with loud Acclamations. *Sockburn* is a little lower, the Seat of the ancient and noble Family of the *Coniers*; they

they were Barons of the Palatinate from the Conqueſt, or before; the Eſtate at laſt went with a Daughter to the Earl of *Shrewſbury*, and from her Daughter the Manor of *Sockburn*, *Girſby*, and *Biſhopſton*, paſſed by Sale to Sir *William Blacket*, whoſe Family now enjoys it. *Yarum* below *Sockburn* is bigger and better built than *Darlington*, and a conſiderable Market Town.

The *Tees* runs by *Yarum* to *Stockton*, a Place of great Trade for vending and exporting of Corn and Butter to *London*, and other Parts. It's govern'd by a Mayor, and well inhabited by Reaſon of its commodious Port, and enjoying a good Trade.

The Shoar continues uninterrupted till it opens a Paſſage for the *Vedra* now *Were*, ariſing in the utmoſt Part of the County Weſtward, from two ſmall Streams, *Kellhop* and *Burnhop*, which uniting into one, run ſwiftly to the Eaſt by *Stanhope*, which with *Walſingham*, a little lower, and *Aukland*, formerly held of the Biſhop by Foreſt Services, now diſuſed, or commuted into pecuniary Payments. The Weſtern Mountains here are all full of Minerals. *Stanhope* was the Seat of the ancient Family of *Fetherſtonhaugh*, the laſt of whom was ſlain at *Hockſted*, and the Eſtate purchaſed by the Earl of *Carliſle*. *Bradly-Hall* near *Wollingham*, was the Seat of the *Eures*, ſince of the *Bowes*. The *Were* runs next by *Witton*, a Caſtle of the *Eures*, who were made Barons of it by *Henry* VIII. but now extinct, and the Eſtate is in the Poſſeſſion of the *Darcies*.

At the Confluence of the *Were* and *Gaunleſs*, on a pretty high Hill, ſtands *Biſhop-Aukland*, formerly call'd *North-Aukland*, and ſometimes *Market-Aukland*, of chief Note for the Biſhop's Houſe here, pulled down in the Civil War by Sir *Arthur Haſlerig*, who built another in its ſtead; but great Alterations have been made ſince by Biſhop *Coſins*, &c. who founded a ſmall Hoſpital here; and its Chapel, for Curioſity of Building, comes little ſhort of any in *England*. Here is a pretty good Market on *Thurſdays*, and a very noble Bridge built by Biſhop *Skirlaw*, in 1400. The Church of St. *Andrew* near this Place, is the Mother Church to all this Diſtrict, known by the Name of *Aucklandſhire*; it was anciently Collegiate.

The *Were*, that it may water this Country the longer, turns from hence to the North, and ſoon comes in ſight of the old *Vinovium*, or *Binovium*, now *Binceſter*, on the top of a Hill; it conſiſts now but of one or two Houſes. *Roman* Coins have been dug up here, which the People call *Binceſter Pennies*, and an Altar was lately met with, being inſcrib'd to the Mother Goddeſſes; as likewiſe a Cornelian, and a fair Urn, ſhut up in a round Wall, and within that a wooden Veſſel.

Hunwick, on the other ſide of the *Were*, is noted for its Wells. *Branſpeth* Caſtle, built by the *Bulmers*, is among the Hills. *Hairholme* is within this Pariſh, whither the Murderers of *Thomas à Becket* fled; not far from whence on the other Side is *Whitworth* an ancient Manor of the *Shaftoes*, and below it *Crokeſtell*, the Seat of the *Salvins* of long ſtanding.

Now the River almoſt ſurrounds *Durham*, called by the *Saxons*, *Dunholm*, and by the *Normans*, *Dureſme*, a Place dignified with a Biſhop's See, and of Note for being the burying Place of St. *Cuthbert*. It's no leſs pleaſantly than commodiouſly ſituated on an eaſy Aſcent, having two large and ſpacious Bridges over the *Were*, which give Entrance into it, built by *William* the Conqueror, to whom the *Engliſh* gave no ſmall Diſturbance for ſome Time here; but coming hither in Perſon, and granting many Privileges to the Place, he begirt it with a Wall, and built the Caſtle higher upon the Hill, which afterwards became the Habitation of the Biſhop, and has been much beautified by Biſhop *Coſins*, who built an Hoſpital here for poor People. The City is fair and neatly compacted, containing ſix Pariſh Churches, beſides its Abbey or Cathedral, and its Streets are well order'd; but its Suburbs are ſtraggling. It's much inhabited and frequented by the Gentry of theſe Parts, enjoys a good Trade, and is beautify'd with fair Buildings, both publick and private; among which are its ſpacious Market Place, but above all its Cathedral, a large Structure, dedicated to St. *Cuthbert*, not much unlike *Weſtminſter Abbey*, and has a lofty Tower in the middle, with two Spires at the Weſt End, adjoining to which are the Houſes of the Dean and twelve Prebendaries.

A bloody Battel was fought on the twentieth of *October* 1346, at *Nevils-Croſs* near this City, wherein *David Bruce* King of *Scots*, with ſeveral of the Nobility and Gentry, were taken Priſoners, and ſeveral ſlain. The King was taken by one *Copland*, who for his good Service was made a Banneret, and had a yearly Penſion of 200 *l.* during Life. Near to the Eaſt of *Durham* ſtands a noble Hoſpital for Lepers founded by Biſhop *Pudſey*, with a good Allowance for ſixty five Lepers, beſides Maſs Prieſts; ſince which it has, after ſeveral Reguations, been ſettled by the Name of *Chriſt's-Hoſpital*, for a Maſter and thirteen Brethren.

The *Were* from hence in a ſtraiter Courſe towards the North, brings you to *Finchale*, ſuppoſed to be the Place where two Synods were held, one in 788, and the other in 798. It was a Cell to the Church of *Durham*, and near it is *Houghton le Spring*, having a Free-School and Hoſpital, pretty well endow'd. Then the *Were* runs by *Lumley*, the Seat of the ancient Barons *Lumley*, of whom was Sir *Ralph de Lumley*, Baron *Lumley*, who was ſummoned to Parliament in the ſixth of *Richard* II. but being attainted and beheaded in the firſt Year of *Henry* IV. for adhering to *Richard*'s Intereſt, his ſecond Son *John Lumley*, in the thirteenth of the ſame Reign, was reſtored in Blood by Patent, and loſt his Life in the Field of Battle, with *Tho.* Duke of *Clarence*, in the tenth of *Henry* V. His Son

Sir *Thomas de Lumley* was reſtored to the Honour of Baron *Lumley* by Act of Parliament in the firſt of *Edward* IV. and dying in the ſecond Year of *Richard* III. he was ſucceeded in the Honour by Sir *George de Lumley*, who departed this Life in the twenty third of *Henry* VII. but his Son *Thomas de Lumley*, who marry'd *Elizabeth* a natural Daughter of *Edward* IV. dying about two Years before him, *Richard* ſucceeded his Grandfather in the Honour and Eſtate; he was the Father of *John* Lord *Lumley*, whoſe Son *George* being attainted in his Life-time, and executed in the twenty ninth of *Henry* VIII. on the Account of the Rebellion in the North; his Son Sir *John Lumley*, Lord *Lumley*, was reſtored by Act of Parliament in the firſt of *Edward* VI. and dying without Iſſue about the Year 1609. left the greateſt part of his Eſtate to *Richard Lumley*, the Heir male of his Family; however he had two Siſters, of whom *Barbara* being marry'd to *Humphrey Lloyd*, Eſq; He was the Father by her of *Henry Lloyd* Eſq; whoſe Son of the ſame Name being the Father of Mr. *Robert Lloyd*, Rector of St. *Paul's Covent Garden*, he petitioned his Majeſty that he might be ſummon'd by Writ to the Upper Houſe of Parliament, as Heir at Law to *Ralph*, the firſt Lord *Lumley*, which Petition was referred to the Lords, and by them to a Committee in the Seſſion of Parliament in 1723 and 1724, And the ſaid Mr. *Robert Lloyd*, Petitioner, was heard by his Counſel thereupon. We cannot pretend to recite in particular the Arguments they made uſe of, but what they principally inſiſted on may be inferred from the Anſwers of the Earl of *Scarborough*'s Counſel, containing in Subſtance, "That it did not appear there was "any Patent of Creation of the Barony of *Lumley* "by *Richard* II. and that all who enjoy'd it being lineally deſcended from the ſaid *Ralph* firſt Lord *Lumley*, "deriving their Deſcent thro' Males only, conſequently "they only were intitled to it. That ſuppoſing the "Barony to be in Fee-ſimple, as pretended by the Petitioner, yet *George Lumley* abovementioned being attainted and executed in his Father's Life-time, the "ſaid Barony, upon the Death of *John* Lord *Lumley*, "became extinct. That the new Barony of *Lumley*, created by Act of Parliament in the firſt Year of *Edward* VI. was limited in expreſs Words to *John* "Lord *Lumley* in Tayle-male and extinguiſhed with "him; that the Attainder of *George Lumley* was "not reverſed by that Act, and the Reſtitution of the "laſt *John* Lord *Lumley* could not poſſibly revive the "firſt Barony ſo extinct as aforeſaid. That in the thirteenth of *Henry* IV. upon the Petition of Sir *John* "*Lumley*, ſecond Son of *Ralph*, the firſt Lord, it was "enacted that he ſhould be reſtored in Blood, as Son "and Heir to the ſaid *Ralph*, and Heir to his Brother, "nevertheleſs neither he nor his Son *Thomas* were ever "ſummoned to Parliament till the Attainder of the "ſaid *Ralph* was reverſed in the firſt Year of *Edward* "IV. That the laſt *John* Lord *Lumley* by the ſaid Act of "*Edward* VI. was reſtor'd only in Blood, and not to "the ancient Barony and Honour, which by the laſt "Attainder became merged in the Crown and extinct, "and therefore by that Act a new Barony was created "with Limitation in Tayle-male as aforeſaid, which, "upon the Death of the ſaid laſt *John* Lord *Lumley*, became extinct. That if the Conſtruction put by the "Petitioner upon the ſaid Act of *Edward* VI. were admitted, there would be this Abſurdity, that a Barony "would thereby be created in Fee-ſimple and in Fee-"tayle, both in Poſſeſſion of one Perſon at the ſame "time, which cannot be allowed. Beſides all which, "it was clearly proved to the ſaid Committee, that the "preſent Earl of *Scarborough* is the Heir Male of the "ſaid *Ralph* firſt Lord *Lumley*, and ſeveral Settlements, "Wills, and particularly an Inquiſition of the Court of "Wards, taken after the Death of the laſt Lord *John* "*Lumley* (an irrefragable Teſtimony) being the very "ſame Inquiſition that Mr. *Lloyd*'s Council produced, "to prove that *Splandean Lloyd* was Nephew to the laſt "Lord *John Lumley* were exhibited by the ſaid Earl, "whereby among other things it appeared, that the "ſaid *John*, laſt Lord *Lumley*, limited and ſettled the "Bulk of his Eſtate, that it might remain in his Family, Name and Blood, after the Death of the Sons "of *Barbara Williams*, on *Roger Lumley*, the Son of *Anthony Lumley*, younger Brother to *John* Lord *Lumley* his "Grandfather, in Tayle-male; which *Roger* having afterwards Iſſue *Richard* his eldeſt Son, Great-grand-father "of the preſent Earl, the ſame *John* Lord *Lumley* made "another Settlement of his Eſtate in Favour of *Richard*, "Son and Heir of *Roger*, Son of *Anthony*, ſecond Son "of *Richard* Lord *Lumley*, deceaſed; and for the Advancement of the ſaid *Richard* and the Heirs Male of "his Body, and of the ſaid *Roger* his Father, he ſettled "the Bulk of his Eſtate to the uſe of the ſaid *Richard* "in Tayle-male, Remainder to the Heirs Male of the "ſaid *Roger Lumley*. Moreover the ſaid laſt *John* Lord "*Lumley* made ſeveral other Settlements of his Eſtate "in favour of theſe his noble Kindred, particularly of "*Richard Lumley*, in Tayle-male, and in Default of ſuch "Iſſue of the ſaid *Richard*, with Remainders to *George* "and *John* his Brothers ſucceſſively, in Tayle-male. And "Laſtly, in his Will (3. *Jac.* 1.) deſcribes the ſaid *Richard Lumley* as his near Kinſman, *viz.* being Son of "*Roger*, Son of *Anthony*, younger Brother to *John* Lord "*Lumley* his Grandfather.

Alſo the Will of the Lady *Eliz. Lumley*, Relict of the ſaid Lord *Lumley*, dated *Nov.* 6, 14. *Jac.* 1. was produced, wherein ſhe bequeaths to the ſaid *Richard Lumley*, her Husband's Kinſman, all her Houſhold-ſtuff, Marbles, and Pictures in the Caſtle of *Lumley*, to remain there as Heir Looms. Under which Settlements and Wills the ſaid Eſtates, or the greateſt Part thereof, and the ſaid Heir Looms, and particularly the Caſtle of *Lumley*, have ever ſince been injoyed by the ſaid Earl of *Scarborough* and his Anceſtors. They alſo produced an Act of Parliament made 21 *Jac.* 1. to enable the ſaid *Richard Lumley* to ſell Part of the Eſtate ſettled upon him by the ſaid Lord *Lumley*, in the Preamble whereof the ſaid *Richard Lumley*, is mentioned to be the neareſt Kinſman of the Name and Blood of the ſaid Lord *Lumley*, and an Inſtrument under the Hand and Seal of *Henry Lloyd*, the Petitioner's Great-grand-father, dated *February* 26, 1633. Whereby he gave his Conſent to the ſaid Act of Parliament was alſo produced and read, It was added, "That the Patent for creating the "ſaid *Richard Lumley*, Lord Viſcount *Lumley* of *Waterford* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, mentions him to be "deſcended of the ancient and noble Family of *Lumley* "of *Lumley Caſtle*, that he had Iſſue *John* his eldeſt Son, "who dying in his Father's Life-time, *Richard* his eldeſt Son ſucceeded his Grandfather: He was the Father of the preſent noble Earl, and created a Peer of "*England* by the Style and Title of Baron *Lumley de* "*Lumley* in the County *Palatine* of *Durham*, and the "Preamble to his Patent mentions his Deſcent from "the ancient and noble Family of that Name; and the "preſent Earl, in the firſt Year of this Reign, was "likewiſe called up to his Father's Barony, by the Name "of *Richard* Lord *de Lumley*, in the County Palatine of "*Durham*." Thus the ſaid Earl being well intitled to this Barony, and the Petitioner not having the leaſt Colour of Right thereto, the Committee ſoon came to a Reſolution accordingly, to which the Houſe agreeing, they ordered the Report to be laid before his Majeſty.

The being ſo particular in this Caſe, was occaſioned from a Miſrepreſentation of this Affair, lately inſerted and publiſhed in part of this firſt Impreſſion of this Book, which gave ſuch Offence to the Houſe of Lords, as very juſtly incurred their Cenſure.

We are at length come to *Cheſter* upon the *Street*, ſtanding oppoſite to this Town, that is, a Caſtle or little City by the Highway, taken by ſome to be the ancient *Condercum*, though more probably *Benwal* in *Northumberland*. However ſeveral *Roman* Coins have been found here. The Biſhops of *Lindifarn* lived retiredly here for a hundred and thirteen Years. It's the fourth Ward Town of the County, and the Habitation of the *Hedworths*. More inward you have *Lancheſter*, a ſmall Village, formerly noted for a College of Dean and Prebendaries, founded by Biſhop *Bec*, perhaps the old *Longericum*,

Longorium, whoſe Antiquity is confirm'd from ſeveral Inſcriptions found here, and among others one that begins thus; *Fortunæ Aug. Sacr.* &c.

The Highway *Watling-Street* runs directly to it from *Bincheſter*; but to come again to the *Were*, which winding about at laſt to the Eaſt, runs by *Helton*, a Caſtle of an ancient Family of the Name, wherein the Title of the Biſhops Barons is ſtill preſerv'd. The Caſtle was very large, and here is now a fine Chapel.

Then the *Were* falls into the Sea at *Wiran-Mouth*, now *Monks-Were Mouth*, that is, the Mouth of the *Were* belonging to the Monks; and on the Southern Bank of the River ſtands *Sunderland*, a Town not large, nor its Market, which is on *Fridays*, very conſiderable, yet it is a Place of pretty good Trade for Sea-Coal. King *Charles* I. made *Emanuel* Lord *Scroop* of *Bolton*, Earl of *Sunderland*; but that Lord leaving no inheritable Iſſue, the ſame Prince honour'd *Henry* Lord *Spencer* of *Wormleighton* with that Title: He was ſlain on the King's Behalf at the Battel of *Newberry*, and ſucceeded by his Son *Robert*, who paſſed through ſeveral great Employments in the Reigns of *Charles* II. *James* II. and *William* III. was a very able Stateſman, and his Conduct in the laſt Age puzzled the wiſeſt Heads in *Europe*. His Son *Charles* late Earl of *Sunderland*, was a Perſon of excellent Endowments of Nature, much improved by long Study and Experience, and died in the Station of prime Miniſter of State. Copper Coins have been taken up ſome Years ſince, moſtly of *Conſtantine*, near *Whitborn*, not far from *Sunderland*.

The *Tine* comes to its Mouth about five Miles above *Sunderland*, which for ſome Way made the North ſide of our Triangle, together with the *Derwent*, upon which laſt you have *Ebcheſter*, denominated from St. *Ebba*, and it's not many Years ſince, that a *Roman* Station was diſcover'd here, about two hundred Yards Square, with large Suburbs, as alſo a *Roman* Altar, the Front of which is inſcrib'd to the Mother Goddeſſes; another Side has a *Roman Ceſeſpita*, and an Ax upon it; the third an Ewer, and a Ladle; and the fourth a flower Pot in Bas-Relief. Here was likewiſe found an Urn of a very uncommon Shape, near a Yard high, and not above ſeven Inches wide, with a little Cup in the Heart of it, perhaps for an Oblation of Tears. The Highway goes along from *Lancheſter* to this Place, and from it to *Corbridge*, and as *Ptolomy*'s *Epiacum* anſwers to it in ſound, it is not inconſiſtent with its Situation. You have Mills, Furnaces, and Forges, for ſmelting of Lead and Silver, and for the Manufactures of Iron and Steel, all along the *Derwent*.

Gateſhead is the firſt remarkable Place on the *Tine* you come at, *i. e. Capræ Caput*, or *Goatſhead*, and the old *Gabroſentum*, which ſeems to be form'd from the *Britiſh Gavr*, a Goat, and *Hên*, old; and though now a Suburb to *Newcaſtle*, muſt needs be much more ancient. The *Girwy*, now *Jarrow*, ſtands almoſt on the very Mouth of the *Tine*, where *Bede* was born, a Monaſtery founded in the Time of King *Elfrid*, and of which *Ceolfrid* was the firſt Abbot.

Some Years ſince a *Roman* Altar was diſcovered on the Bank of the *Tine* near *Shields*, of one entire Stone, very large and fair; it was four Foot high, aſcended to by Steps, the Front had two ſquare Stones near the Bottom, which let in the Irons that joined it to the Steps. On the Back-ſide oppoſite to the Inſcription, a Flower-Pot was engraven in Bas-Relief, the cutting Knife, and the Ax on one of the ſides, on the other an Ewer and a Ladle. The Plane of the top was cut in the Figure of a Baſon, with *Anſæ* on each Side, being Part of Links of a Chain, which reſted upon and fell over two Rowles, and this was the Hearth, and the Inſcription on the Front might be read thus; *Dis Deabuſque Matribus pro ſalute M. Aurelij Antonini Auguſti Imperatoris——Votum ſolvit lubens merito ob reditum.*

There are ſeveral Glaſs-Houſes along the *Tine*, and one upon the *Were*; the Workmen are originally Foreigners, but know not well from whence they came; and at *Shields* upon the Mouth of the *Tine*, is a Manufacture of Salt, in above two hundred Pans.

Durham has ſix Towns, and one hundred and eighteen Pariſhes, being in Circumference a hundred and ſeven Miles, containing ſix hundred and ten thouſand Acres.

LANCA-

LANCASHIRE.

LANCASHIRE, a Part of the Country of the *Brigantes*, and after that of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, lies under the Mountains which run thro' the Middle of *England* on the Weſt, and is called in *Saxon Loncaſterſcire*, and by us the County Palatine of *Lancaſter*, becauſe it is dignified with the Title of Palatine. It is bounded on the Eaſt with *Yorkſhire* and Part of *Derbyſhire*, on the South with the *Merſey*, which ſevers it from *Cheſhire*, on the Weſt with the *Iriſh* Sea, and on the North with the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Weſtmorland*. It is extended in length from *Halwood* in the South to *Brathey* in the North about fifty ſeven Miles, and in Breadth from *Denton* in the Eaſt to *Formby* by *Altmouth* in the Weſt about thirty one, and is in Circumference about an hundred and ſeventy Miles. The Air here is ſerene and ſharp, yet very healthful, ſo that the Inhabitants live to a great Age. As to its Soil, though it be generally unfertile in the mooriſh Parts, yet it has a Sufficiency of Neceſſaries for the Uſe of Mankind, and is well ſtored with Corn, Coals, Flax, Graſs, live Cattle, and the faireſt Oxen in *England*, with all ſorts of Proviſions, both Fleſh, Fiſh, and Fowl in great Plenty. The Eaſt Part is moſtly very mountainous, and full of ſtony and craggy Hills, which are barren and bare of Wood, being the Habitation of Foxes, Coneys, *&c.* But where the Ground is plain and champaign, it is very grateful to the Huſbandman, except ſome moiſt and unwholſome Places, which they call *Moſſes*, that are of the Nature of the *Iriſh* Bogs, from which the Inhabitants are ſupplied with a ſort of Fuel called *Turf*.

The County is very well watered with Rivers, of which the *Merſey*, its Boundary on the South, ſprings out of the Middle of the Mountains, runs with a gentle Stream towards the Weſt, and ſoon receives the *Irwel* from the North, and with it all the Rivers of this Eaſtern Part: That known by the Name of *Roch* is the moſt noted, upon which in a Vale ſtands *Rochdale*, a Town that has a very conſiderable Market on *Tueſdays*, chiefly for Cloth, Stockings, Corn, and live Cattle. The Place gives the Title of Baron to the *Byron* Family, of whom Sir *John Byron*, Field-Marſhal of K. *Charles* I.'s Forces in the Counties of *Worceſter*, *Salop*, &c. was created by that Prince, for his eminent Services, Lord *Byron* of *Rochdale*, with the Limitation of that Honour, for Want of Male Iſſue, to his Brothers; and accordingly *Richard* ſucceeded, and dying in 1679, *William* his Son was the next Lord, and the Father of *William* the preſent Lord *Byron*.

At the Influx of the *Irk* into the *Irwel*, on the Left Hand Bank, and ſcarce three Miles from the *Merſey*, ſtands the ancient *Mancunium* of *Antoninus*, now called *Manchester*, a Fort and Station of the *Romans*. It had formerly the Privilege of a Sanctuary, and has been always a Place of Conſideration; and though it be no Corporation, (to which perhaps its flouriſhing Condition is owing) and ſends no Members to Parliament, yet having long enjoyed a Fuſtian Manufacture, called *Manchester Cottons*, the ſame not only continues here, but of late is much improved by ſome modern Inventions of dying and printing, and this with the many Varieties of other Manufactures, called *Manchester Wares*, renders not only the Town, but the Pariſh about it rich, populous, and induſtrious. The Inhabitants are now much more numerous than they were about a Century ago, though they were then computed to be no leſs than twenty thouſand. Here is likewiſe a great Encreaſe of fair Buildings, and a beautiful Church has been erected not long ſince by the voluntary Contributions of the Inhabitants and others, for which they obtained an Act of Parliament. The Collegiate Church built in 1422 is alſo a very ſtately Structure, and the Choir remarkable for its curious carved Work. The College here founded by *Thomas de la Ware*, at firſt Rector of the Pariſh, and after Lord *de la Ware* in 1421, was diſſolved in 1547, and its Revenues demiſed by *Edward* VI. to the Earl of *Derby*, who ſold the College Houſe and ſome Lands; but Queen *Mary* refounded it, and reſtored the Revenues; only ſome of them, and the College itſelf remained in the Earl. Queen *Elizabeth* founded it anew by the Name of *Chriſt's College*, conſiſting of a Warden, four Fellows, two Chaplains, four ſinging Men, and as many Choriſters, and it was laſt of all refounded by King *Charles* I. *Ann.* 1636, with the ſame Number. About two Years ago there was a Law-Suit between the King and the Biſhop of *Cheſter*, upon a Writ of *Quare impedit* brought by the King againſt the Biſhop, for having refuſed to inſtitute

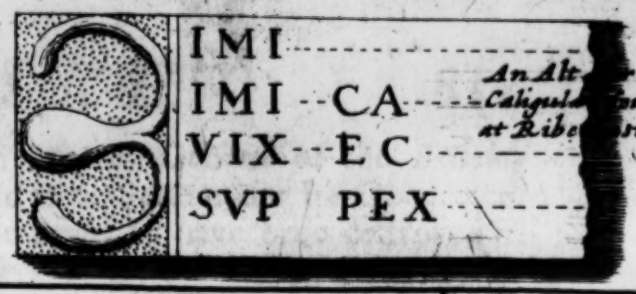




A Signet found near Standish. the Fig. is Mars



An Altar to Apollo with his Plectrum in the Right hand, and two Priests Sacrificing to him, holding the Head of an Ox. found at Ribchestir



An Altar to Caligula found at Ribchester

15 3 45 30 15 2

The County PALATINE of LANCASTER.

By H. Moll Geographer.

A. Fournes Fels Hundred
B.
C. Amounder Ness H.
D. Blackburn H.
E. west Derby H.
F. Salford H.
g. Kings M. of Lottington

PART OF

P. of CUMBERLAND

P. of WESTMOR=LAND

IRISH SEA

Ambleside, Winander Mere, Kendall, Sedberg, Kirkby Lonsdale, Burton, Cartmel, Dalton, Ulverston, Hawkeshead, Furness Fells, Lancaster, Preston, Ribchester, Clitheroe, Settle, Giſburn, Skipton, Colne, Keighley, Burnley, Blackburn, Haſlingden, Rochdale, Bolton, Wiggin, Leigh, Newton, Manchester, Stockport, Altringham, Warrington, Prodesham, Leverpool, Ormskerk, Charley, Marton Meare, Bispham, Lytham, Poulton, Garstang, Longridge, Chipping, Clitheroe, Waersdale Fox. Bowland Fox. Wulf Cragg, Blackstone Edge, Risponden, Rochdale, Bury, Ashton, Denton, Gorton, Cheadle, Knutsford, Northwich, Middlewich, Nantwich, Frodsham, Runcorn, Liverpool Haven, Mersey R., Ribble R., Lune R., Wyre R., Calder R., Irwell R., Medlock R., Irk R., Douglas R., Darwen R., Kent R., Leven Bridg, Lune R., Ken Sands, Leven Sand, Kent Sands, Morecambe Bay, Hestham Passage, Cranford Bolton Slim, Pile of Fouldrey, Sand Pile, Blackpool Sand, Ribble Sand, Formby Pile, Lune R. Sand, Pilling Moss, The Moss Lands, Martin Mere, Rosse Hall, Blackpool, Lytham, Poulton, Garstang, Preston, Ribchester, Clitheroe, Settle, Giſburn, Skipton, Colne, Keighley, Burnley, Blackburn, Haſlingden, Rochdale, Bolton, Wiggin, Leigh, Newton, Manchester, Stockport, Altringham, Warrington, Prodesham, Leverpool, Ormskerk, Charley, Marton Meare, Bispham, Lytham, Poulton, Garstang, Longridge, Chipping, Clitheroe, Waersdale Fox. Bowland Fox. Wulf Cragg, Blackstone Edge, Risponden, Rochdale, Bury, Ashton, Denton, Gorton, Cheadle, Knutsford, Northwich, Middlewich, Nantwich, Frodsham, Runcorn, Liverpool Haven, Mersey R., Ribble R., Lune R., Wyre R., Calder R., Irwell R., Medlock R., Irk R., Douglas R., Darwen R., Kent R., Leven Bridg, Lune R., Ken Sands, Leven Sand, Kent Sands, Morecambe Bay, Hestham Passage, Cranford Bolton Slim, Pile of Fouldrey, Sand Pile, Blackpool Sand, Ribble Sand, Formby Pile, Lune R. Sand, Pilling Moss, The Moss Lands, Martin Mere, Rosse Hall

P. of YORK SHIRE

P. of DERBY SHIRE

CHESHIRE

0 5 10
English Miles

15 3 Degrees west from London 30 15 2



Two sides of an Altar found at Ribchester

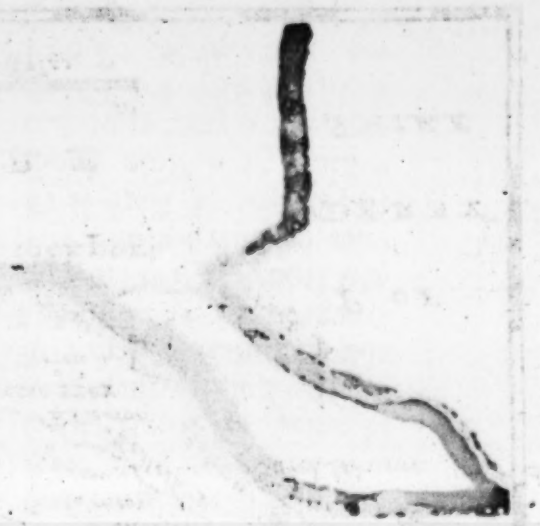


Bottom of a Sacrificing Cup found Ribchester



An Idol found by a Country man near Up-holland





ſtitute and install Mr. *Samuel Peplo* of *Preſton* into the Wardenſhip of this College, to which the King had preſented Mr. *Peplo*. It was tried at the Aſſizes *Aug.* 13, 1722, and the Jury brought in the Verdict for the King, whereby the Right of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* to confer Degrees of Divinity by his Faculties was eſtabliſhed. The Hoſpital was founded by *Humphry Chetham* Eſq; and incorporated by King *Charles* II. wherein are now maintained ſixty Boys with all Neceſſaries, from ſix and ten to the Age of fourteen, and then put out Apprentices to ſome honeſt Trade or Calling at the Charge of the Hoſpital, in which they have a fair and ſpacious Library, and a large School for the Boys. The publick School was founded in 1519, by Dr. *Oldham* Biſhop of *Exeter*, with good Salaries for the Maſters, and Exhibitions for the Maintenance of ſome Scholars at the Univerſity. And as for the Poor, they are ſcarcely better provided for than here, any where in the Kingdom. *Henry* Lord *Mountague* of *Kimbolton*, and Viſcount *Mandevile*, was in 1625 created Earl of *Manchester*, wherein he was ſucceeded by his Son *Edward*, Lord Chamberlain to King *Charles* II. the Father of *Robert*, who became Earl in 1681, and was the Father of *Charles* Earl of *Manchester* that ſucceeded him in 1682, noted for his Ambaſſies in *France* and *Venice*, and advanced by his preſent Majeſty to be Duke of *Manchester*, in which Honours he is ſucceeded by his Son *William* the preſent Duke, who has married the eldeſt Daughter of *John* Duke of *Montague*.

The Foundation of an old ſquare Fort, called *Mancaſtle*, is to be ſeen in a neighbouring Park called *Alpark*, which ſeems to have been ſome *Roman* Station; and the following Inſcription was upon an ancient Stone:

Ↄ. CANDIDI FIDES,
XXIIII.

Here was alſo another, running thus:

COHO. I. FRISIN. MASAVONIS
P. XXIII.

They ſeem to have been erected in Memory of thoſe Centurions.

Another Inſcription was dug up in the ſame Place by the *Medlock* in 1642, thus:

FORTUNÆ CONSERVATRICI
L. SENECIANUS MARTIUS Ↄ.
LEG. VI. VICT.

The Stone, which is three Quarters long, fifteen Inches broad, and eleven thick, ſeems to be an Altar dedicated to Fortune by *Senecianus*, third Commander in the ſixth Legion at *York* in the Time of *Severus*, after he had vanquiſhed *Albinus* General of the *Britons*, and reduced their State under his Obedience. This Town ſeems to have been deſtroyed in the *Daniſh* Wars, and the Inhabitants, on the Account of their Bravery againſt them, ſay, the Name of the Place ſignifies *the City of Men*; though we are rather inclined to believe it's derived from the *Britiſh* Word *Maen*, a *Stone*, for it ſtands upon a ſtony Hill; and beneath the Town, at *Colyhurſt*, you have noble and famous Stone Quarries.

After the *Merſey* has been enlarged by the *Irwel*, it runs towards the Sea by *Trafford* and *Chatneſs*, a wet marſhy Ground of a large Extent, a conſiderable Part whereof was waſhed away an Age or two paſt by a River Flood, not without great Danger to the Neighbours. Here, as well as indeed in many other Places of *Britain*, are Trees diſcovered lying flat in the Ground; and tho' *Cæſar* denies that any Fir grows in our Iſland, this by Experience is found to be falſe; and *Speed* gives us a memorable Paſſage, that at *Lough-Argick*, in the North-Weſt of *Scotland*, Firs grow of great Height and Thickneſs, and that at the Root they bore twenty eight Handfuls about; that the Bodies amounted to ninety Foot in Length, bearing twenty Inches Diameter throughout, which was certified to King *James* I. by Commiſſioners appointed to enquire for ſuch Timber for Maſts. Moſt of our Moſs-Wood is of this Kind, and theſe Trees grow plentifully at *Hey* in this County; yea, they have found in the draining of a large Moor, not only Fir-Stocks, but Fir-Apples, which certainly could not belong to a Tree of any other Kind.

Holcroft, that gave Name to an ancient Family, is next to *Chatneſs*. In theſe Parts you have many little Towns, and Seats of famous Families, many of which are ſtill in being.

But to go on with the *Merſey*; that River runs by *Warrington*, over which it has a curious Stone Bridge leading into *Cheſhire*; it's a fine large Town, which has a conſiderable Market on *Wedneſdays* for Linen Cloth, Corn, Cattel, Proviſions and Fiſh, being much reſorted to by the *Welch*, and is noted for its Lampreys. *Henry Booth* Lord *Delamere* of *Dunham-Maſſey* in *Cheſhire*, Son to the eminently loyal Sir *George Booth*, was in 1690 created Earl of *Warrington*; he was early in Arms upon the Revolution, and the firſt Nobleman that declared publickly for the Prince of *Orange*. He died in 1693, and was ſucceeded by *George*, his Son and Heir, the preſent Earl. *Winwick*, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the *Britiſh Caer Guntin*, ſtands Northwards, and at no great Diſtance from hence.

The *Merſey* from *Warrington* grows broader, and ſoon after contracts itſelf, but opens at laſt into a ſpacious Mouth, very commodious for Trade, and falls into the Sea by

Littlepool or *Leverpool*, the moſt convenient and uſual Port for ſailing to *Ireland*, and the Freemen of it are alſo free of *Waterford* and *Wexford* in that Kingdom, and ſo they are of *Briſtol*. It is a Place of late Years vaſtly encreaſed in Buildings and Wealth, principally owing to its Trade to the *Weſt-Indies*, and to the ſeveral Manufactures in the adjacent Parts, the Cuſtoms being eight or tenfold augmented in the preſent Age; ſo that next to *London* and *Briſtol*, ſome reckon it the moſt conſiderable Place for Trade in *South Britain*. They have built a Town-Houſe on Pillars and Arches of hewn Stone, with a publick Exchange under it; and it has a publick Charity-School, a large and beautiful Structure. An Act paſſed in the tenth of *William* III. to enable them to build a Church and endow it, and to make the Town and Liberties thereof a Pariſh diſtinct from *Walton*. They procured another in the eighth of Queen *Anne*, to make a Dock or Baſon for the Security of Shipping; and a third for bringing freſh Water into the Town, for the Conveniency of the Inhabitants, concerning which ſome Diſputes aroſe between Sir *Cleeve Moor*, whoſe Eſtate is here and hereabouts, and others. Their Free-School ſtands next the River; and, to add to the Reputation of the Town, which ſends two Members to Parliament, they have had ſeveral Mayors, who were Perſons of the beſt Diſtinction in theſe Parts. It has a conſiderable Market on *Saturdays*. *Roger* of *Poictiers* built a Caſtle at *Leverpool*, the Government of which was long enjoyed by the *Molineux* Family, now Peers of *Ireland*, whoſe principal Seat was at *Shefton* hard by, but now moſtly at a new-built Houſe about three Miles off.

Croſby Magna near *Shefton* has a Free Grammar-School, a fair Building, and within the Lordſhip of *Croſby Parva*; at a ſmall Diſtance is *Hardkirk*, where ſeveral *Saxon* Coins have been dug up.

The Rivulet *Alt* runs into the Sea at *Altmouth* Village. The Shoar from hence proves bare and open, with a conſiderable Winding; and more inward from the Sea is *Ormskirk*, the Burying-Place of the *Stanleys* Earls of *Derby*, whoſe principal Seat, called *Latham*, is hard by, and they bear the Title of Barons *Stanley* of *Latham*. It is a fair Town near the *Douglaſs*, and has a good Market on *Thurſdays*. *Sherlotta*, Counteſs of *Derby*, defended *Latham* Houſe moſt bravely againſt the Parliament Forces in 1644; but after a ſecond Siege it was laid in the Duſt by their prevailing Power. They have a Spaw deeply impregnated with the Iron and Vitriol Minerals near *Latham* Park. *Martin-Meer* is on each ſide the Bay, which divides the Shoar; the larger Meer was drained ſome Years ago, and it is ſomewhat ſurpriſing that they ſhould find no leſs than eight Canoes in it, not unlike thoſe uſed in *America*.

The Brook *Douglaſs* runs here with a ſtill gentle Stream, near which, 'tis ſaid, *Arthur* defeated the *Saxons* in a memorable Battel. *Wiggan* ſtands nigh the Riſe of it, a Mayor Town that ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, and honour'd by *Charles* II. with a Sword. It has two weekly Markets on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, a good Trade, and is much inhabited by Braſiers, Pewterers, Dyers, Weavers of Rugs, *&c.* for Bedding, and is famous for the choiceſt Coal in *England*, called *Caunel*. *Cambden* was told, the Rector of the Church was Lord of the Town. There was a Fight near *Wiggan* between a Party of the Parliament's Army, and that of the King's headed by the Earl of *Derby* and Sir *Timothy Fetherſtonhaugh*, wherein the former proving victorious, the Earl and Sir *Timothy* were taken and beheaded in different Places. It was in this Action alſo, which happened on the third of *Auguſt* 1650, that *William* Lord *Widdrington* loſt his Life.

Ince, South of *Wiggan*, is the Seat and Habitation of the *Gerards*, of which loyal Family there were no leſs than eight, Colonels in the King's Army in the Civil War; to ſay nothing of ſeveral others of the Name, not able to bear Arms, who were ſequeſtred for their Fidelity to the Crown.

Standiſh is in the Neighbourhood of *Wiggan*, and noted for a Family of the ſame Name, the chief of which having been tried for his Life on the account of the *Preſton* Rebellion in the preſent Reign, by good Fortune and dextrous Management was acquitted by his Jury.

Hard by *Wigan* is *Holland*, from whence thoſe of that Name Earls of *Kent* and *Surrey*, and Dukes of *Exeter*, took their Name and Origin. There are extraordinary Coal-Mines at *Haigh* near *Wiggan*, which beſides the clear Flame they yield in burning, have been curiouſly poliſhed like black Marble, and wrought into large Candleſticks, Sugar-Boxes, Spoons, *&c.* and have been preſented as Curioſities both at home and abroad.

A good Lead-Mine was lately found out at *Whittle* near *Churley*, North from this Place, and is poſſibly the firſt wrought in this County. They have likewiſe plentiful Quarries of Mill-Stones in the Neighbourhood.

We muſt not forget the Burning Well, within a Mile and a half of *Wiggan*, conſiſting of Rain-Water rather than Spring, and when it is emptied, a ſulphureous Vapour ariſes and bubbles up the Water as if boiled, fires a Candle, and burns like Brandy; the Flame in a calm Seaſon continues ſometimes a whole Day, by which Eggs, Meat, *&c.* may be boiled. The Water increaſes not by the Bubbling, but is kept only in Motion by the Vapour, but it will not burn out of the Well; which ſhews, it is not ſo much the Water takes Fire, as ſome bituminous or ſulphureous Fumes that break out there.

Merton,

Merton, a large broad Lake at the Mouth of the *Douglaſs*, falls into this River, and is at the Mouth or Bay joined by the *Ribel*, which, after the *Merſey*, is the next that falls into the Ocean: It runs with a ſwift Stream from *Yorkſhire* Hills, firſt Southwards by *Ingleborough-Hill* near its Head, which mounts ſo wonderfully up, as if another Hill were laid upon its Back; then by *Peniguent*, not ſo high as the former, both in *Yorkſhire*; and then by the high *Pendle-Hill* in this County, whoſe very top produces the Plant called *Cloudeſberry*, or *Cnoutberry*. The Hill is chiefly noted for the great Damage done to the lower Grounds heretofore by a terrible Fall of Water, and for being an infallible Prognoſtick of Rain, when its Top is in a Cloud. Theſe being our higheſt Hills, it is commonly ſaid of them,

Ingleborow, Pendle, *and* Peniguent,
Are the higheſt Hills between Scotland *and* Trent.

Roman Coins have been dug up at *Coln*, near *Pendle* Hill, without any other Appearance of Antiquity.

At the Bottom of the Hill ſtands *Clithero*, governed by a Bailiff, and an ancient Borough that ſends Members to Parliament. It is famous for white Lime, and a Caſtle of the *Lacys*; it has a Market on *Saturdays*. *Whalley*, once noted for a Monaſtery of the *Lacys*, is near here. In the Pariſh of *Brunley*, a Town that has a Market on *Tueſdays*, and not far from *Whalley* to the Weſt, ſeveral *Roman* Coins have been found with the antique Form of the *Caput Urbis* without Inſcription.

After the *Ribble* turns ſhort to the Weſt, it gives Name to *Ribble-Cheſter*, which, tho' now but a Village, was in the *Roman* Time eſteemed by many a City of great Account, whoſe many Statues, Coins, Altars, Pillars, *&c.* found here, ſufficiently teſtify the ſame. Moreover, there are two Military Ways that lead hither, one from *York*, and the other from the North through *Bowland* Foreſt. The following Inſcription on the Pedeſtal of a Pillar was at *Saliſbury-Hall* hard by, heretofore the Seat of the *Talbots*:

DEO MARTI ET VICTORIÆ
DD. AUGG. ET CC.—NN.

Some have alſo met with a very large and fair Altar here, with this Inſcription:

DEIS MATRIBUS
M. INGENUUS ASIATICUS DOC.
AL. AST. SS. LL. M.

Here was another little Altar, which ſeemed to be portable, inſcribed thus:

PACIFE ROMARTI ELEGAUR
BA. POS. VIT. EX VOTO.

It's not many Years paſt, that a Stone was dug up here with the Portraiture of a naked Man on Horſeback, without Saddle or Bridle, with both Hands brandiſhing his Spear, and inſulting over a Man proſtrate, who defends himſelf with ſome Inſtrument in the Form of a Square. The Letters D M ſtand between the Horſe and proſtrated Perſon, and under him, GAL. SARMATÆ. It ſhould ſeem poſſible, that a Wing of the *Sarmatæ* had their Station here, both from this Inſcription and that which follows, found many Years paſt hard by:

HIS TERRIS TEGITUR
Æ L. MATRONA,
QU. VIX. AN. XXVIII. M. II. D. VIII.
ET
M. JULIUS MAXIMUS FIL.
VIX. AN. VI. M. III. D. XX.
ET
CAMPANIA DUBRA MATER,
VIX AN. L.
JULIUS MAXIMUS ---- ALÆ SAR. CONJUX,
CONJUGI INCOMPARABILI ET FILIO,
PATRI PIENTISSIMO ET SOCERÆ
TENACISSIMÆ MEMORIÆ P.

Dr. *Leigh* is of Opinion, that this was an Altar dedicated to *Mars* and *Victory*, the *Genij* of the Place, by an *Aſiatick* Decurion, and a Commander in a Wing of the *Sarmatæ*, and that the ſix laſt Letters may be *Imperatori Triumphanti Cæſari Coccio Nervæ*, from whom *Antoninus* calls this Place *Coccium*. An Altar to *Caligula* was found here, inſcribed thus:

IMI - - - - - - - - - -
IMI - - - CA - - - -
VIX - - - EC - - - -
SUP - - - PEX - - -

So was a Ruby ſome Years ago, as the Earth ſhelved down near the River ſide, the Figure being *Mars* holding a Banner in the left Hand, with a Target at the Bottom of it, in the right a Thunderbolt, ſuppoſed to be one of the *Genij* of the Place. Here were likewiſe found two Sides of a ſacrificing Altar, ſhewing the Veſſels out of which the Frankincenſe was ſmoaking while they were ſacrificing, the Veſſels they melted it in, with the ſacrificing Ax and Knife. We may alſo mention an Idol here, though found in *Upper Holland* in this County, by a Countryman, as he was plowing, which Dr. *Leigh* takes to be *Victory*, the *Genius* of that Place. Again, a large Stone, now a Corner one in *Saliſbury-Hall*, was dug up, having on one ſide an *Apollo* with his Quiver, leaning on his Harp, with a looſe Mantle, and on the other, two of his Prieſts in the ſame Habit, with an Ox's Head in their Hands ſacrificing to him; beſides the Heads of various Animals proſtrate at his Feet. Several other Pieces of *Roman* Antiquity have been found at *Anchor-Hill*, a

Fortification here; all which denote, that the Place in the *Roman* Times was of great Conſideration.

After the Junction of the *Ribble* and the Rivulet *Derwen* in theſe Parts, you will ſee *Blackborn*, ſo called from the Blackneſs of the Water, a Market-Town; and in *Blackborn* Hundred is *Towley*, the Seat and Eſtate of an ancient Family of the ſame Name, in the Lat. of 53. 44. M. and Long. 2. 15; ſo is alſo *Mitton*, famous for the ancient Family of *Sherburns*, of whom Sir *Nicholas Sherburn* in our time reſided at their ancient Seat of *Stonyhurſt*, who being a *Roman* Catholick, and foreſeeing the Efforts that would be made to ſet the Pretender on the Throne, prudently obtained Leave to retire beyond Sea: His only Daughter ſometime before was married to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, who in Right of her now enjoys Sir *Nicholas*'s Eſtate. But to return:

From the Ruines of *Ribodunum* or *Ribblecheſter*, where the Tide flows up the *Ribble* near *Penworth*, that had a Caſtle in the Conqueror's Time, *Preſton* or *Prieſt-Town* aroſe, ſeated on the North ſide of the *Ribble*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge. It is a large, fair, and well-inhabited Town, and ſends Members to Parliament. The Court of Chancery and Offices of Juſtice for this County Palatine are held here. It is governed by a Mayor, and Common Council-Men. They have Alms-Houſes at the ſeveral Ends of the Town for the Poor. It has a large Market-Place, and the Markets are kept on *Wedneſdays*, *Fridays*, and *Saturdays*, which laſt is the chief, and very conſiderable for ſeveral ſorts of Commodities. It was near this Town in 1648, that *Cromwel* with a much inferior Force totally routed the *Scotch* Army under Duke *Hamilton*, who came to relieve King *Charles* I. then in the Power of the Parliament, upon which Occaſion the Lord *Clarendon* ſays, *Cromwel* ever deſpiſed the *Scotch* Nation, and would fight them at any odds. In 1715 the Rebels from the North ſeized this Town, and having ſtood one Aſſault, ſurrendred at Diſcretion to the Generals *Carpenter* and *Wills*, ſome of whom, particularly the Earl of *Derwentwater* and the Lord Viſcount *Kenmure*, ſuffered Death on *Tower-Hill*. Sir *Richard Graham*, Viſcount *Preſton* in *Scotland*, was by King *James* II. made Lord *Preſton* of this Place; but the Patent having not paſſed in Form before that unhappy Prince withdrew out of the Kingdom, the Houſe of Lords would not allow him a Seat amongſt them. That Lord was afterwards tried in King *William*'s Reign for that which was called the *Lancaſhire* Plot, and condemned, but pardoned; he tranſlated *Boëtius de Conſolatione Philoſophiæ*, as it was ſaid, for the Uſe of his diſconſolate Maſter King *James* in his Exile.

Preſton is in the Territory of *Amounderneſs*, formerly called *Anderneſs*, a Soil that bears Oats plentifully and excellent Paſture, eſpecially towards the Sea. The *Wyr* coming from *Wierdale*, a ſolitary and diſmal Place, touches here, and runs with a ſwift Current by *Grenaugh* Caſtle. There are Heaps of Sand in many Places along this Coaſt, upon which they pour Water from time to time till they grow brackiſh, and then with a Turf Fire boil them into a white Salt. Here are alſo Quickſands, very dangerous to Travellers, who take the ſhorteſt Cut when the Tide is out, eſpecially near the Mouth of the *Cockar*, where ſtands *Cockerſand* Abbey, expoſed to the Winds, between the *Cocker* Mouth and the *Lune*, with a large Proſpect into the *Iriſh* Sea.

The *Lone*, or *Lune*, which ariſes in the Mountains of *Weſtmorland*, and is well ſtored with Salmon, as ſoon as it enters *Lancaſhire* receives the Rivulet *Lac*, and at this Confluence ſtands the ſmall Village *Overburrow*, formerly a great City, of which it makes Proof by many ancient Monuments, *&c.* *Cambden* takes it to be the ancient *Bremetonarum*, on the account of its Diſtance from *Coccium* or *Ribblecheſter*. The *Lone* running from hence by *Thurland-Tunſtalls* and *Hornby* Caſtle, after ſome Miles farther reaches *Lancaſter*, more truly *Loncaſter*, from the River *Lone*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge, ſuſtained by five Arches. The preſent Name ſeems to point out to us the old *Longovicum*, where a Company of the *Longovici* had their Station. Pieces of *Roman* Coins have been often dug up in the Place where the Friery ſtood, where they ſay the old Town was when deſtroyed by the *Scots* in 1322. It is now pretty large, containing ſeveral Streets and well-built Houſes, yet has but one fair and large Pariſh Church, on the ſide of a high Hill, on the top of which ſtands the Caſtle, now made uſe of for the County-Priſon, and where the Aſſizes are kept. The Town is not much frequented nor inhabited by Tradeſmen, but Huſbandmen chiefly, as lying in a good Soil; its civil Government is by a Mayor, two Bailiffs, twelve Brethren, twenty four Burgeſſes, two Chamberlains, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, *&c.* It has a Market on *Saturdays*, well provided with Fiſh, eſpecially Salmon, Corn, and Cattle. It ſends Members to Parliament. There is a Piece of a *Roman* Wall on the ſteepeſt Part of the Hill, called *Wery-Wall*, perhaps from the *Britiſh* Name of the Place *Caer Werid*. Some Years ago ſeveral *Roman* Sacrificing Cups were found in digging of a Cellar, with various Figures, and on the Bottom of one, *Regina* I. interpreted by Dr. *Leigh* to be a *Diſcus* uſed in Sacrifice to *Juno*, ſtiled *Regina Cœli*.

You may from the top of this Hill ſee the Mouth of the *Lone*, and *Forneſs*, the other Part of the Country to the Weſt. The Sea having made much Havock in theſe Parts, has formed three large Bays, which are *Kent-*

ſand,

ſand, *Levenſand*, and *Duddenſand*, very dangerous to Travellers to paſs, and therefore the Crown allows a Salary to three Guides on Horſeback to direct them. The Land ſhoots out between theſe ſo much like a Promontory into the Sea, that it has the Name of *Forneſs* from it, unleſs it be rather from the Furnaces here, that were formerly numerous, as the Rents and Services for them bear Witneſs; and many Tenants ſtill in this County pay a Rent called *Bloomſmithy Rent*. *Foulneſs* has alſo its Name from the great Store of Fowl uſually to be met with here.

Except the Sea-ſide, the whole Tract being high Mountains and great Rocks, they call *Forneſs-Fells*, where the *Britons* lived in Security from the *Saxons* till two hundred twenty eight Years after their firſt Arrival, when *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland* gave to St. *Cuthbert* the Land called *Cartmel*, which was near *Kentſand*, and all the *Britons* in it. *Cartmel* has a fair Church, ſaid to have belonged to *Kertmole* Priory; and its Market, kept on *Mondays*, abounds with Corn, Sheep, and Fiſh, eſpecially with thoſe called Flooks or Flounders. *Winander* Meer lies amongſt theſe Mountains, which is ten Miles long, and its Bottom paved as it were with one continued Rock; it is well ſtored with Chars, a Fiſh not peculiar to it alone, as ſome have imagined.

The Promontory commonly called *Forneſs* lies between this Lake and the *Dudden*, with *Walney* Iſland before it, and a ſmall Arm of the Sea between the Entrance, formerly being defended by a Fort, called the *Pile of Fouldrey*, but now quite ruinated. Out of the Monks of *Forneſs* Abbey upon this Promontory, they were wont heretofore to chooſe the Biſhops of *Man*, this being the Mother of ſeveral Monaſteries both in that Iſland and in *Ireland*. Within the Manor of *Aldingham*, which Place is more to the Eaſt, you have *Gleſton* Caſtle, which has been very large and firm, having four very high and ſtrong Towers beſides many other Buildings. It is ſeated in a fertile Vale among rich Meadows, and by fruitful Hills ſhelter'd from the Sea, which render it one of the moſt agreeable Seats in this County.

Ulverſton, commonly *Ouſton*, is ſomewhat higher, and to be remembred particularly on the account that *Edward* III. gave a Moiety of it to *John Coupland*, who took *David* King of *Scots* Priſoner at the Battel of *Durham*; and after his Death the Lord *de Coucy* had it from the ſame Prince, his Father-in-Law. This Town has an indifferent Market on *Thurſdays*.

You have in this Corner round *Ulverſton* ſome other Places, as *Dalton* in the *Lower Forneſs* in a Champaign Country, on the Spring Head of a River, and not far from the Sea. Here is an ancient Caſtle, that in the laſt Age belonged to *Chriſtopher Monk*, Duke of *Albemarle*, and now to his Dutcheſs, but comes after her Deceaſe, as we are informed, to the *Montague* Family. Here the Records are kept, and Priſoners for Debt for the Liberty of *Forneſs*. This Town has a pretty plentiful Market on *Saturdays*: Next you have *Kirkby-Ireleth* that gave Name to the ancient Family of *Kirkby*; *Broughton*, to the *Broughtons*; *Coniſide*, anciently *Coningſhoved*, ſometime a Priory; *Swartmoor* ſo named from *Martin Swart*, that landed with the Counterfeit *Plantagenet* at *Fouldrey Pile* in *Henry* the Seventh's Reign, and where *George Fox* and ſome of his Fellow Quakers in 1652 firſt appeared in this County. *Plumeton*, where they had heretofore ſome Mines, and a pretty Way to the North *Coningſton* Manor, ſituate between *Coningſton* Fells and *Coningſton* Water, a Lake about a Mile broad, and five in Length; ſome call it *Fleming-Coningſton*, from the Owners of that Name, ſtill in Poſſeſſion of it, though their Seat is at *Rydal-Hall* in *Weſtmorland*, which came to them with a Daughter of *De Lancaſter*. *Wrayſholm* Tower is by the Sand-ſide, in whoſe Neighbourhood ſome Years paſt a medicinal Spring of a brackiſh Taſte was diſcovered; there are many that reſort hither every Summer to drink the Water, which is accounted good for the Gout, Stone, Itch, Worms, and other Diſtempers. *Hawkhead* in a hilly and woody Country here, has a little Market on *Mondays* for the Sale of Proviſions, Wool, and Yarn. They have a Free Grammar-School in the Town, erected by Archbiſhop *Sandys*, and the Original Foundation-Charter is kept in a Cheſt therein.

There are in this County ſixty Pariſhes, and many Chapels of Eaſe, and ſix and twenty Towns; the Circumference of it, as before noted, is an hundred and ſeventy Miles, and it contains about one million and an hundred and fifty thouſand Acres, and forty thouſand Houſes.

At the Beginning of the *Norman* Government there were three that had the Title of *Lords of the Honour of Lancaſter*; and thoſe were,

Roger de Poictou, who was deprived;
William Earl of *Moriton* and *Warren*, King *Stephen*'s Son; and
John, Brother to *Richard* the Firſt.

Henry III. a good while after, in 1267, made his ſecond Son,
1267, *Edmond Plantagenet*, Earl of *Lancaſter*; and it was deſtined to Greatneſs in its very firſt Foundation, there being laid unto it at the very firſt, beſides this County, the whole confiſcated Eſtates of the Earls of *Leiceſter* and *Derby*, and the Barony of *Monmouth*; and into this by Marriages accrued in time the

great Estates of *William de Fortibus*, Earl of *Aumerle* and Lord of *Holderness*, *Beaufort*, &c. in *France*, the Earldom of *Lincoln*, and good Part of that of *Salisbury*, with the Lordships of *Ogmore* and *Kidwelly*, in *Wales*.

1295, *Thomas Plantagenet Edmond*'s Son; he was beheaded in the Reign of *Edward* II. who afterwards sorely repented it; he is said to have been the first Nobleman so served since the Conquest.

1324, *Henry Plantagenet*, the Brother of *Thomas*, whose Sentence was reversed by Parliament.

1345, *Henry Plantagenet* his Son, created Duke of *Lancaster* by *Edward* III. and he was the second of our Nobility that bore that Title; but leaving only two Daughters, and *Maud* the eldest of them, and Dutchess of *Bavaria*, *&c.* by Marriage, leaving no Children, the whole Estate came to her surviving Sister *Blanch*, married to *John* of *Ghent*, who in

1362 was created Duke of *Lancaster*, the King at the same time advancing this County into a Palatinate by Patent. To this Dutchy the Duke added many Castles and Honours, as afterwards his Son did; so that it is thought to have been the greatest Patrimony of any one Subject in Christendom.

1399, *Henry* of *Bolingbroke*, *John* of *Ghent*'s Son, soon afterwards King of *England*, which great Fortune being thus brought to the Crown, yet was governed as an Estate apart by its proper Officers, and so continued till *Edward* IV. appropriated it to the Crown, but 'twas restored to its former Condition by *Henry* the Seventh, and so remains under its particular Officers, as Chancellor, Attorney, Receiver, Clerk of the Court, six Assessors, a Messenger, two Auditors, three and twenty Receivers, and three Supervisors. It is remarkable, that none of our Kings of *England* ever since the Time of *Henry* IV. have conferred the Title of *Lancaster* upon any even of the Royal Blood; no more have they indeed that of *Clarence*, since the Death of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, *Edward* IV.'s Brother: But there is not the same Reason for the one as the other, our Kings themselves being properly Dukes of *Lancaster*; and it is no Objection to say, *Clare* and *Clarence* are the same in Effect, seeing we have known a Countess of *Dorchester* and a Marquess of *Dorchester* in *Dorsetshire*, of quite different Families and Creations in being at the same time.

WESTMOR-



WESTMORLAND

By

H. Moll *Geographer.*





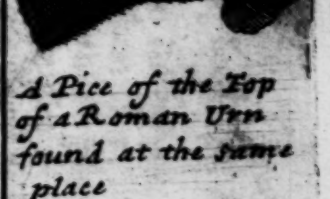


For want of Antiquities in this County &c. we have inserted some out of Lancashire

Altar Dedicated by some Asiatick at Ribchester



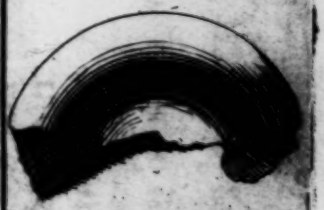
Another at the same Place



A Simpuvium out of which they drank by small Draughts as they sacrificed to their Gods



A Roman Pillar found several yards under Ground at Ribchester



A Pice of the Top of a Roman Urn found at the same place



A Roman Fibula found there

15 3 45 30 15 2

45 30 15

Kirkoswald · Gaygill · Eggill · Melmerby · Coulby · Edenhall · Penrith · Stainton · Reswick · Ulles Lake · Matterdale · Thurlspot · Borrodale · Wybourn · Dunmail Raise Stones · Wardale · Herd Knot Hill · Ambleside · Grasmere · Rydale · Thirlmere · Helvellyn · Four Lanes · Fells · Broughton · New Bridg · Witherslak · Shap · Orton · Kendall · Kirkby Lonsdale · Burton · Sedberg · Maxdile Moor · Carstall · Dent · Dent R. · Holbek · Asexig · Swaledale For. · Birkendale · Stonedale For. · Applegarth For. · Lead Mines or Lead Works · Kirkby Stevens · Stainmore Forrest · Brough · Bowes · Greta R. · Dorpit · N. Biggin · Tees R. · Lune Forrest · Lune R. · Bandarbeck R. · Bandarbeck Hill · Kellaplaw Hill · Lead Mines · Rumary Fell · Flakes · Eagles Cl. · Duston · Barton · Burton · Whelp C. · Kirkby Thure · Crosby · Milbridge · Blenkenbeck R. · Ellen R. · Ravenall R. · Eden R. · Lowther R. · Eamont R. · Lon R. · Langdale · Barrow Bridg · Barrow R. · Rawthey R. · Lune R. · Wildbore Fell · Hazelgill · Ure R. · Swale R. · Barney R. · Cole Pitts · Bele R. · Stainmore Dale · Warkop · Bridg P. · Firthbank · Burton · Orm side · Musgrave · Ashby · Soulby · Whelton · Hall · Whitwall · Hall · Lowbridg Fen. · Mallerstang For. · Mall. Ch. · Castley Castle · Hallow Hill Cross · Ray Cross · Crosby · Stainmore · Flakes · Dent R. · The County Stone · Gate R. · Ingleton · Lune R. · Langdale · Merlsp · Can or Kent R. · Preston · Preston Hall · Preston C. · Crake · Cunswick · Underbarrow · Sizery · Crosthwaite · Kentmere · Longsleddale · Mosedale · Hallet Howe · Stickthorp · Helsington · Helme P. · Kirkby Lonsdale · Barbon Hall · Barbon Fell · Casterton · Killington · Firbank · Kendal · Castle · Stainton · Crosthwaite · Thornthwaite · Grasmere · Rydale · Thirlmere · Helvellyn · Stonethwaite · Rosthwaite · Borrowdale · Derwentwater · Bassenthwaite · Skiddaw · Saddleback · Carrock · Caldbeck · Uldale · Wigton · Cockermouth · Keswick · Crummock Water · Buttermere · Ennerdale · Ennerdale Water · Wasdale · Wasdale Head · Scawfell · Eskdale · Muncaster · Muncaster Fell · Ravenglass · Irton · Gosforth · Seascale · Drigg · Holmrook · Calder Abbey · Calder R. · Ehen R. · Egremont · Whitehaven · Workington · Harrington · Lowther · Askham · Clifton · Brougham · Brougham Castle · Eamont Bridg · Penrith · Plumpton · Plumpton Wall · Hutton John · Greystoke · Greystoke Castle · Penruddock · Mungrisdale · Blencathra · Saddleback · Carrock · Caldbeck · Uldale · Wigton · Cockermouth · Keswick · Crummock Water · Buttermere · Ennerdale · Ennerdale Water · Wasdale · Wasdale Head · Scawfell · Eskdale · Muncaster · Muncaster Fell · Ravenglass · Irton · Gosforth · Seascale · Drigg · Holmrook · Calder Abbey · Calder R. · Ehen R. · Egremont · Whitehaven · Workington · Harrington

PART of DURHAM

P. of NORTHUMBERLAND

P. of LANCASTER

P. of YORK SHIRE RIDING

WEST RIDING

NORTH RIDING

54 Deg. and 15

0 5 10 English Miles

THE IRISH SEA

WESTMORELAND.

ANOTHER ſmall Tract of the *Brigantes* adjoins to the utmoſt Bounds of *Lancaſhire* on the North, called *Weſtmoreland*. It is bounded on the Weſt and North by *Cumberland*, and *Yorkſhire* and the Biſhoprick of *Durham* lie on the Eaſt of it. *Cambden* will have the Name to have its Riſe from its Situation among high Mountains, and being generally uncultivated, ſeeing wild barren Places, ſuch as are not fit for Tillage, in the North of *England*, are called *Mores*. But this Account is too much ſtinted, and he ſeems to have taken his Meaſures only from one Part of it; for travelling from *Lancaſter* through *Kendal* Barony to *Workington* in *Cumberland*, little more occurred to him ſave great Mountains, with a Valley now and then between, and ſo from that and the worſt Part took an Eſtimate of the Whole. But had he ſteered his Courſe directly Northwards, he would have found the Barony of *Weſtmorland* from its low Situation, commonly call'd the *Bottom of Weſtmorland*, to be a large, open, Champaign Country, no leſs than twenty Miles in length, and fourteen broad; and indeed, it is ſo far from being uncultivated, that you have Plenty of arable Land, and good Store of Corn; and as for his Interpretation of the Word *Mores* in theſe Parts, it is quite out of the Way, and that, in Oppoſition to *wild, barren Mountains*, it generally implies *Common of Paſture*, and their Commons are generally called *Fells*; and there are in Effect but few Mountains in the *Bottom of Weſtmorland*, only we muſt except that Ridge, which like a Rampire bounds the Country, but very many *Mores*, moſt of which have been ploughed. If therefore the whole County muſt be derived from barren Mountains, it may be ſaid with more Probability of Truth, that it took its Name from its Situation Weſtward of that long Ridge of Hills, called the *Engliſh Appennine* by Antiquaries. Its Extent is but ſmall; for from *Burton* in the South, to its Junction with *Cumberland* and *Durham*, in the Mountains near the firſt Riſe of the *Tees* and *Tyne* in the North, is about thirty five Miles; and the broadeſt Part from Eaſt to Weſt, which is from the *Spittle* or *Stainmoor* to the *Shire-Stones* on *Wry-Noſe-Hill*, does not exceed twenty four Miles, and makes its Circumference about an hundred and ten; ſo that its Form is ſomewhat longer than broad, and being ſo far engaged Northwards, the Air is ſomewhat ſharp and piercing in the Winter Seaſon, and more fit to preſerve than recover Health.

The Diviſion of this County, according to its Eccleſiaſtical State, is partly (*viz.* the Barony of *Kendal*) in the Dioceſs of *Cheſter*, and partly (*viz.* the Bottom of *Weſtmoreland*) in that of *Carliſle*; and theſe Parts are ſubdivided into ſeveral Deaneries. Then as to its temporal State, it conſiſts of two great Baronies, which are *Kendal* Barony, divided into *Kendal* and *Lonſdale* Wards, and ſubdivided into ſeveral Conſtableſhips; and the Barony of *Weſtmorland*, containing all the reſt of the County, divided alſo into the Wards called *Eaſt* and *Weſt Ward*, in which are ſeveral Conſtableſhips.

In the Barony of *Kendal*, or *Candalia*, i. e. *a Vale upon the Can*, in the South Part of the County ſtands *Kirkby Candale* or *Kendal*, which ſignifies *a Church in a Valley upon the Can*, which Dr. *Gale* will have to be the *Brovonaca* of *Antoninus*. It is a fair, large, well-built Town, and the chief in the County; it ſtands in the Form of a Croſs, having two long Streets which overthwart one another, beſides ſome others: It is beautified with a very fair and large Church, ſuſtained by five Rows of fine Pillars, with ſeveral Apartments; and to it, as the Pariſh Church, belong twelve Chapels of Eaſe. On the ſide of the Church ſtands a Free-School, being a large Building, and well endowed with good Exhibitions for preferring of poor Scholars to *Queens-College* in *Oxford*. The Government of this Town is in a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, twenty Common-Council-Men, a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and two Attorneys; the Mayor, Recorder, and two of the Senior Aldermen are always Juſtices of the Peace for the Corporation, and keep their Quarterly Seſſions: You have likewiſe kept here the Seſſions of the Peace for this Part of the County, called the Barony of *Kendal*, as the Seſſions for the other Part are kept at *Apulby*. They have in this Town ſeven Companies, which are the Mercers, Shearmen, Cordwainers, Tanners, Glovers, Taylors and Pewterers, each of which have their Hall. Here is a very good Market on *Saturdays*. *Kendal* has been noted for its old Manufactures of Cotton and Coarſe Cloaths; and they have fallen into the making of Druggets,

Druggets, Serges, Hats, worſted Stockings, *&c.* This Place is very memorable, for that it has given the Title of an Earl in 1414 to that heroick Prince *John* Duke of *Bedford*, Regent of *France*, to *John* Duke of *Somerſet* in 1443, and to *John de Foix* in 1446, ſince which *Henry* VIII. was pleaſed in 1539 to make Sir *William Parr* Lord *Parr* of *Kendal*. *Charles Stuart*, third Son to *James* Duke of *York*, was in 1664 declared Duke of *Kendal*, but died young; ſince which the Title of Earl of *Kendal* in 1689 was conferred upon Prince *George* of *Denmark*; and laſtly, in *April* 1719 King *George* was pleaſed to create *Meluſina Erengard Schulenberg*, Dutcheſs of *Kendal*.

Some have thought *Kendal* to have been the Station of the *Concangii*. At the Water-Crook below it, on the Eaſt ſide of the River, is an old ſquare Fort, where *Roman* Coins and Altars have been found. A little lower in the *Can* are two Water-Falls, at *Levens* and *Betham*, from which the Neighbours make Prognoſticks of the Weather. But to paſs by ſome Ruines at *Levens*, and the Park, wherein is the dropping Well that petrifies Wood, Moſs, Leaves, *&c.* *Witherſlack* lies Eaſt from hence; and below this, at the Mouth of the River, is *Elthorp*, the only Maritime Town in the County, and Commodities are brought hither in ſmall Veſſels from *Grange* in *Lancaſhire*.

As this Southerly Part is bounded on the Weſt with the *Winſter* and *Winander-Mere*, and on the Eaſt with the *Lone* or *Lune*, it is to be obſerved that it wholly takes in the great Lake *Winander-Mere*, for all the Iſles or Holms in it are in this County; all the Fiſhing belongs to *Applethwait* in *Winander-Mere* Pariſh, and all the Tithe-Fiſh to the Rector. In the upper Corner of the Lake you have the Carcaſs of an ancient City; the Fort has been of an oblong Figure, fortified with a Ditch and Rampire, and of a conſiderable Length and Breadth; and the Bricks, Mortar, Urns, *&c.* are evident Teſtimonies of its having been *Roman*. Its Name is quite loſt, unleſs from *Ambleſade*, now a little Market Town here, we ſhould ſuppoſe it to be *Amblogana*; but as Antiquaries cannot well agree about it, we ſhall only ſay, that many Pieces of *Roman* Antiquities have ſome Years ago been diſcovered at *Ambleſide*, a Mile North of which is *Ridal-Hall*; and from the Mountain *Ridalhead* here you have a moſt noble Proſpect; the Manor anciently belonged to the Family of *Lancaſter*, and afterwards to the *Flemings*.

The *Lone*, which is the Limit towards the Eaſt, imparts its Name to *Lonſdale*; the Town *Kirby-Lonſdale* is beautified with a fair Church and Stone-Bridge, and has the beſt Market on *Thurſdays*, except *Kendal*, in the County. King *William* III. created Sir *John Lowther* Baron of *Lowther*, and Viſcount *Lonſdale*, in which Honours he was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *Richard*, who dying unmarried, his Brother *Henry* is now Lord Viſcount *Lonſdale*.

The *Lone* riſing a little above *Riſſendale*, paſſes by *Lang-gill*, and then receiving the *Birkbeck* runs by *Gallafer* Field, where ſtands a red Stone about an Ell high, with two Croſſes cut deep on one ſide; it's ſaid to be the Mere-Stone between the *Engliſh* and *Scots*; and to prevent the Incurſions of theſe laſt People, there is an artificial Mount called *Caſtle-How* near *Tebay*, where there is a Free-School endowed by one *Adamſon*, and another at *Greenholm*, which two Mounts command the great Road.

The noble River *Eden*, the *Ituna* of *Ptolomy*, riſes in *Weſtmorland* at *Hugh-Seat-Morvil*, out of which Hill run alſo the *Eure* and *Swale* on *Yorkſhire* ſide; it has but a ſmall Stream at firſt, but being increaſed by other Rivulets, finds a Paſſage thro' theſe Mountains to the North-Weſt by *Pendragon* Caſtle, which is waſhed on the Eaſt with the *Eden*; and on the other ſide are great Trenches, as if there had been an Intention to draw the Water round it; but the Attempt proving ineffectual, they have this old Rhyme concerning it.

Let Pendragon *do what he can*,
Eden *will run where* Eden *ran*.

The next Place of Note the *Eden* viſits is *Wharton-Hall*, the Seat of a very ancient and brave Family of that Name, firſt made Barons by *Henry* VIII. in the Perſon of Sir *Thomas Wharton*, who for his eminent Services againſt the *Scots* at *Solom-Moſs*, had an Augmentation of Arms from *Edward* VI. He was ſucceeded by his Son of the ſame Name, and he by *Philip* an eminent Perſon, whoſe next Succeſſor was his Grandſon *Philip*, the Father of *Thomas*, by Queen *Anne* made Earl, and by King *George* Marqueſs of *Wharton*, the Father of the preſent Duke of *Wharton*.

The *Eden* running by *Kirkby-Stephen*, a pretty good Market-Town, improved by the Trade of Stocking-making, and having a Free-School of the Foundation and Endowment of the *Wharton* Family, reaches *Muſgrave*, where it ſeems to ſtop its Courſe, that it may receive ſome Rivulets, upon one of which ſcarce two Miles from the *Eden* itſelf ſtood the *Verteræ* of *Antoninus*, now become a ſmall Village, called *Burgh* upon *Stainmore*, with a mean Market on *Wedneſdays*. Here alſo ſtands *Brough-Caſtle*, and that called *Cæſar*'s *Tower*.

The next Place we come to is *Appleby*, memorable for its Situation and Antiquity; it was called *Abellaba* in the time of the *Romans*, and the *Mauri Aureliani* kept their Station here; it is pleaſantly ſeated, being for the moſt part encompaſſed with the *Eden*. *Cambden* deſcribes it to be a mean and inconſiderable Place; however, it is the County Town, and the Aſſizes are now kept

in the Town-Hall, and the Goal at the End of the Bridge, and it has the beſt Corn-Market in theſe Northern Parts: It conſiſts chiefly of one broad Street, riſing from North to South with an eaſy Aſcent, and in the upper Part has a Caſtle highly ſeated, and almoſt encompaſſed with the River. The Church ſtands in the nether End, and not far from it the School, liberally endowed, and carefully looked after. It is a very ancient Corporation, for *Henry* II. granted the Burgeſſes the ſame Liberties with the City of *York*, and diſcharged it from the Toll in all Places except *London* and *York*; and he granted them the Borough at the Fee-Farm Rent of 20 *l. per Annum*, which was confirmed by King *John*. The Corporation conſiſted anciently of a Mayor and two Provoſts or Bailiffs, but now of a Mayor and twelve Aldermen, many of the neighbouring Gentlemen of late Years being choſen Freemen and Aldermen. *William* of *Newburgh* called this Town and Caſtle *Princely-Holds*, when he writes that *William* King of *Scots* ſuddenly ſurprized them, a little before he was taken Priſoner at *Alnewick*, which King *John* afterwards recovered, and gave it to *Robert de Vipont*, in Conſideration of his ſingular Services. The Caſtle was a Place of Strength and Eminence, where King *Henry* III. placed Conſtables, and was by the Lady *Clifford*, about the Year 1651 repaired with additional Buildings, at which time ſhe laid the Foundation of an Alms-Houſe, or Hoſpital, in the Eaſt ſide of the Street leading to the Caſtle, which ſhe liberally endow'd, placing therein a Mother [a Miniſter's Widow] and twelve Siſters, and in 1661 obtained of the King a Licence for the ſame; ſhe alſo purchaſed Lands, which ſhe ſettled on Feoffees in Truſt for the yearly repairing, as Occaſion required, of the Church, School-Houſe, Town-Hall, or Bridge; ſhe farther expended about ſix or ſeven hundred Pounds in repairing the Church, then very ruinous. This Town ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, and has a good Market on *Saturdays*.

The *Eden* paſſing from hence by *Buley* Caſtle, which is the Biſhop of *Carliſle*'s, reaches *Crakenthorp*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Machels*, and ſo comes to *Kirkby-Thore*, below which appear the Ruines of an ancient Town; but Time has worn out the old Name, and they call it now *Whelp-Caſtle*; it may perhaps be the *Gallatum* of *Antoninus*, and that it was a Place of conſiderable Note, may appear by an old Cauſeway commonly called *Maiden-Way*, which runs almoſt directly from it to *Caer-Vorran*, near the *Picts-Wall*, along mooriſh Hills and Mountains for about twenty Miles.

The *Saxon* God *Thor* ſeems not only to have had a Temple here from the Name of the Place, but a Coin that was found ſome Years ago gives ſome Countenance to it; it is about the Bigneſs of a Silver Groat, but the beſt *Daniſh* Antiquaries are of Opinion, no current Money was ever minted in theſe Northern Kingdoms till the *Runick* Character was laid aſide; ſo that this was probably an Amulet or Magical Spell, for ſuch they had, becauſe the Image gives us a human Viſage with a Glory about the Head, *&c.* and in ſuch a Poſture *Thor* was worſhipped: The *Runick* Characters on the Reverſe go yet farther, if they are to be read thus,

✠ THURGUT LUETIS;

i. e. Thoris Dei Facies (ſeu Effigies.)

The Face or Effigies of the God Thor.

The Figure of the Half-Moon and Stars may alſo ſeem to confirm the ſame Opinion. Dr. *Hicks* would have the Inſcription read thus, *Thor Deus Patrius*. A learned Foreigner thinks the Imagery repreſents our Saviour as King of Kings; that *Thurgut* was the Name of the Mint-Maſter; and for *Luetis* he reads *Luntis*, ſignifying *London*. *Leibnitz* will have it to have been ſtruck in Honour of *Thurgut* a *Daniſh* Admiral. And Sir *Andrew Fountain* ſays, that of all the Coins which ſeem to have been in Uſe either among the *Anglo-Saxons* or *Anglo-Danes*, there is none deſerves more our Notice and Regard, than this with a *Runick* Inſcription.

As for the forementioned *Roman* Way, it paſſes thro' a large Camp, where the Stone of King *Marius* formerly ſtood, inſtead of which there is another erected, called *Rere-Croſs*; thence through *Maiden-Caſtle* and *Market-Brough* over *Brough-Fair-Hill*; then leaving *Warcop* Village on the Left Hand, paſſes along *Sandford* Moor, and ſo down into *Cowplandbeck-Brig*, where on the Right are the ruined Foundations of a noble round Tower, and on the Left *Ormſide-Hall*; then by *Apulby* to the Camps upon *Crackenthorp* Moor, and ſo through the Down End of *Kirkby-Thore*, and through *Sowerby*, then all along by the ſide of *Whinfield* Park to *Harthorntree*, from whence the Way goes directly Weſtward to the Counteſs of *Pembroke*'s Pillar, erected in 1656, with an Inſcription importing her laſt Parting with her Mother here in 1616. From the Pillar the Way leads you to *Brougham* Caſtle, and from thence directly to *Lowther-Bridge*, and ſo over *Emot* into *Cumberland*.

A *Roman* Inſcription was found at *Crawdundale-Waith*, hard by *Whelp-Caſtle*, cut in a rough ſort of Rock; but the forepart of it was worn away with Age: It may be read *Varronius Præfectus Legionis Viceſſimæ Valentis Victricis ------ Ælius Lucanus Præfectus Legionis ſecundæ Auguſtæ, caſtrametati ſunt.* They ſeem indeed by the Work to have been two Inſcriptions, one much older than the other, and might perhaps be ſet up in Memory of the *Romans* having Stones for their Buildings hereabouts, a thing not unuſual with them. Another Inſcription was alſo

found, but when either of them was done, is hard to determine.

The *Eden* from hence runs along not far from *Howgil* Caſtle, but the Military Way runs directly Weſt thro' *Whinfield* Park to *Brovoniacum*, or *Brocovum*, now *Brougham*, the Antiquity of which has been well confirmed by the Diſcovery of ſeveral Coins, Altars, and other Teſtimonies. Hereupon the *Eimot* (which runs out of a great Lake) that for ſome Space is the Border between this County and *Cumberland*, receives the *Loder*, and near its Head at *Shep*, formerly *Hepe*, a ſmall Monaſtery, was a Well, which like the *Euripus* ebbed and flowed ſeveral times in a Day. Here are large Stones in the Form of Pyramids, ſome of them nine Foot high, and fourteen thick, almoſt in a direct Line, and at equal Diſtances for a Mile together.

Bampton, where there is a good Free-School, is upon the *Loder*, upon which River there is a Place of the ſame Denomination, though now commonly call'd *Lowther*, the Seat of a very ancient Family of the Name, of whom Sir *John Lowther* in the laſt Century was firſt Vice-Chamberlain to King *William* III. after that, Lord Privy Seal, and one of the Lords Juſtices of *England*, he being created by that Prince, as aforeſaid, Baron of *Lowther*, and Viſcount *Lonſdale*. He erected a noble Seat here.

A little before the *Loder* joins the *Eimot*, it paſſes by a large round Entrenchment, incloſing a fair Plain in the middle, and two oppoſite Paſſages, called by the Country People *Arthur's round Table*; and near it is another great Stone Fort, heaped up in the Form of a Horſe-Shoe, and opening towards it, called *Mayburgh*, or *Maybrough*, and by ſome *King Arthur's Caſtle*. Here, ſome will have it, a Peace was made between King *Æthelſtan* in 926 with the *Scots* King *Conſtantine*, *Hacval* King of the Weſtern *Britons*, or *Stratcluid Welch*, &c. and that the Name *Mayburg* ſignifies *intimate Union*, or *Friendſhip*. A Stone was dug up in 1602 at the Confluence of the *Loder* and *Eimot*, ſet up in Memory of *Conſtantine* the Great, with this Inſcription:

IMP.
C. VAL. CONSTANTINO
PIENT. AUG.

Here the *Loder* joins *Eimot*, which runs by *Barton*, a very large Pariſh, reaching from the Bounds of *Rydal* and *Ambleſide* on the South, to the *Loder* on the North, and remarkable for a well-endowed School by Dr. *Langbain*, to which Dr. *Lancaſter* was alſo a conſiderable Benefactor.

The *Eimot* having for ſome Space been the Boundary of *Cumberland* and *Weſtmoreland*, near *Iſanparles*, a noted Rock and ſafe Place of Retreat in time of Danger, it empties itſelf a few Miles below into the *Eden*, after it has firſt received the Rivulet *Blencarn*, the Boundary on this ſide of the ſaid Counties, upon which are the vaſt Ruines of a Caſtle, known by the Name of the *Hanging Walls of Marcantoniby*, that is, as the People tell you, of *Mark Antony*, of which here are now no Remains.

This County has ſix and twenty Pariſhes and eight Towns within its Circumference of an hundred and ten Miles, as aforeſaid, and contains about five hundred and ten thouſand Acres, and about ſix thouſand and five hundred Houſes.

The firſt Lords of *Weſtmorland* were the *Viponts*, and particularly King *John* gave the Bailiwick and Rents of it to *Robert de Veteri Ponte*, or *Vipont*, for the Service of four Knights. The *Cliffords* after him came to be Lords or Hereditary Sheriffs of the County; they were ſome time Earls of *Cumberland*, from whom it deſcended to the *Tuftons*, who became Earls of *Thanet*; and the preſent Earl, upon the making the Act for the uniting of the two Kingdoms, obtain'd one alſo for the Preſervation of his hereditary Right to the Shrievalty of this County; and this is the Reaſon why in the Nomination of new Sheriffs for each County you find none for *Weſtmorland*.

But as to the Earls of this County, the firſt that was made was by *Richard* II. who in 1398 created *Ralph de Nevil*, Lord *Raby*, and a Perſon of a very noble and ancient Deſcent, even from *Uhtred* Earl of *Northumberland*, the firſt Earl of *Weſtmorland*; he was likewiſe Earl Marſhal of *England*.

1425, *Ralph Nevil* his Grandſon was his Succeſſor.

1484, *Ralph Nevil* his Nephew.

1523, *Ralph Nevil* his Grandchild.

1549, *Henry Nevil* his Son.

1563, *Charles Nevil* his Son, who being hurried on by a boundleſs Ambition in Violation of his Duty to Queen *Elizabeth* and his Country, by taking up Arms againſt her, was forced to fly for it, and lived and died miſerably in the *Netherlands*, *An.* 1584.

* * * *

1624, *Francis Fane*, eldeſt Son of *Mary* Lady *Deſpencer*, deſcended from the *Nevils*, Earls of *Weſtmorland*, was by King *James* I. made Earl.

1629, *Mildmay Fane*, ſucceeded his Father in the Honour.

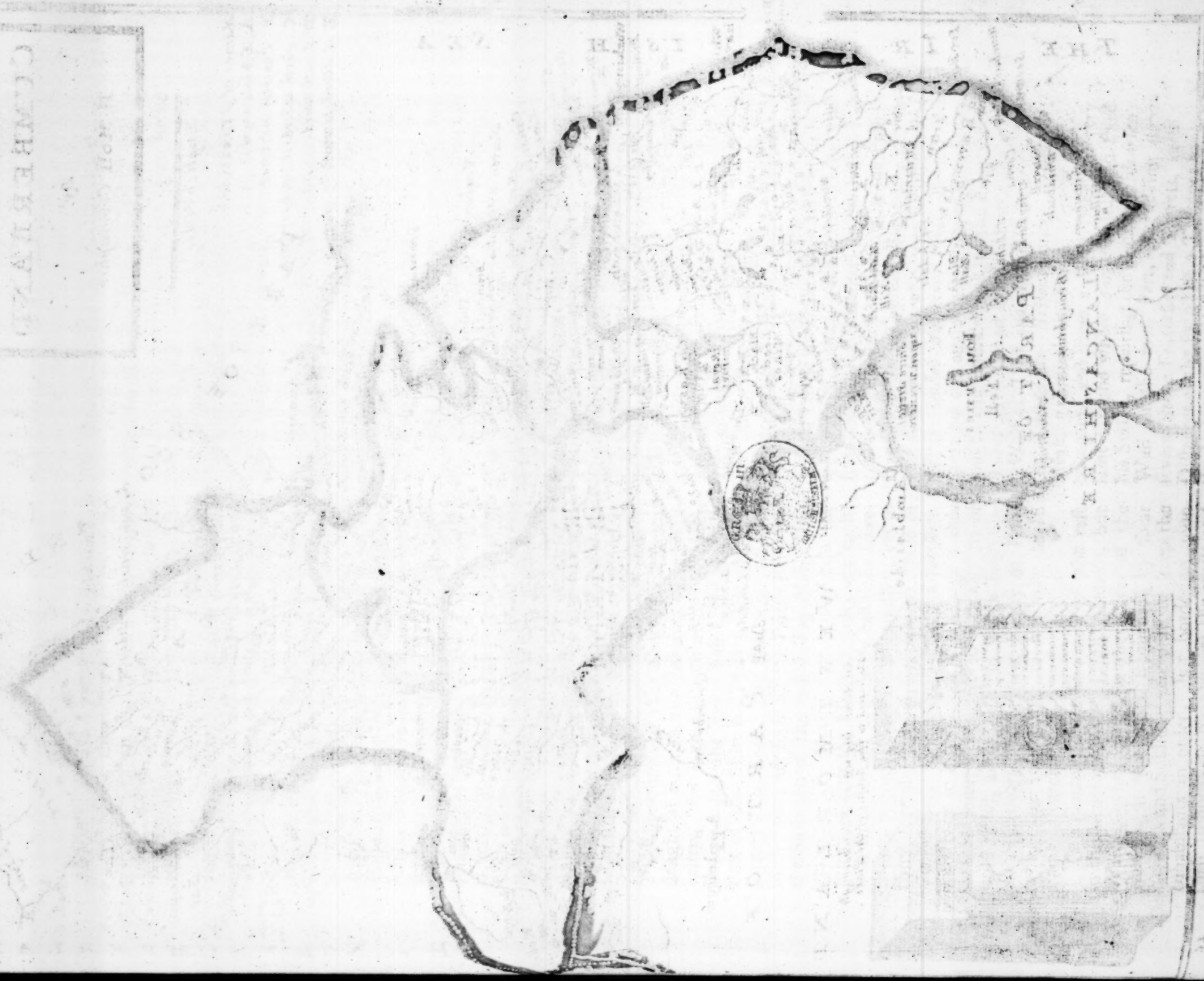
1669, *Charles Fane*, his Son and Heir, but he died without Iſſue.

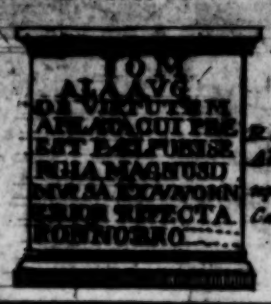
1691, Sir *Vere Fane*, Knight of the *Bath*, ſucceeded *Charles* his Half-Brother.

1693, *Vere Fane*, Son and Heir to *Vere*; he died unmarried.

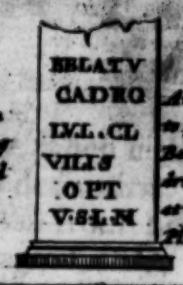
1699, *Thomas Fane*, *Vere*'s Brother.

CUMBER-

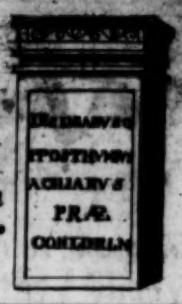


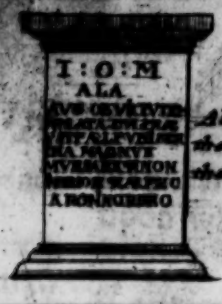


Roman Altar dug up at old Carlisle



Another to ye Cod Belatucadrus found at the same Place





Altar much the same as the first



Chequer-work at Braw Castle with Runic Characters



An inscription to the Cocidi

30 15 3 Degrees west from London 30 15

CUMBERLAND

By

H. Moll Geographer

0 5 10

English Miles

Names of ye Divisions

A. Eskdale ward

B. Cumberland ward

C. North Allerdale ward

D. Leath ward

E. S. Allerdale ward

PART OF SCOTLAND

PART OF NORTHUMBERLAND

PART OF WESTMORLAND

PART OF LANCASHIRE

IRISH SEA

Solway Frith now Eden R.

Annand

Castleton

Craghele

Lepley

shield

Desert

N. Tyne R.

Dalle C.

The Wast.

Lowes

Lampet

For.

The Picts Wall

Haltwesell

Blenkensop C.

Harper

Knaresdale

S. Tyne R.

Kirkby Hill

Stangartick

Side

Sowport

Kirkhead

Kirkbride

Bew Castle

Askerton Castle

Brettanman Ings

Irthing R.

Gelt R.

Corby C.

Cumrew

Croglin C.

Aston more

Kirk Oswald

Glassenby

Mellmerby

Ousby

Skirwith

Blenkarn

Melburn For.

Dun

Esgil

Kellop

Hilton

Hembeck R.

The Lead Works

Thrumby

Applebye

Shap

Ulles Lake

Thurlspot

Black Lead Mines

Patterdale

Kirkstone

Raise Stones

Ambleside

Kentmere

Kentmere Pike

Yanwath

Penrith

Threlkeld

Greystock C.

Hutton

Salkeldby

Johnby

Newton

Dacre

Aldby

Griesdale

Matterdale

Coubermere

Carlisle

Burgh upon Sands

Drumburgh Castle

Banton Thurnby

Dalston

Wetherall Parkon

Warnell

Brumfield

Crokedale

Newton in Allerdale

Plumland

Ellenborough

Camerton

Dovenby

Cockermouth

Wythop

Lamplugh

Whitehaven

Bigham

Ellenfoot

Loweswater

Crummock Water

Buttermere

Lorton

Cocker R.

Derwent R.

Bassenthwaite

Skiddaw

Skiddaw Forest

Copland Forest

Caldbeck

Wardale

Mitredale

Eskdale

Ravenglass

Black Hall

Corne

Whitbeck

Broughton

Kirkby Ireleth

Kirkby Ireleth Fell

Furness Fell

Seathwaite

Ulpha

Duddon R.

Dunnmaile

Upper Stages

Lupton Wrathes

Hill

Drigg

Irton

Irt R.

Muncaster

Bootle

Millom

Holm

Cumberland

Allerdale

Leath

Eskdale

Inscription on the Altar found near Ellenborough

VICTORIÆ AVGG

DD NN

Another Altar to Belatucadrus

DEO·SA
TVC
OAV·DO
VLLINVS
VS

Roman Altar

SOLI
VICTO
EX SEVE
IVS SA
VATOR
AFF

An Altar to Jupiter

I O M

Gaping Inscription at Kelbie

VSIONE LAVID. OF APR

CUMBERLAND.

THE County of *Cumberland* is the fartheſt Northward of any on the Weſtern Side of *England*; they call it in *Latin Cumbria*, but in their own Language *Kumbri* or *Cambri*, and ſeem to have been the Remains of the *Britons*, that long after the *Saxon* Conqueſts held their own in theſe Parts, they being a brave, hardy, and warlike People. *Scotland* bounds this County Northwards. The *Iriſh* Sea lies on the Weſt and South of it; and Part of *Lancaſhire*, *Weſtmorland*, *Yorkſhire*, *Durham*, and *Northumberland*, bounds it on the Eaſt. It's breadth is about eight and thirty Miles, length five and fifty, and its Circumference near a hundred and ſixty eight Miles. The Northern Situation of this County renders the Air ſharp and piercing, which nevertheleſs would be worſe, if the high Hills in the North did not ſhelter it from Storms and Snow; yet it is very pleaſant and agreeable. The Soil for the moſt Part is fruitful in Corn and Graſs, the Plains affording a competency of the one, and the Mountains of the other, which are therefore always ſtock'd with great Store of Sheep. The Unevenneſs of the County makes it more delightful both to the Inhabitants and Travellers, the high Hills affording a pleaſant Proſpect into the green Vale; but the Eaſt Part of this Shire is a hungry, lean, and deſolate ſort of Soil. The Mountains likewiſe in the main are ſo in all the Parts of it; and the Situation of that call'd *Wry-Noſe*, obliges us to take Notice here, that upon the top of it near the Highway ſide, are to be ſeen three Stones, commonly call'd the *Shire-Stones*, within a Foot of one another, yet in three ſeveral Counties, which are thoſe of *Cumberland*, *Weſtmorland*, and *Lancaſhire*. There are in like Manner many large Lakes in this County, well ſtored with all ſorts of wild Fowl, and the Ocean which beats upon the Shoar, yields great Plenty of Fiſh, which the Inhabitants do not take much Pains to catch.

This County is not like moſt of the reſt in the Kingdom, divided into Hundreds, but Wards; when it was in the Power of the *Romans*, it was much frequented by their Legions and Soldiers, not only to keep the Inhabitants in order, but bordering upon their tumultuous Neighbours the *Picts* and *Scots*, they were forc'd to guard it continually againſt their Incurſions and Invaſions; for though *Adrian* and *Severus* the Emperors erected a ſtrong Wall againſt them, which for above fourſcore Miles reached from Sea to Sea, yet thoſe People often broke through it, and invaded the Country. The Occaſion of erecting it was this; the *Romans* having conquer'd the moſt fruitful and pleaſant Parts of *Britain*, and finding that the more remote, Northward, were inhabited by a barbarous People, and had nothing deſirable in them, contrived, according to their Cuſtom in their other Conqueſts, to raiſe ſuch Fences as might ſecure and bound the Province. Mr. *Cambden* ſays, that *Julius Agricola* made the firſt; but Archbiſhop *Uſher*, *De Primord.* has proved out of *Tacitus*, that *Agricola* made no Walls or Rampires, but garriſon'd only the Frontiers, which then extended as far as the Neck of Land between *Edenburgh* and *Dunbritton Friths*.

But *Hadrian*, either out of Envy to the Glory of *Trajan*, or out of Fear, retired eighty Miles more Southward into the Iſle, and drew a Wall eighty Miles in Length, to divide the Barbarians from the *Romans*. This is the Wall, of which the Remains appear ſtill in *Cumberland*. It was (ſays *Spartian*) made in the Faſhion of a mural Hedge, of large Stakes driven deep into the Ground, and wreathed together with Wattles, ſtrengthened with huge Heaps of Turf and Earth, and a deep Ditch, extending from the *German* to the *Iriſh* Ocean. In the Rubbiſh of this Wall was found not long ſince a little wing'd Image of Braſs, little more than half a Foot long, which (according to the Deſcription of the Ancients) is the Effigies of the God *Terminus*. 'Tis now in the Poſſeſſion of Sir *John Lowther*, Baronet.

Lollius Urbicus, who was Lieutenant of *Britain* under *Antoninus Pius*, having had great Succeſs againſt the *Picts* and *Scots*, removed the Bounds back to the Place where *Julius Agricola* had firſt ſet them, and made a Wall of Turf againſt the Barbarians: But the *Caledonian Britons* under *Commodus*, breaking through this Fence, *Severus* retreated again, and drew a Wall along the very ſame Ground where *Adrian* before had fixed his Stakes, repairing the Decays of *Hadrian*'s Wall for the moſt Part, but adding anew ſeveral Stone Fortreſſes and Turrets, at ſuch Diſtances as the ſound of a Trumpet againſt the Wind, might be heard one from the other.

The *Romans* ſome Years after this ſeem to have neglected this Wall; but the Emperor *Alexander Severus* having given ſuch Lands as were taken from the Enemy to the Frontier Garriſons and their Officers, that they and their Heirs might be more diligent to defend the Bounds of the Empire, by fighting for their own, they paſſed this Wall, and building Garriſons in the Enemy's Country, carried their Dominion as far as *Bodotria*; but it was not firmly ſettled there, the Barbarians now and then beating them back to *Severus*'s Wall, till *Carauſius* being made Governor of *Britain* by *Diocleſian*, fix'd the old Barrier between *Glotta* and *Bodotria*, i. e. *Edinburgh* and *Dunbritton Frith*.

Conſtantine the Great is much cenſured for neglecting theſe Boundaries; for (as *Zoſimus* ſays) whereas the Bounds of the Empire, by the wiſe Conduct of *Diocleſian*, were ſo fortified with Towns, Caſtles, and Boroughs, in which Soldiers were garriſon'd, that it was not poſſible for the Barbarians to make Inroads, he removed the better Part of the Soldiers from the Frontiers, and ſo expoſed the Marches to the Fury of the *Barbarians*; but after his Death the Country between the two Fences was ſo entirely recover'd by *Theodoſius*, the Father of *Theodoſius* the Emperor, that he built Cities in it, fortified Caſtles, gave it the Name of *Valentia*, in Honour of *Valentinian*, and placed a Governor over it, which *Theodoſius* his Son carefully upheld.

But when the Affairs of the Empire began viſibly to decay, and the *Picts* and *Scots* breaking through the Wall at *Bodotria*, made Havock of the adjoining Countries, the *Roman* Legion under *Gallio* of *Revennas*, was ſent to their Aſſiſtance, and repulſed the Barbarians; but being recalled for the Defence of *Gaul*, their old Enemies (as ſoon as they heard that they were gone) threw down the Bounds, put all to the Sword, and over-run all; whereupon the *Britons* were forced to ſend Ambaſſadors to *Rome* to beg their Aſſiſtance, that their miſerable Country, which had been ſo long a *Roman* Province, might not be quite ruin'd. A Legion is again ſent over, and ſurprizing the Enemy in Autumn, ſlew great Numbers of them, and drove the reſt back into their own Country: But becauſe ſuch toilſome Expeditions could not be often endured, the *Romans* told the *Britons* plainly, that being able to diſpute the Cauſe with their Enemies, they muſt for the future ſtand upon their own Guard; which that they might more eaſily do, they aſſiſted them in building a Stone Wall eight Foot broad, and twelve Foot high, in the Place where *Severus* had formerly built his, and ſo departed.

The Tracts of this Wall, with the Foundations of the Towers or little Caſtles, now called *Caſtle-Steeds*, placed at a Mile Diſtance one from the other, and the fortified little Towns on the inſide called *Cheſters*, do evidently at this Day appear. The Inhabitants about it tell you, that there was anciently a Brazen Trumpet (of which they now and then find ſome Pieces) ſo artificially laid in the Wall between each Caſtle and Tower, that at the Approach of an Enemy, Notice might be given eaſily by every one to their Neighbour; but though no ſuch thing now appears, the Tenure of Lands held by Cornage here, renders it very probable.

The *Romans* in a Courſe of Years, withdrawing their Legions out of *Britain*, the *Britiſh* Inhabitants ſoon felt the Fury of the *Picts* and *Scots*, who brake through their Wall, and they lived almoſt in continual Conflicts with them, till the *Saxons* brought them and the reſt of the Kingdom under their Subjection, and ſo *Cumberland* became Part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, and was then firſt called by the *Saxons*, *Cumbro-Land*, and *Cumer-Land*, and by *Simon* of *Durham*, *Cumbre-Land*, but by *Marianus Scotus Cumbrorum Terra*, or the Land of the *Cumbri*; which ſeems to be the true Etymology.

Cumberland in the *Saxon* Times was once ſubject to Kings of its own, but when this Kingdom began cannot certainly be determined; when the *Scots*, with the Conſent of the *Engliſh*, got Poſſeſſion of this Province, they gave for a while the Title of Governor of *Cumberland* to the Prince of *Scotland*, till the *Saxon* Arms prevailing at laſt againſt the *Danes* in theſe Parts, the *Saxons* reduced it again under their Obedience; but it was ſo much harraſſed that the Conqueror in his Time ſpared *Cumberland* in all his Taxes; and he committed the Government of it to the Care of *Ranulph de Meſchines*.

The South Part of this County is known by the Name of *Copeland*, and *Coupland*, from the *Britiſh* Word *Koppa*, becauſe it rears its Head in ſharp Mountains, though others think its right Name is *Copperland*, from the rich Mines of Copper here. At the ſandy Mouth of the *Duden*, by which it is ſeparated from *Lancaſhire*, is *Millum*, whoſe Lords ſtiled themſelves Lords of *Millum*, about the Time of *Henry* I. and from whom it came to the *Huddleſtons*, whoſe Poſterity ſtill enjoy it. The Shoar wheeling Northwards from hence, brings us to *Ravenglaſs* Harbour, commodiouſly ſurrounded with two Rivers, whoſe true Name is by ſome ſuppoſed to be *Avon-Glaſs*, i. e. a Sky colour'd River. It's a Place of ſome Trade with Barks and ſmall Veſſels, is pretty well built, and has a Market every *Saturday*. The *Eſk*, one of theſe Rivers, ſprings up at the Foot of *Hardknot*, a ſteep and ragged Mountain, on the top of which, though ſcarce acceſſible, huge Stones have been dug up, poſſibly the Ruins of ſome Church or Chapel, becauſe it was thought an extraordinary Piece of Devotion in theſe Parts, upon planting of Chriſtianity, to erect Croſſes and

build

build Chapels in the moſt conſpicuous Places, which they commonly dedicated to St. *Michael*; and on the ſame Account, that large Tract of Mountains on the Eaſt Side of the County, call'd *Croſs Fells*, had the Name, having before been nam'd *Fiend* or *Devil's Fells*, as a ſmall Town at the Bottom of them is ſtill call'd *Dilſton*, i. e. *Devils Town*.

On the Bank of the ſmall Brook *Irt*, running higher up into the Sea, ſtands the Manor and Town of *Orton* and *Irtingdale*, in the Poſſeſſion of an ancient Family of that Name. Here you have Muſcles, which after they have with a great kind of yawning or gaping ſuck'd in the Dew, which they luſt after, bring forth Pearls, which the Country People get and ſell at eaſy Rates to thoſe that make good Advantage of them. Dr. *Liſter* ſays, he has found ſixteen of them in one Muſcle.

Near the Mouth of the River *Irt* ſtands a ſmall Village called *Carlton*, from the Word *Carles*, very commonly uſed in the North Country for Huſbandmen, who in old Times inhabited there together, and which Dwelling Men of that Occupation ſtill poſſeſs. The Reader is deſired not to miſtake this Place for *Carlton* in the County of *York*, which gives the Title of a Baron to the right honourable *Henry Boyle* of the illuſtrious Family of the *Burlingtons*.

The Shoar from hence going out gradually to the Weſt, forms a ſmall Promontory call'd St. *Bees*, inſtead of St. *Bega*, from a pious *Iriſh* Virgin of that Name, who led a ſolitary Life here, and where ſhe is ſaid to have founded a Nunnery; when it was deſtroy'd we know not, it's probable the Priory of *Benedictines* built and endow'd afterwards by *William de Micenis*, was in the ſame Place. Archbiſhop *Grindal* founded and endow'd a good Grammar-School at St. *Bees*; it has a Library belonging to it, much improved by Archbiſhop *Lamplugh*, Biſhop *Smith* of *Carliſle*, Sir *John Lowther* of *Whitehaven*, and others. The Provoſt and Fellows of *Queen's College* in *Oxford* have the Right of preſenting the Maſter, to which Society its Founder was alſo a conſiderable Benefactor.

Egremont-Caſtle, ſeated on a Hill, is ſcarce a Mile from St. *Bees*; it was formerly the Seat of *William de Meſchines*, on whom it was beſtow'd by *Henry* I. for one Knight's Service. It came with his Daughter to *William Fitz-Duncan*, a noble *Scot*, and by a Daughter of his to the *Lucies*, and from them by the *Moltons* and *Fitz-Walters* to the *Ratcliffs* Earls of *Suſſex*; though *Thomas Percy*, by the favour of *Henry* VI. enjoy'd that Title for ſome Time, and had Summons to Parliament as Lord *Egremont*. The Town of *Egremont* has two Bridges over the River, and is a Borough Town, but has loſt the Privilege of ſending Members to Parliament: It has a pretty good Market on *Saturdays*.

Below St. *Bees* you have *Whitehaven*, ſo called from the white hard Rock ſtanding on the Weſt Side of it and of the Haven; and that Rock ſhelters the ſmall Barks that enter into it, from Winds and Storms. That it anciently belonged to St. *Bees* is clear from hence, that when the Abbot of *York* was ſued by *Edward* I. for ſeizing a Wreck here, he defended his Claim and Privilege by a Grant from *Richard Lucy* to his Predeceſſors in the Reign of King *John*. Sir *John Lowther*, commonly diſtinguiſhed by the Name of Sir *John Lowther* of *Whitehaven*, has been at a great Expence to improve this Town, he having a conſiderable Eſtate in and about it. The great Charge he has been at to make the Harbour commodious, and the Town more beautiful, has not fully anſwered his Expectations, the Trade conſiſting chiefly in Coals and Salt. It has a weekly Market on *Thurſdays*, and a yearly Fair.

A little above *Whitehaven* ſtands *Moreſby* on the Sea Coaſt, being now a Harbour for Shipping; the Ruins ſtill declare the Shoar to have been fortify'd all along by the *Romans*, in all ſuch Places as were proper for landing, this being the utmoſt Bound of their Empire; and the *Scots*, who like a Torrent out of *Ireland*, came to invade the *Britons*, found the greateſt Oppoſition here. *Cambden* ſays, there has been none yet found to incourage one to believe that this was the ancient *Morlium*, where the *Equites Cataphractarij* quarter'd, though the preſent Name ſeems to countenance it; which yet undoubtedly came from one *Maurice* or *Moreſce*, who fixed his Seat at or near it, and for the which parallel Inſtances might be produced. There are many Remains of Antiquity in the Vaults and Foundations of Buildings here, particularly ſeveral Caverns call'd *Picts-Holes* by the People, and ſeveral Stones dug up with Inſcriptions, and the firſt that Antiquary mention is, *Lucius Severinus ordinatus*. Upon another, COHVII. There was alſo an Altar dug up formerly, with a little horned Image of *Silvanus*, thus dedicated: DEO SILVAN .... COH. II. LING. CUI PRÆES .... C. POMPEIUS M. .... SATURNIN. i. e. *To the God* Silvanus, *the ſecond Cohort of the* Lingones, *under the Command of* C. Pompeius, M. Saturninus. Another Fragment was found in theſe Parts, and copy'd by *J. Fletcher*, then Lord of the Place: OB PROSPERITATEM CULMINIS INSTITUTI.

Hay-Caſtle is in ſight of *Moreſby*, a very venerable Place for its Antiquity, affirm'd by the Inhabitants to have anciently belonged to the noble Family of the *Moreſbys* and *Diſſington*, or *Diſſincton*, from *Diſling*, a wet, low Meadow, and ſo it is term'd in *Latin*, *Villa ad Pratum*. It was in King *Richard* I. and King *John*'s Time, the Eſtate of Sir *Gilbert de Dandrace*, who gave ſome Lands here to the Abbey of *Holm Cultram*, and the Priory of *Carliſle*.

The *Derwent* has its Sourſe in *Borrodale*, a Vale ſurrounded with crooked Hills, and running among the Mountains called *Derwent Fells*; it extends itſelf at laſt into a ſpacious Lake, three Miles long, and has three Iſlands in it; one of them inhabited by *German* Miners; another is ſuppoſed by *Bede* to be the Place where St. *Herbert* led an Hermit's Life; and the third of later Years has been dignified with being the Reſidence of the ancient Family of the *Ratcliffs*, who were originally of *Ratcliff-Caſtle* in *Lancaſhire*, but theſe flouriſh'd a great while at *Keſwick* in this County. Sir *Thomas Ratcliff*, who liv'd in the Time of *Henry V.* had Iſſue Sir *Richard Radcliff*, a younger Son of *John*, who marry'd the Heir general of the ancient Family of *Derwentwater*, where they long flouriſh'd; which *John* had Iſſue three Sons, *John Radcliff* of *Derwentwater*, Sir *Edward* and Sir *Richard*; but the firſt male Line at length failing, the *Derwentwater* Eſtate came to the Deſcendants of Sir *Edward Radcliff*, in the Perſon of Sir *Edward Radcliff*, Baronet, who ſettled at *Derwentwater*, the Father of Sir *Francis*, who was in the fourth of King *James* II. created Earl of *Derwentwater*, Viſcount *Radcliff* and *Langley* in this County, and Baron *Radcliff* of *Tindale*. He died in 1696, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *Francis*, who marry'd the Lady *Mary Tudor*, a natural Daughter of King *Charles* II. by whom he had ſeveral Children, and departing this Life on the twenty ninth of *April* 1705, left his Honour and Eſtate to his eldeſt Son *James*, who being a *Roman* Catholick, as well as his Anceſtors, and unhappily engaging in the Rebellion againſt the preſent King, was taken at *Preſton*, try'd by his Peers, and on the twenty fourth of *February* $17\frac{1}{16}$, loſt his Head on *Tower-Hill*, and with him the Honour expired.

Some rich Veins of Copper, not without ſome mixture of Gold and Silver, were found in *Cambden's* Time at *Newland* and other Places hereabouts, though, it ſeems, known before, even in the Time of *Henry* III. and there was a memorable Trial between Queen *Elizabeth* and the Earl of *Northumberland*, Lord of the Manor, about them, when it went in favour of the Queen. Here is alſo found abundance of black Lead, call'd *Wadd* by the Country People, and much uſed in cleaning ruſty Armour.

The *Derwent* falling through theſe Mountains, ſpreads into a ſpacious Lake or great Pool, on the ſide of which, in a fruitful Field, encompaſſed with wet and dewy Mountains, ſtands *Keſwick*. It is protected from the North Winds by the *Skiddaw*, and was well known many Years ago by reaſon of the Copper-Mines afore mention'd, and much inhabited by Miners, where they had their ſmelting Houſes, near the ſide of the *Greta*, which with its forcible Stream, and their Inventions, ſerv'd them in great ſtead, for eaſy Bellows-Works, Hammer-Works, Forge-Works, and ſawing of Boards, to the Admiration of the Beholders; but theſe Smelting-Houſes were almoſt in the Memory of ſome living ſo numerous, that they reſembled a little Town, yet there is now ſcarce a Houſe ſtanding, which occaſion'd the Town to become much poorer than formerly, leſs inhabited and frequented, and to contain only one Street. However, it has a Market on *Saturdays*, chiefly for Meal and Fleſh. Sir *John Banks*, Attorney General in the Reign of King *Charles* I. was a conſiderable Benefactor to *Keſwick*, and the Pariſh of *Croſthait*, in which it lies, by erecting of a Manufacture Houſe and maintaining the Poor.

As for *Skiddaw* above-mention'd, it mounts up almoſt to the Clouds with its two tops, like another *Parnaſſus*, and views *Scruffelt* Mountain in the County of *Annandale* in *Scotland*, with a ſort of Emulation to each other. The Inhabitants judge of the Weather from the riſing or falling of the Clouds upon theſe two Mountains, and have this Rhime common amongſt them.

If Skiddaw *have a Cap,*
Scruffel *wots full well of that.*

You may alſo take the Sentiments of theſe People concerning the Height of this and the other Mountains in theſe Parts, in the Lines following.

Skiddaw, Lauvellin, *and* Caſticand,
Are the higheſt Hills in all England.

The *Derwent* now rolling Northwards in great Haſte, receives the *Cokar*; *Cockermouth* is ſeated here ſomewhat low between the two Rivers, which almoſt encompaſs it, over which are two Stone Bridges. The Town is ſeated on two Hills, upon one of which ſtands the Church, a fair Building, and on the other a large, ſtrong, and ſtately Caſtle, on the Gates of which are the Arms of the *Moltons*, *Humfranvils*, *Lucies*, and *Percies*, to which laſt it belong'd, and now to the Duke of *Somerſet*. *Cockermouth* is a Borough Town, and ſends Members to Parliament, by Vertue of an Order of the Houſe of Commons, on the eleventh of *December* 1640, that it ſhould be reſtor'd to this its ancient Privilege. It's dignified with an Honour, call'd *the Honour of* Cockermouth. It's pretty long, well inhabited, has a pretty Trade for coarſe broad Cloths; and its Market on *Mondays*, next to *Perith*, is eſteem'd the beſt in the County. They have a Cuſtom here at their Fair at *Whitſontide* and *Martlemas*, for the hiring of Servants, to which end all that want them repair thither, and the like is obſerved at *Perith*, and moſt of the Market Towns in this County. Over againſt the Caſtle of *Cockermouth*, at about two Miles Diſtance are the Ruins of *Pap-*

Pap-Caſtle, the *Roman* Antiquity whereof is atteſted by ſeveral Monuments, and among others a large, open Veſſel of greeniſh Stone, with little Images curiouſly engraven upon it, was found here, which ſome have taken to be an Ewer or a Font. It has ſtrange viſible Characters upon it; the Figures ſeem very plainly to be no other than *John the Baptiſt*, and our Saviour baptized by him in *Jordan*, and the Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt in the ſhape of a Dove, is very obvious; and the Inſcription, in the Opinion of the then Biſhop of *Carliſle*, points out the plunging in Water, which formerly was the Practice in the Weſtern as well as the Eaſtern Churches in Baptiſm. He has given us another Inſcription, which is on the South ſide of the Stone at *Bridekirk*, which he ſays is *Daniſh*, and interprets thus:

Er Ekard hanmen egroeten, and to dis menred wer taner men brocter.

That is,

Here *Ekard* was converted, and to this Man's Example were the *Danes* brought.

Who this *Ekard* was cannot be affirm'd; it is certainly a Name of Valour, and might well become a General, or ſome principal Officer in the *Daniſh* Army, with whoſe Example of becoming a Chriſtian, as the *Danes* did in this Iſland, and not before, his Countrymen conform'd.

We had almoſt forgot to obſerve concerning *Cockermouth*, which is no Corporation, that its chief Magiſtrate is a Bailiff, annually choſen by a Jury of ſixteen Burghers, at the Duke of *Somerſet*'s Court, and the returning Officer of the Members of Parliament, which were diſcontinued for about a hundred and fifty Years, but in 1640 required to be choſen as aforeſaid.

After the Union of the *Derwent* and *Coker*, they fall together into the Sea, as one River, at *Wirkington*, famous for Salmon-Fiſhing. It's now the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Curwens*, deſcended from *Goſpatrick* Earl of *Northumberland*. Here is a fair Stone Bridge over the River, and the Haven is pretty good. Some are of Opinion, that *Stilico* carry'd from hence a Wall, ſome four Miles, for the Defence of the Coaſt, in ſuch Places as were moſt convenient for landing, when the *Scots* from *Ireland* infeſted theſe Parts; and pieces of broken Walls continue to the Mouth of the *Elen* or *Vlne*, which within a little of its Head has *Ireby*, perhaps the ancient *Arbæia*, where the *Barcarii Trigienſes* were garriſon'd, ſeated in a Valley. It's a pretty good Town, containing the Higher and Lower, and has the Accommodation of an indifferent Market for Corn and Proviſions on *Thurſdays*. At the Mouth of the *Elen* ſtood *Elenborough*, where the firſt Cohort of the *Dalmatians*, with their Commander, was in Garriſon. It was ſeated on a pretty high Hill, from whence you have a large Proſpect into the *Iriſh* Sea, but now Corn grows where it ſtood. However, old Vaults have been open'd here, and ſeveral Altars, Inſcriptions, and Statues dug up, all which, in *Cambden*'s Time, *J. Sinhous*, a worthy Gentleman in whoſe Grounds they were found, kept and placed regularly in the Walls of his Houſe; and in the middle of his Yard ſtood a beautiful ſquare Altar of red Stone, the Work old and very curious. It was about five Foot high, and its Characters exceedingly fair; every thing was fair in the Inſcription, only in the laſt Line but one ET and ÆDES had two Letters join'd in one. It was imperfect at the Bottom, and perhaps might be reſtor'd with *Decurionum ordinem reſtituit*. On the back ſide and upper Edge of the Altar, were the Words *Valentij Vivas*; perhaps the *Decurions*, *Equites*, and *Plebs*, erected it to *C. Cornelius Peregrinus*, who reſtor'd the Houſes, Temples, and Decurios, by way of Vow, for their Benefactor might live at *Voluntium*, and this might be the Place. Engraven ſacrificing Inſtruments, a ſort of Ax, and a long Chopping-Knife were underneath it, and on the left a Jug and Mallet, on the right a Patera, a Diſh and a Pear. A ſecond Altar was dug at old *Carliſle*, having many Ligatures, and may be read, *Jovi optimo maximo, Ala auguſta ob virtutem appellata, cui præeſt Publius Ælius, Publij filius Sergia magnus de Murſa, ex Pannonia inferiore Præfectus, Aproniano*, and perhaps, *Bracata, Conſulibus*. A third inſcribed to the local Deity *Beladucadro Julius Civilis optio votum ſolvit libens merito. Beladucadrus* ſeems to us to be nothing but *Bel y diew Cadarn*, i. e. *Bel* the mighty God latiniz'd. A fourth and the faireſt runs thus; *Dis deabuſque Publius Poſthumius Acilianus Præfectus Cohortis primæ Delmatarum*.

There was in the ſame Place the following Inſcriptions:

PROSA——ANTONINI AV. PII. F—— P. AULUS PEF. i. e. *Publij filius*, PALATINA POSHUMIUS ACILI ARUS PRÆF. COH. I. DELMATAR. ——DM. i. e. *Diis manibus*. IN TENUI AN. X. IUL. SIMPLEX PATER DEO, i. e. *Faciendum curavit*.——DM. MORI REGIS FILII HEREDES EIUS SUBSTITUERUNT VIX. A. LXX. ——HIC EXSEGERE FATA——ENUS SC, GERMA——S. REGUIX. AN—— SUIX AN——IX.——DM. LUCA. VIXO ANNIS XX.——DM. IULIA MARTIM A. VIX. AN VII. D. XX. H.

Here was alſo a Stone curiouſly engraven, upon which were two winged *Genij* ſupporting a Garland, with this Inſcription: *Victoriæ Auguſtorum Dominorum noſtrorum*.

When the Shoar has run a little Way from hence in a ſtrait Line, it bends with a crooked Bay, where probably ſtood *Ptolomy*'s *Moricambe*, ſignifying in *Britiſh* a crooked Sea; and

and upon this is *Holm-Cultrain*, or *Cultram Abbey*, built here by *David* I. King of *Scots*. It's a ſmall Town now, and has but an indifferent Market on *Saturdays*, and hard by is *Vulſtey Fort* or *Caſtle*, built by the Abbots of *Holm-Cultrain*, for a Treaſury and Place of Security to lay up their Books, Charters, and Evidences, againſt the ſudden Invaſions of the *Scots*, wherein, as it is ſaid, the ſecret Works of *Michael Scot*, lay long in Conflict with Moths. He profeſſed a Religious Life here, and was ſo wholly poſſeſſed with the Study of Mathematicks, and other obſcure Arts, that the common People took him for a Conjurer, and believed he worked Miracles.

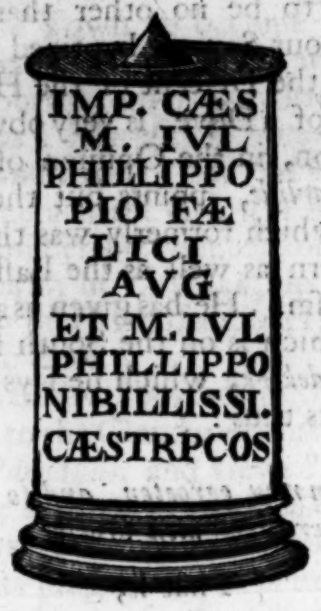
The Bay below this Monaſtery receives the *Waver*, increaſed by the Rivulet *Weze*, at the Head of which are Ruins called by the Inhabitants *old Carliſle*, which probably was the *Caſtra Exploratorum* of the *Romans*, the Diſtance from *Bulgium* and *Laguvallum* exactly anſwering it; and it is indeed a very commodious Place for ſpying an Enemy, by reaſon of its Height and Proſpect; be it as it will, the *Ala Auguſta*, and *Auguſta Gordiana* quarter'd here in *Gordianus*'s Time.

* IOM
ALA AVG OB
---RTVT. APPEL. CVI
PRÆEST TIB. CL. TIB. F. P
IN- G- N IVSTINVS
PRAEF. FVSCIANO
II SILANO II COS.



I. O. M.
PRO SALVTE IMPERATORIS
M. ANTONI GORDIANI. P. F.
INVICTI AVG. ET SABINIAE TR
IAE TRANQUILE, CONIVGI EIVS TO
TAQUE DOMV DIVIN. EORUM A
LA. AVG. GORDIA OB VIRTUTEM
APPELLATA POSVIT CVI PRÆEST
AEMILIUS CRISPINUS PRAEF.
EQQ. NATUS IN PRO AFRICA DE
TUI DRO SVB CVR NONNII PHI
LIPPI LEG. AUG. PROPRETO ...
ATTICO ET PRÆTEXTATO COSS.

There were Altars brought from hence, and ſet up in the Highway at *Wigton*, a ſmall Market Town, that had on their Sides a Chalice, a Melter, a Mallet, Platter, *&c.* which were ſacrificing Veſſels, but the Inſcriptions quite worn out. It was not far from hence, that a Pillar of rude Stone was dug up, and afterwards to be ſeen at *Thoreſby*, with the following Inſcription:



To this we may add two more to local Deities, to this effect.

DEO
SANCTO BE
LATVCARDO
AVRELIUS DI
ATOVA ARA
EXVOTO PO
SVIT LL M

DEO
CEAIO AVR
M RTI. ETM
S. ERVRACIO
PRO SE ETSV
IS V S LLM

But Dr. *Gale* takes *Beladucadrus* to be the Name of a River.

A ſmall Promontory jets out a little higher, and the large Arm of the Sea that is below it, as it was anciently the Boundary of the *Romans* and the *Picts*, has been ſince of *England* and *Scotland*. *Cambden* and others Place *Blatum Bulgium* at this Promontory, and here *Antoninus* begins his Itinerary. The Inhabitants now call it *Bulneſs*, which though now but a ſmall Village, yet by the Traces of Streets, and ruinous Walls, it muſt have been once conſiderable; and as an Evidence of its Antiquity, *Roman* Coins and Inſcriptions have been found here, and particularly not many Years paſt, a ſmall Brazen Figure of a *Mercury*, or a *Victory*, was dug up.

A Mile beyond this the *Picts* Wall begins, whoſe Foundations may be ſeen at low Water, a Work of the *Romans*, as above ſaid, to prevent the Incurſions of the *Barbarians*. A little more inward, upon the ſame Frith, you have *Drumbough* Caſtle, ſome time the Poſſeſſion of the Lord *Dacre*, and after of the Lord Viſcount *Lonſdale*, where many *Roman* Monuments have been found; and the next *Roman* Station we come to is *Burgh upon the Sands*, from which the neighbouring Tract is called *the Barony of Burgh*; a Place in nothing ſo remarkable as the untimely Death of *Edward* I. here; in whoſe Memory the late Duke of *Norfolk*, who was deſcended from him, erected a very fair ſquare Pillar, nine Yards and a half high, with Inſcriptions upon it. The Eſtuary here, call'd *Solway Frith*, from *Solway* Town, is more properly nam'd *Ituna* by *Ptolomy*, from the *Eden*, a fine River running through the inner Parts of this County, that falls into it with a vaſt Body of Water; for as ſoon as it enters the County, it receives from the Weſt the *Emot*, flowing from *Uſe-Water*, near the Banks of which, upon the Rivulet *Dacer*, you have *Dacre* Caſtle, which gave the Title of Baron to the Lord *Dacres* of the North, and now to a Branch of the noble Family of the *Howards* Earls of *Carliſle*. It had formerly a Monaſtery; and here the *Scotch* King *Conſtantine*, and *Eugenius* King of *Cumberland*, yielded themſelves and their Kingdoms to *Athelſtan* King of *England*, on Condition to be protected by him. *Dalemain* near *Dacre*, the Manſion of the *Haſſels*, is held of the Barony of *Grayſtock* in Cornage.

At the Confluence of the *Emet* and *Loder*, a little higher ſtands *Perith* or *Penrith*, in *Britiſh* the Red-Head, or Hill ſeated under *Perith Fell*. It was once ſtrengthened with a Caſtle, which before its Demolition was repair'd in the Time of *Henry* VI. out of the Ruins of a *Roman* Fort call'd *Maburgh* in *Weſtmorland*, near adjoining. The Town at preſent is pretty large, and inhabited by Tradeſmen, eſpecially Tanners, and accounted the ſecond in the County, and though neither Borough nor Town Corporate, yet is made uſe of for keeping the Seſſions for the County. It has a good Church, and a large Market Place, and its Market is well ſerved. You have here in the Church-Yard two large Pillars, about four Yards high each, and diſtant about five Yards from one another, ſaid to have been erected in Memory of one Sir *Ewen Cæſarius*, a Man of prodigious Strength, Valour, and Stature. Two thouſand two hundred ſixty ſix Perſons died of a Plague here in 1598, for which there is a Memorial on the North Side of the Veſtry in the Wall.

The large Park of *Plompton* lay upon the Banks of the *Peteril*, from which a Channel or Water Courſe is drawn to *Perith*. *Hutton* and *Edenhal* were Pariſhes in the Time of *Henry* I. and given by him to the Cathedral of *Carliſle*; ſo were *Wedderhal*, *Warwick*, *Lazomby*, *Skelton*, *Sowerby*, St. *Maries*, St. *Cuthbert*, *Carliol* and *Dalſton*, all Pariſhes at or near the Time of the Conqueſt, and all in the Foreſt of *Englewood*, or bordering very near upon it; that Foreſt was ſixteen Miles long and full of Deer. Near *Perith* you have that called old *Perith* or *Petriana*, where the *Ala Petriana* was quarter'd, as appears by a Fragment of an Inſcription ſet up by *Ulpius Trajanus*, a Penſionary of that Wing, running thus:



2 faciendum procuravit.

Several other Inſcriptions have been met with here, which we muſt paſs over.

Upon the very Bank of the *Eden*, and near its Confluence with the *Emot*, you have a Grotto call'd *Iſis Parliſh*, dug out of the Rocks, with a dangerous Paſſage to it. It had formerly Iron Gates, and was doubtleſs a Place of great Strength and Security. The *Eden* now haſtning to the North, reaches the two *Salkelds*; at *Little Salkeld*, as a Trophy of Victory, were erected ſeventy ſeven great Stones, of about ten Foot a-piece in Height, of which one is fifteen; they are now call'd *Long Megg and her Daughters*; and within the ſaid Circle are a heap of Stones, under which ſome will have the Bodies of ſlain Men to lie. The *Eden* from thence paſſes by *Kirkſwold*, a ſmall Town that has now a Market on *Thurſdays*. It runs next by *Wetheral*, where there was a little Abbey or Cell, firſt founded at the Inſtance of *Stephen* firſt Abbot of St. *Maries* at *York*, *An.* 1086, by *Randal Meſchines*, who gave this Manor and other Lands to it; this Priory after the Diſſolution, was given by *Henry* VIII. to the Dean and Chapter of *Carliſle*, newly erected by him. The *Eden* runs next by *Warwick*, perhaps the old *Viroſidum*, where the ſixth Cohort of the *Nervij* kept Garriſon along the Wall, againſt the *Picts* and *Scots*, and ſo by *Linſtock* Caſtle, the Remains it may be of *Olemacum*, where the *Ala prima Herculea* lay in Garriſon; and the ſame River being now ready to fall into the Eſtuary, receives the *Peteril* and *Caude* from the South, upon the firſt of which is *Greyſtock* Caſtle, where a noble Family of the Name long flouriſhed, till it expired in a Female, marry'd to the Baron *Dacre*, from whom it came by the Heirs general to the *Howards*.

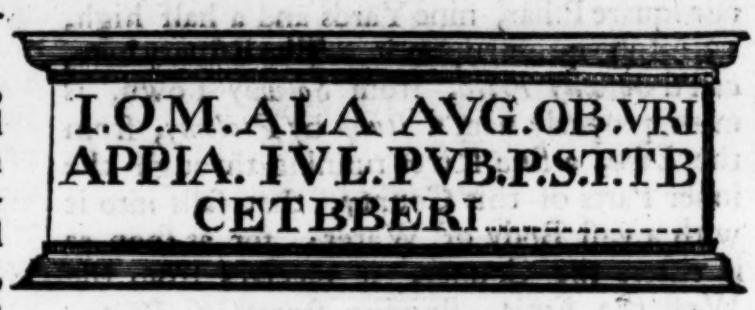
You

You have at *Blencow* below *Greyſtock*, a good Grammar-School, founded and endow'd by *Thomas Bourbank*; and near the *Caude* beſides the Copper-Mines at *Caudebec*, is *Highgate*, a Caſtle of the *Richmonds*, from whence the River runs to *Hutton-Hall*, a fine Seat of the *Fletchers*; and you have alſo near the *Caude*, *Roſe* Caſtle, belonging to the Biſhops of *Carliſle*. It ſeems to have been the old *Congavata*, where the ſecond Cohort of the *Lergi* were in Garriſon. This Caſtle in the Time of the Civil War was burnt down by Order of Colonel *Heveningham*, but though rebuilt ſince and much beautify'd by its Biſhops, yet it comes ſtill far ſhort of its former Magnificence. *Edward* I. in his Expedition againſt *Scotland*, lodged here.

Between the Confluence of thoſe Rivers, *Carliſle* is pleaſantly ſituated, being bounded on the North by the *Eden*, on the Eaſt with *Peteril*, and on the Weſt with *Caude*; beſides which it is fortify'd with a ſtrong and large Caſtle, on the Weſt Side of the City, which King *Richard* III. repaired, and with a ſtrong Citadel, with divers Bulwarks on the Eaſt Side, built by *Henry* VIII. and to add to its further Strength, it is begirt with ſtrong Walls, built of ſquared Stones. This City is fair, its Houſes well built, and is beautified with a Cathedral, ſeated almoſt in the middle, which exalts itſelf to a good Height, being a Structure of curious Workmanſhip, eſpecially the uppermoſt and neweſt Part, the other being much defaced by the Parliament's Forces, for the building up of Guard Houſes for the Soldiers in Garriſon. *Nennius* calls it *Caer Lualid*, and 'tis generally allow'd to be the *Luguballia* of the *Romans*, in whoſe Time it was in a very flouriſhing Condition, and upon their Departure, ſuffer'd much from the *Picts* and *Scots*; but it was walled about in the Time of *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, yet it was again defaced by the ravaging *Danes*, and lay dejected for the ſpace of about two hundred Years, when *William Rufus* built a Caſtle here, and ſettled a Colony of *Flemings* to ſecure this Coaſt, whom yet upon better Conſideration he quickly removed to North *Wales*, and the Iſle of *Angleſey*. After him *Henry* I. placed here an Epiſcopal See; and thus by Degrees it began to reſume its priſtine Glory. As to its temporal Government in its preſent State, it is committed to the Care of a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, two Bailiffs, and ſome Sub-Officers. It ſends two Members to Parliament, has ſome Trade in Fuſtians, and a conſiderable Market on *Saturdays*. It endured a long and ſore Siege in the Time of the Civil War on the King's behalf.

Andrew de Harcla was made Earl of *Carliſle* in 1322, but loſt his Head the Year following; and the next we meet with, that had the Title of Earl was the Heroick *John* Duke of *Bedford*, in 1417; and in 1460, *Richard*, fourth Son of *Richard* Duke of *York*, afterwards King *Richard* III. was created Earl of *Carliſle*, after which this Title lay dormant till *James* I. in 1620, created *James Hay* Earl of this Place, wherein he was ſucceeded by his Son of the ſame Name in 1636; but he leaving no Iſſue, there was no other creation till the Year 1661, when *Charles* II. made *Charles Howard* Earl of *Carliſle*, wherein he was ſucceeded by his Son *Edward Howard* in 1684, the Father of *Charles Howard* the preſent Earl, who became ſo in 1692.

Stanwix, or *Staneweggs*, i. e. *a Place upon the Stony-Way*, lies over the *Eden*, where the *Picts* Wall is very viſible, as it is at *Drawdykes*, where there was a *Roman* Altar with this Inſcription:



Then you ſee the little Caſtle of *Rowcliffe*, juſt upon the Bank of the River, and the *Eſk* and *Leven* joining above it, enter the Frith at the ſame Mouth, the firſt of which owns itſelf, for ſome Miles, of *England*, and receives the *Kirſop*, where you next ſee *Netherby*, and the Ruins of ſome ancient City, which are ſo great and wonderful, that it looks as if the old *Æſica* ſtood here, where the Tribune of the firſt Cohort of the *Aſtures* kept Garriſon; but in Time it came to be the Seat of the renowned Family of the *Grahams*. In the Walls of the Houſe you have a *Roman* Inſcription in Memory of the Emperor *Adrian*, done by the *Legio ſecunda Auguſta*.

Beſides this there are ſeveral others collected, and ſet in good Order by Sir *Richard Graham*, Grandfather to the late Viſcount *Preſton*, and here a gold Coin of *Nero* of good Value was found ſome Years paſt; and two Stones with the following Inſcriptions, the one *Imperatori Commodo Conſuli*, ſuppoſed to be erected in the Year of our Lord 184, when that Emperor was ſaluted by the Title of *Imperator Britannicus*. The other,

DEO MARTI
BELATUCADRO
RO. VR. RP. CAII
ORVSII. M.

By this *Belatucadrus* is made to be the ſame with *Mars*.

Loddel Caſtle ſtood formerly at the Junction of the *Lid* and *Eſk*, beyond which River the Country for ſome Miles is reckon'd *Engliſh* Ground, in which Compaſs *Sollom-Moſs* is remarkable, for the taking of great Numbers of the *Scotch* Nobility Priſoners in 1543, by Sir *Thomas Wharton*; and the neighbouring Lands, before the Union of the Kingdoms, were called *Batable Ground*, about which they conteſted.

The *Leven* ariſing in the very Limits of the two Nations, runs by *Beu* or *Bueth* Caſtle, where in the Church was this Inſcription:



Here are the Ruins of a *Runic* Inſcription, whoſe Characters are now ſo far loſt that none of them can well be diſcerned in ſix or ſeven Lines, ſave only five Letters, and theſe are likewiſe too incoherent, and at a conſiderable Diſtance from one another. Nevertheleſs it is to this Day a noble Monument, conſiſting of one entire Stone, about five Yards high, waſh'd over, as at the Font at *Bridekirk*, with an oily Cement of a whitiſh Colour; the Figure inclines to a Pyramid ſquare-wiſe, each Side more tapering upwards than at the Bottom, which is near two Foot broad; there are three fair Draughts on the Weſtern ſide of the Stone, that ſhews the Monument plainly to be Chriſtian. Here you have the Portraiture of a Layman, with an Eagle or Hawk on his Arm, and the Ruins of the Inſcription over his Head. Here you have alſo the Picture of ſome Apoſtle or Saint in prieſtly Habit, and his Head ſurrounded with a Glory, the Effigies of the Virgin *Mary* with a Child in her Arms is on the top. There is much chequer Work on the North, with *Runic* Characters, which a certain Author has adventured to read *Rynbury*, and fancies it does intimate the final Extirpation of the magical *Runæ* in theſe Parts, upon the Converſion of the *Danes*, who were anciently groſs Idolaters and Sorcerers; but if this Conjecture be not approv'd, he falls upon another, and ſuppoſes that inſtead of making the third and fourth Letter to be N N in the Inſcription, they ſhould be EE, this would make the Work to be *Ryeeburu*, which in the old *Daniſh* he takes to ſignify *Cœmiterium*, or *Cadaverum Sepulchrum*; for notwithſtanding *Hrae* is uſually the true old *Runic* for a Carcaſs, yet the *H* may well enough be omitted, without any Violence to the Orthography of that Language; and in that Caſe there would be no great Difference between Spelling the Word here at *Beaucaſtle*, and ſome ragged Monuments in *Denmark*, and the ſaid chequer Work may be ſerviceable to countenance this laſt Reading, ſince you have a remarkable Emblem of the burying Places of the Ancients therein. He acknowledges that the chequer Work is the Arms of the *Vallibus* or *Vaux*, who in this Part of the Country had anciently great Eſtates, but this and the other Works carv'd on the Croſs, muſt neceſſarily be more ancient than any thing remaining of that Name and Family, which exceeded not the Time of the *Norman* Conqueſt.

We ſhall not amuſe our Readers any longer with this Inſcription, but proceed to *Gileſland Barony* more to the South and Weſt, and further in the Country. It's ſo cut and mangled with the Brooks they call *Gilles*, that it either had its Name from it, or from one *Gill*, as others ſay, but more probably from *Hubert de Vallibus*, *de Vallibus* and *Gilles* ſignifying the ſame thing; and yet why might not the *Gelt* that runs through the middle of it impart its Name to it? *Severus*'s Wall runs through this Tract from *Carliſle* to the Eaſt, almoſt in a ſtrait Line by *Stanwix* and *Scalby* Caſtle, where three Altars are preſerved, dug up in theſe Parts; one not far from the Caſtle was found in the *Irdin*, on a Stone colour'd with a ſort of yellow Hue, inſcribed to *Belatucadrus*; the ſecond was found in the Ruines of an old Wall at *Cambec*, the Inſcription beginning, *Soli Invicto*; the third, inſcrib'd to the God *Cocidus*, is imperfect. Then the Wall croſſing the Rivulet *Cambeck*, upon which the Barons *Dacres* formerly built *Aſkerton* Caſtle, it joins the *Irthing* below the Wall, where you have *Arthington*, the Capital Manor of the Barony of *Gilleſland*, and here great Ruins appear at *Caſtleſteed*. *Brampton* is in the Neighbourhood, ſuppoſed to be the *Brematuracum* along the Wall, where, in the Declenſion of the *Roman* Empire, lay the firſt Band of the *Tungri* that came out of *Germany*, and a Company of the *Armaturæ*, under the General of *Britain*. It has at preſent a ſmall, though ancient, Market kept on *Tueſdays*; and hard by this Town, on the top of a high Hill, is a fortified Trench called the *Mote*. Below this, and at *Caſtleſteeds*, as alſo at *Trederman* hard by, were found ſome Inſcriptions; the firſt of *Jupiter optimus Maximus*; the ſecond in an old Vault, in which the Name of the *Roman* Emperor's Lieutenant and Proprætor in *Britain* is unluckily worn out. On the Bank of the *Gelt* near *Brampton*, in a Rock call'd *Helbeck*, there is a gaping Inſcription ſet up by an Enſign of the ſecond Legion called *Auguſta*, poſſibly *Optio*, with ſome other, of which Time has deprived us. In the ſame Rock alſo, in a more modern Character, you have this following:

OFICIVm ROmANORVm.

The *Gelt* here empties itſelf into the *Irthing*, which runs with a violent Stream by *Naworth* Caſtle, formerly the Eſtate of the Lord *Dacres*, which in the Time of Queen *Elizabeth* was ſeiz'd by *Leonard Dacres*, with a Company of ſeditious Rebels, but he was ſoon defeated by the Lord *Hunſdon* and put to flight; but it belongs now to the Earl of *Carliſle*. Here is a good Library, and ſtill many Manuſcripts in it, chiefly relating to Heraldry and *Engliſh* Hiſtory. The Hall is

furniſh'd with the Pictures of all the Kings of *England*, down from the *Saxon* Times, they being brought hither from *Kirk-Oſwald Caſtle* when demoliſh'd, above a hundred Years ago. There are many Stones in the Garden Wall with *Roman* Inſcriptions, ſome of them not legible, though others are; on one is,

IVL. AVG. DVO . . . M. SILV. VM.

Another with this:

I. O. M. . . . IIÆL. DAC. . . . C. P. . . EST RELIUS. FA. L. S. TRIB. PET. VO. COS.

Another with this:

LEG. II. AVG.

Another with this:

COH. I. ÆL. DAC. CORD. ALEC. PER.

They were in all likelihood brought hither from *Williford:* But to proceed. The Priory of *Lanercoſt*, founded by *R. de Vallibus* Lord of *Gilleſland*, ſtood nearer the Wall; and not far off you have a medicinal Spring, whoſe Water is impregnated with Sulphur, Nitre, and Vitriol, ſaid to be good for the Spleen, Stone, and all cutaneous Diſtempers. *Bard-Oſwald* ſtands upon the Wall, and below it where the Wall paſſes the *Irthing* by an arched Bridge, at *Willeford*, was the Station of the *Cohors prima Ælia Dacorum*, as is manifeſt from the *Notitia*, and ſeveral Altars were erected by that Corps, with Inſcriptions which need but be mention'd here. Beſides theſe Inſcriptions, near *Bard-Oſwald*, there was lately found a votive Altar, erected to the Goddeſs *Nymph* of the *Brigantes*, for the Health of the Empreſs *Plautilla*, Wife to *M. Aurelius Antoninus Severus*, and the whole Imperial Family, by *M. Goccenus Nigrinus*, a Treaſurer to the Emperor when *Lætus* was ſecond Time Conſul. The Letters of the Inſcription are ſomewhat intricate, but may be read thus:

DEÆ NYMPHÆ BRIGantum
QVOD VOVERAT PRO
SALVTE PAVTILIÆ conjugis INVICTÆ DOMINI NOSTRI INVICTI
IMP. M. AVREL. II. SEVERI
ANTONINI PII. FELicis CÆSaris
AVGuſti, TOTIVSQVE DO
MVS DIVINÆ EIVS
M. COCCEIVS NIGRINVS
Quæſtor AVGuſti Numini DEVOTVS
LIBENS SVSCEPTVM ſolvit
LÆTO - - - - - - - - - -

You have many Rivulets known by the Name of *Glen* or *Glyn* in theſe Parts, and ſo you have in other Places in *Britain*. *Gilleſland* has had ſeveral Lords; *William Meſchines* was not able to get it out of the *Scots* Hands. *Gill* the Son of *Bneth* had a good Part of it, but held it not long, for he was ſlain by *Robert de Vallibus* at an Arbitration, who, to atone for the barbarous Murder, built the Abbey of *Lanercoſt*, and gave the Lands in Diſpute to it. *Henry* II. beſtow'd it upon *Hubert de Vallibus*, but the Eſtate in a few Years went by Marriage to the *Moltons*, from them to the *Dacres*, and laſtly to the *Howards* Earls of *Carliſle*.

There is little memorable in the Eaſt Part of this County, the ſame being for the moſt Part a lean and hungry Soil; you have in it indeed the Head of *South-Tine*, and *Maiden-Way*, which is a *Roman* Stone Cauſey, above ten Yards broad, coming out of *Weſtmorland*, and there are the Remains of a large old Town at the Confluence of the *Alon* and the *Tine*, on the ſide of a gentle Aſcent, which has been fortify'd with a fourfold Rampart to the North, and with one and a half to the Weſt; they call it now *Whitley-Caſtle*, and to teſtify its Antiquity, it ſhews an imperfect Inſcription with the Letters link'd one in another, by which we may find that the third Cohort of the *Nervij* built a Temple here to *Antoninus* the Emperor, the Son of *Severus*.

IMP. CÆS. LUCII SEPTIMI
SEVERI ARA BICIDDIABENICI
PARTHICI MAX. FIL. DIVI ANTONINI PII GERMANICI
SERMA. NEP. DIVI ANTONINI PII
PRON DIVI ADRIANI ABN DIVI
TRAJANI PARTH. ET DIVI NERVÆ
ADNEPOTI. M. AURELIO ANTONINO PIO FEL. AUG. GERMANICO
PONT MAX. TR. PET. - - - X - - -
IMP. - - - COS. IIII. P. p.
PRO PIETATE AEDE - - - VOTO
COMMUNI CURANTE - - - -
- - - - - LEGATO AVG.
PR - - - - - - COH. III. NERVIORUM. - - - - - - G. R. POS.

Cumberland has fifty eight Pariſhes, and fifteen Towns; the Circumference of it is a hundred and ſixty eight Miles; it has about a Million and forty thouſand Acres, and fourteen thouſand eight hundred and twenty five Houſes.

Cumberland had its Roytolets or petty Kings in the *Saxon* Times, till about the Year 946, when King *Edmond* having deſtroy'd this Part of the Country, and put out the Eyes of *Dummaillus*'s two Sons, gave this Country to *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, on Condition he ſhould defend the North of *England* againſt Invaders; from which Time the eldeſt Sons of the Kings of *Scotland*, as well under the *Saxons* as the *Danes*, were Governors of *Cumberland*, till about the Conqueror's Time, when we find the following Earl, more frequently

quently call'd Earl of *Northumberland*, viz. *Morkar* the Son of *Algar* Earl of *Cheſter*; whether the *Scots* deſerted it then or not, or how it came to the Crown, Hiſtory is ſilent. But upon the Conqueſt, *Raufe de Meſchines* had *Cumberland* for his Share, and he is in the Conqueror's Charter ſtiled Earl of *Cumberland*, which Earldom he retain'd for a long Time, with as much Power as a King in thoſe Parts; but being at laſt made Earl Palatine of *Cheſter*, he left *Cumberland* and died in 1128.

From hence forward *Cumberland* was no Earldom till *Henry* VIII.'s Time, who created in

1525, *Henry* Lord *Clifford*, Earl of *Cumberland*, who did him good Service againſt his rebel Subjects in theſe Parts and the *Scots*.

1542, *Henry* his Son and Heir ſucceeded.

1564, *George Clifford* his Son, nobly educated at *Cambridge*, and more particularly ſkilled in the Mathematicks, a good Soldier, and Seaman, and a conſiderable Voyager, though in the main more Vertuous and Valiant than Fortunate, and very memorable, as he was the Father of *Anne* firſt Counteſs of *Dorſet*, and afterwards of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, ſo much celebrated for her diffuſive Charities.

1605, *Francis Clifford*, his Brother, ſucceeded in the Honour.

1641, *Henry Clifford* his Son, who dying without Iſſue Male, the Honour in the *Clifford* Family expired with him in 1643.

1643, *Rupert* Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, ſecond Son, then living, of *Frederick* Elector *Palatine*, and the Princeſs *Elizabeth* his Wife, only Daughter of *James* I. King of *Great-Britain*, was by his Uncle King *Charles* I. created Duke of *Cumberland*, and Earl of *Holderneſs*, famous as well for being a great Soldier and Seaman, as for his Skill in Chymiſtry and Mechanery, but in nothing ſo much as his Love to our *Engliſh* Laws and Liberties. He died a Batchelor on the twenty ninth of *November* 1682.

1689, Prince *George* of *Denmark*, created Duke of *Cumberland*, Earl of *Kendal*, and Baron of *Ockingham*, to hold and enjoy it during the Term of his natural Life, in and out of the Lords Houſe of Parliament, with Precedency before the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, and all other the great Officers, the Dukes, and all other Peers of the Realm, *&c.* He was a great Lover of the *Engliſh* Liberties, and ſhew'd himſelf to be ſuch in the moſt tickliſh and dangerous Times. When the Princeſs *Anne*, his royal Spouſe, came to be Queen, he was made Generaliſſimo both by Sea and Land, and Lord high Admiral of *England*, &c. and in Caſe he ſurvived her, had by Act of Parliament 100000 *l. per Annum* ſettled upon him for Life; but he died before her, *viz.* on the twenty eighth of *October* 1708, much lamented; and to ſhew he was a Prince of no avaricious Diſpoſition, it appear'd by an Inventory that was with great exactneſs taken of his Effects, that his Eſtate in the whole did not amount to much more than 3700 *l.* of which the Queen, as his Wife, had one Moiety, and the reſt went amongſt his Relations abroad. The Honour of *Cumberland* ſince his Deceaſe has not yet been revived.

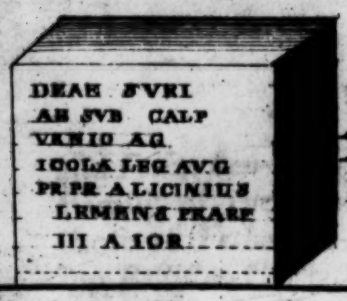
NORTHUMBERLAND.

HAVING done with those People the *Romans* called *Brigantes*, what remains of *North-Britain* to be described are those they named *Ottadini*, the Inhabitants of that Part of the Kingdom we now call *Northumberland*, where *Ptolomy* places them; and they have been called according to the various Readings of several Copies, *Ottadini*, *Ottadeni*, *Ottodini*, and *Ottatini*; tho' in all the Copies Dr. *Gale* had perused, he found Ὀτταδηνοὶ, Ὀταλινοὶ, &c. with a single τ; and *Selden*'s Manuscript contracts the Word, as it does most other of the like kind, into Ὀτταδνοὶ. The Word in all Probability, however diversified in time by various Copyings, signified no more than the *Country beyond the Tyne*, where those Men were seated; for our modern *Britons* to this day call that Country in *Wales* beyond the River *Conway*, *Uch-Conway*; beyond the River *Gyrway*, *Uch-Gway*; and 'tis remarkable that the County of *Cardigan* in *West-Wales*, is divided in respect to the Jurisdiction of the two Coroners, into *Uch-Aeron* and *Is-Aeron*, that is, the *Country beyond* or *above*, and the *Country below the* River *Aeron*. This being so, it can by no means be thought absurd, if by the same Rule they named this Country beyond the *Tyne*, *Uch-Tyne*, or rather by the *Welch* Method of mellowing the Sound in Composition, *Uch-Dine*. Yet since *Xiphiline* from *Dio Nicæus* says, that all the *Britons* that dwelt near the *Picts* Wall were called Μαῖατοι, or *Mæatæ*, *Cambden* thinks it reasonable to believe, that our *Ottadini* living on the Wall were some of those *Mæatæ*, who in that remarkable Revolt of the *Britons*, wherein the *Caledonians* were brought into the Confederacy, took up Arms, when the Emperor *Severus* gave Orders to the Soldiery to give no Quarter to the *Britons*. *Humphrey Lhuyd* places these *Mæatæ* about *Lothian*. All agree they were *Picts*, and therefore if they inhabited some Part of this Country, it must have been beyond the Wall. *Dio* is the only Person of Antiquity that mentions these *Mæatæ*, which his Transcribers might easily miswrite for *Næatæ*; as well as those of *Marcellinus* have made *Attigotti*, *Catacotti*, and *Catiti* out of *Atticotti*. And if this should be the true Reading, they are more probably to be placed near the Wall, and might have their Name from *Naid*, *Nawd*, or *Nawdh*, in old *British*, *Security* and *Defence*. But if this should not do, that their right Name was *Mæatæ*, and their Habitations were about *Lothian*, suppose they should be deduced from *Maith*, which in the same Language signifies *remote*, or *far extended*, as in reality they might be presumed to be the Outskirts of all the *Britons*. In the *Saxon* Wars those ancient Names grew out of Date, and all those Countries North of *Humber* were call'd *Northan-Humra-Ric*, or the *Kingdom of the Northumbrians*; and yet even this Name is now lost in the rest, being only retained in this County, which we are just going to visit.

The County of *Northumberland*, in *Saxon* called *Northan-Humberlond*, inclosed in a kind of Triangle, but not equilateral, is bounded on the South towards the County of *Durham* with the River *Derwent*, that falls into the *Tine*, and with the *Tine* itself, on the East with the *German* Ocean, on the West with *Cheviot* Hill, which parts it from *Scotland*, and on the North with the *Tweed*, which divides it also from *Scotland*. The Soil of this County is for the most part rough, hilly, and very hard to be manured, though in some Parts towards the Sea it is now brought to be pretty fertile, by the Benefit of Sea-Weeds and other Methods. It extends itself from *Newcastle* in the South to *Berwick* in the North about three and forty Miles, and from *Warworth* in the East to *Bellkirk* in the West about thirty, and its Circumference is about an hundred and fifty five Miles. As to its Temperature, the Air is piercing and sharp, the Winds boisterous, and the Snows deep in the Winter, which would be more offensive to the Inhabitants, were it not for the great Plenty of Coals wherewith the Country abounds, and to be had at easy Rates. It consisted formerly of many Baronies, erected for the Encouragement of martial Prowess, of which no Part of the Kingdom stood in more Need to oppose the Attempts of its Neighbours.

The nearest Part which points to the South-West is called *Hexamshire*, of which the Archbishop of *York* was Lord for a long time; but coming at last to be Part of the Crown-Lands by Exchange, it was annexed to the County as to Civil Matters, but as to its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, it is still a Peculiar of the Archbishop's.

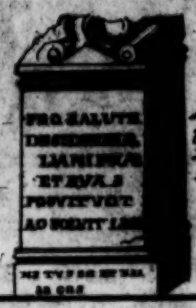
South-Tine rising in *Cumberland* near *Alstemoor*, where there was an ancient Copper-Mine, runs by *Lampley*, formerly a Nunnery, and



A Roman Altar to the Goddess Suria



Long Table Dedicated to the Sacred Majesty of the Emperor



An imperfect Roman Altar



Another of the Goddess Suria

(49) 30 15 2 Degrees west from London 30 15

NORTHUMBERLAND

By

H. Moll Geographer.

0 5 10

English Miles

Explanation

Lead Mines

Coal Pitts

45 30 15 55

Lammerton Hill

Berwick

Berwick Bay

Chesnwick

Goswick

Holy Island

Castle & Abbey

Ross I.

Bamborrow C.

Stalples or Scare Head

Crumstone

Fairn I.

Sunderland

Bednel

Warn R.

Dunstonbrugh C.

Dunston

Seaton House

Aylnmouth

Coquet R.

Salt Pans

Coquet I.

Browmer

Belford

Warnford

Westwood

Eltrid

Chillingha.

Ebbern

Bewick M.

Eglingham

Bungeley

Crawley

Ingram

Brampton

Boulton

Alnwick

Rugley

Shilbottl

Whiteley

Markworth

Newton

Tramlington

Cheviot Hills

Percys Cross

Brenton

Elderton

Lilburn

Chatton

Wooller

Learmouth

Kelso

Tweed R.

Old Mellros

Roxburg Cast.

Fee

Coldstreme

Tyne R.

Ilderton

Barmore

Dunstan

Newburn

Middleton

Nesbit

Doddington

Horton

Spittle

Ford

Etford

Tuggal

Charlton

Ilderton

Elsdon

Rothbury Fox.

Rothbury Forest

Morpeth

Bothal C.

Barterton Hall

Wast Grounds

Ogle C.

Blyth R.

Blagdon

Milburn

Ponland

Hartley

Seaton Delaval

Earsdon

Wishington

Cramlington

Corsford

Chirton

Benton

Chillington

NEWCASTLE

Durham

Ebchester

Shotley

Dipperhall

Blanchland

Elmeley

Allon Town

Stanhope

Eastgate

Hexham

Langley C.

Dotland Park

Newbiggin

Bellingham

Haltwesell

Wall

Chesterwood

Aydon C.

Corbrid

Ovingham

Wharnley

Bradley

Lampert

Askerton Castle

Irthing R.

Gilsland

Naworth

Lanercost

Carlisle

Eden R.

Aston mere

Tyne R.

Allon R.

Derwent R.

Muglswick

Hope

Wolf Hills

Whitfield

Ninebank

Sparrowell

Smelting mill

Haw Cu

Broadgate Hall

Cole Cleugh

Thornhope

Whitley C.

Harper

Ramshaw

Fenwickstones

Eales

Ouston

Kirkhaugh

Knaresdale

Tindley

Blackburn

Read Dale

Uninhabited Ground

Tyne Dale

Desert

The Wast

Lowes

Shiwenshiel C.

Symondburn

Carrow

Batley

Matfen

Bingfield

Cheshley

Whitchester

Ballerley

Loshall

Dalle C.

Corsenside

Billingham

Bavlies

Horn C.

Hartburn

Welpington

Wallington

Belsham

Whalton

Shilvington

Kirk Harle

Bavington

Thockring

Ballasis

Shotton

Stanington

Delaval

Hartley

Earsdon

Wishington

Cramlington

Corsford

Chirton

Benton

Chillington

Seaton



and *Fetherſton-Haugh*, the Seat of an ancient Family of the Name, that at laſt came to thoſe of *Fetherſton-Dodſon*; and then reaching *Belliſter*-Caſtle, it turns Eaſtward, keeping a direct Courſe along with the *Picts* Wall, in no Place three Miles diſtant from it; for the Wall having left *Cumberland*, croſſed the *Irthing*, and carried an Arch over the rapid Brook *Poltreſs*. Near here you have *Thilwall*-Caſtle, formerly the Seat of the *Wades*; and here the *Scots* formerly forced a Paſſage into the Province of *Britain*. From hence Southward you have a View of *Blenkenſop*, where a *Roman* Altar was found not many Years paſt.

The Wall opens a Paſſage for the rapid *Tippal*, beyond *Thirlwal*; and a little within the Wall, on the Deſcent of a Hill, a ſquare *Roman* Fort may be ſeen, an hundred and forty Paces in length on each ſide; and you may ſtill diſcern the very Foundations of the Houſes, and Traces of the Streets: It is ſaid there was a high Street paved with Flint and other Stone over the tops of the Mountains from hence to *Maiden-Caſtle* on *Stanemoor*, and it certainly went directly to *Kirkby-Thor*. At *Caer-Vorran* was to be ſeen a little ancient Altar, inſcribed to *Vitirineus*, a tutelar God in theſe Parts, thus:

DEO VITIRINE ----- LIMEO.
ROV. P. L. M.

Caer-Vorran may probably be *Glanoventa*, there being a Place near it ſtill called *Glentwelt*; for the Diſtance from hence to *Walwick* will agree very well with the *Itinerary*, this being not the firſt Elbow *Antoninus* has made in his Road in theſe Parts; thus by fetching in *Caſtra Exploratorum*, he makes it twenty four Miles from *Blatum Bulgium* to *Luguvallum*, whereas they are but ten ſhort ones by the common Road. Mr. *Baxter* makes it to be *Rowcheſter* on the Wall; and the true *Britiſh* Name of it was undoubtedly *Glan y Pant*, which ſignifies *a Place on the Brink of a little Vale*, and ſuch a Seat there is ſo called at this Day in *Wales*. The Wall near it, whatever it was, was much higher and firmer than elſewhere. The Wall from thence bends about by *Iverton*, *Forſten*, and *Cheſter in the Wall*, which laſt is ſaid to have been very large, and ſome gueſs it to have been the Station of the ſecond Cohort of the *Dalmatians*, called *Magna* in the *Notitia*, where an Inſcription was to be ſeen, *For the Health of Deſidienus*. As to the laſt Line of this Inſcription, they read it thus,

COH. I. HAMIOR.

Houſeſtead is in this Neighbourhood, where of late Years ſeveral *Roman* Monuments have been found. It's not long ſince, that under a Heap of Rubbiſh on the Weſt ſide of this Garriſon, ſome diſcovered a ſquare Room ſtrongly vaulted above, and paved with large ſquare Stones, and a lower Room under it, whoſe Roof was ſupported by Rows of ſquare Pillars about half a Yard high.

You may now ſee *Willimotes-Wick*, formerly the Seat of the *Ridleys*, but now of the *Blackets*. You may alſo ſee the *Alon*, which falls into the *Tine*. Both the *Alons* being now met together in one Channel, on *Eaſt-Alon* ſtands the Village at preſent called *Old-Town*, which ſeems more likely to be the *Alione* or *Alone* of *Antoninus*, than any other Place hitherto thought of, as beſt anſwering the Diſtance both from *Galana* and *Galacum*, and as having many *Roman* Antiquities, beſides that the River's Name on which it ſtands, argues as ſtrongly for it, as *Weſt-Alon* can do for *Whitley*.

The next Station on the Wall is *Buſy-Gap*, now *Seaven-Shole*, perhaps ſo named from *Sabiana Ala*; and why may it not be the *Hunnum* where the *Sabinian* Wing were upon Duty? Then you have beyond *Curraw* and *Walton*, *Walwick*, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the *Gallana* of *Antoninus*. The Wall between *Carrow* and *Walwick* has been repaired and new fronted with its old Stones, upon which ſome Inſcriptions have been obſerved. The North *Tine*, which riſes in the Mountains on the Borders of the two Kingdoms, croſſes the Wall here; it runs firſt to the Eaſt, waters *Tindale*, annext by Act of Parliament in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. to this County, and afterwards receives the *Read*, which falling from the ſteep Hill of *Readſquire*, formerly the Place of Conference between the Wardens of the Eaſtern Marches of both Kingdoms, imparts its Name to a Vale here. Great Heaps of Stones are ſeen in ſeveral Places in theſe Parts ſet up probably in Remembrance of ſome Warlike Atchievements, as alſo many Ruines of old Forts. A *Roman* Altar was found at *Rowcheſter-Readſdale* with this Inſcription:

D. M.
CIVI FL
INGEN
MI LEG
VIV F.

An imperfect Inſcription was found on an Altar at the little Hamlet of *Melkrigg*, on which now the Women beat their Bucks, and was brought from thence, and both of them were once in the Cuſtody of Sir *Robert Cotton* of *Connington*; it was to *Dea Suria*, whom ſome will have to be *Juno*, others *Venus*, which we ſhall not tarry to diſcuſs. There are thoſe who will have the Inſcription to bear this Reading: *Deæ Suriæ, ſub Calphurnio Agricola Legato Auguſti Propretore, Licinius Clemens Præfectus.*

Another ancient Altar was found among the Rubbiſh of an old Caſtle at *Rowcheſter*, ſeated near the Head of the *Rhead*, with this Inſcription:

DR.

D. R. S.
DUPL. N. EXPLOR. BREMEN.
ARAM INSTITUERUNT N. EJUS,
C. CÆP. CHARITINO TRIB.
V. S. L. M.

That is, *Duplares Numeri Exploratorum Bremenij aram inſtituerunt numini ejus, Cæpione Charitino Tribuno votum ſolverunt libentes merito.* From this Inſcription ſome conclude, and not without ſome Shadow of Reaſon, that this was the ancient *Bremenium*, the Boundary of the Empire here; but others are of Opinion, that *Brampton* in *Gilleſland* was the Place, the Diſtance from it to *Corbridge* being as agreeable as from *Rowcheſter*; they add, that *Simler*'s Edition reads it *Bramenium*, and *Voſſius*'s Manuſcript *Bramenio*; to which Place is ſuppoſed to belong this *Roman* Altar, dug up at *Lowther* in *Weſtmoreland:*

DEABUS MATRIBUS
TRAMAI. VEX. CERMA.
P. V. R. D. PRO SALUTE
R. FUS. L. M.

The right Reading of the ſecond Line is ſuppoſed to be *Bramæ Vexillatio Germanorum*, and to ſignify, that thoſe Soldiers having erected it at *Bramenium* to the Honour of the *Deæ Matres*, carried it back with them in their Retreat, leſt it ſhould fall into the Hands of the Enemy.

At *Otterburn* within five Miles to the South, happened that ſharp Engagement between *Henry* Lord *Percy*, and *James* Earl *Douglaſs*, wherein the *Scots* at laſt got the Victory; and the old Ballad of *Chevy-Chaſe* ſeems to have no other Foundation for its Story than this Action; the Battel was fought about *Lammas-tide*, as theſe old Rhymes have it:

It fell about the Lammas-tide,
When Yeomen won their Hay,
The doughty Douglaſs *gan to ride*
In England *to take a Prey.*

The *Rhead* a little lower has in a manner waſhed away *Riſingham*, which Name, how much ſoever it has been far fetched by ſome, probably came from its Situation on a high and riſing Ground, moſt of the Villages in theſe Parts being anciently ſo placed. The Inhabitants have a Tradition, that the Place was long defended by the God *Magon* againſt a certain *Soldan*, or Pagan Prince; and that ſuch a Deity was worſhipped here, appears from the following Inſcriptions upon two Altars:

DEO MOGONTI CAD.
ET N. D. N. AUG.
M. G. SECUNDINUS BF. COS.
HABITANEI PRIMAS,
TA--PRO SE ET SUIS POSUIT.

i. e. *Deo Mogonti Cadenorum, & Numini Domini noſtri Auguſti, M. G. Secundinus Beneficiaris Conſulis Habitanici, Primas, tam pro ſe & ſuis poſuit.*

DEO MOUNO CAD.
INVENTUS DO.
V. S.

Some Gueſs may be made from the firſt, that the Place was called *Habitantum*, and that the Perſon who erected it was Penſioner to a Conſul and Mayor of the Town; for we are ſufficiently informed by the *Codex Theodoſii*, that the chief Magiſtrate of Cities, Towns, and Forts, were called *Primates*. It is not eaſy to determine whether this *Magon* was the tutelar Deity of the *Gadeni*, who, according to *Ptolomy*, were the next Neighbours of the *Ottadini*.

Other Inſcriptions are found here, being ſuch as theſe following:

D. M.
BLESCIUS DIOVICUS
FILIÆ SUÆ,
VIXSIT AN. I. ET DIES XXI.

CUI PRÆEST M. PEREGRINUS
SUPER TRIB. DEÆ TERTIANÆ
SACRUM ÆL. F. IN OTHEA-----P.
V. S. LL. M.

COH. I, VANG. FECIT
CURANTE JUL. PAULO TRIB.
HERCULI

JUL. PAULINUS TRIB.
V. S.

AUR. ANTONINI PII AUG.
M. MESSORIUS
DILIGENS TRIBUNUS
SACRUM.

There is alſo a long Table curiouſly engraven, and exceeding all the reſt in Workmanſhip, dedicated by the fourth Cohort of *Gallick* Troops ſtationed at *Vindolana*, or *Wincheſter*, to the ſacred Majeſty of the Emperors.

But to return; the *Rhead* a little lower, with ſeveral Brooks that fall into it, runs into the *Tine*, and then the North *Tine* paſſes by *Chipches*, formerly belonging to the *Umfranviles*, and then to the *Herons*, or *Heiruns*, a moſt noted Family formerly in theſe Parts, and ſo not far from the little Caſtle of *Swinborn*, which gave Name to a Family of Note, and thence to the Wall, which it croſſes below *Collerford* by an arch'd Bridge; here ſtill may be ſeen the Ruines of the large Fort of *Walwick*, where a *Roman* Altar was found ſome Years ago with this Inſcription.

FORTUNÆ, COH. I. BATAVOR.
CUI PRÆEST
MELACCINIUS MARCELLUS PRÆ.

If *Cilurnum*, where the ſecond Wing of the *Aſtures* lay in Garriſon, was not here, it was in the Neighbourhood at *Stikeſter on the Wall*, where *Oſwald* King of *Northumberland* defeated the *Britiſh* King *Caſwallon*, who, it ſhould ſeem, was King of *Cumberland*, and, if we believe the Monks, the Place where the Victory was obtained was called *Heaven's Field*, now *Haledon*, but others ſuppoſe the Place to be *Dilſton*.

Both the *Tines* meet below *St. Oſwald's*, after the South *Tine* has paſſed by *Langley* Caſtle, but all along at about two Miles Diſtance from the Wall, and ſlid under a Bridge at *Aidon*; and now the whole *Tine* ſtill encreaſing, makes forward in one Channel for the Ocean by *Hexam*, the *Axolodunum* of the *Romans*, and *Hauguſtald* of *Bede*, a Town in former times of great Antiquity, which *Etheldreda*, Wife to King *Elfrid*, gave to St. *Wilfrid*, about the Year 675, that he ſhould exalt it into an Epiſcopal See, whereunto St. *Cuthbert* was both elected and conſecrated, though he would not take the Charge upon him. *Wilfrid* built here a moſt ſtately Church, ſaid to ſurpaſs all the Minſters in *England*. It enjoy'd ten Biſhops, the firſt among whom was St. *Eata*; but being ſpoiled by the furious *Danes*, it was added to the See of *York*. The Place is alſo famous for the bloody Battel, in which *John Nevil*, Lord *Montacute*, bravely engaged and defeated the Generals of the Houſe of *Lancaſter*, for which *Edward* IV. created him Earl of *Northumberland*. Its only Glory in After-times was the old Monaſtery, Part of which was turned into a Manſion of Sir *John Foſter*, and was ſince the Eſtate of Sir *John Fenwick*, which paſſed by Sale to Sir *William Blacket* Baronet. *Hexam* in its preſent State is a pretty well-built Bailiwick Town, having the Accommodation of an indifferent Market for Corn and Proviſions on *Tueſdays*.

You may paſs from hence Eaſtward to *Dilſton*, called in old Books *Divelſton*, from a Brook here called by *Bede Devilſburn*. It is the Seat of the *Ratcliffs*, and King *James* the Second made Sir *Francis Ratcliff* Baron of *Dilſton* and *Tindale*, with other Titles mentioned before in *Cumberland*.

On the other Bank of the *Tine* ſtands *Corbridge*, ſo nam'd from a Bridge built here, the ancient *Curia Ottadinorum*, and ſeems to be the *Corſtopitum* of *Ptolomy*. Here are the Ruines of many ancient Buildings; but though King *John* ſearched for Treaſure here in vain, there was a Diſcovery made ſome Years ago of a very extraordinary human Skeleton, the Length of the Thigh-Bone was within very little of two Yards, and the Skull, Teeth, and other Parts proportionably monſtrous, ſo that the Length of the whole Body, upon a fair Computation, muſt have been reckoned ſeven Yards. It was found in 1695 in the Banks of a ſmall Torrent, worn out by ſudden Showers; but the Rarity, through the Careleſneſs of the unthinking Diſcoverers, was much ſpoiled. There has been dug up here ſince an Altar inſcribed to *Hercules*.

As the *Roman* Street runs from *Ebcheſter* to *Corbridge*, ſo from *Corbridge* to *Reſingham*, you have a Mile South from thence a Pillar, now fallen down by the Way-ſide, about eight Foot long. On the ſame Bank ſtands *Biwel* Caſtle, and below it in the middle of the River appear two firm Pillars of Stone, which formerly ſupported the Bridge.

The *Tine* runs hence under *Prodhow* Caſtle, perhaps the old *Protolitia*, that was the Station of the firſt Cohort of the *Batavi*, and is famous for its Defence againſt *William* King of *Scots*. It belonged anciently to the *Umfranviles*, Men of great Renown; after them it came to the *Talbots*, and *John* Duke of *Bedford* in his Time had it beſtow'd upon him.

But to return to the Wall: Beyond *St. Oſwald's* are the Foundations of two Forts called *Caſtleſteeds*, to be ſeen in the Wall, and then a Place called *Portgage*, or *Sally-Port* through it, and *Halton* Caſtle beneath this; and more within the Wall, is the Seat of the ancient Family of *Carnaby*. *Aidon* Caſtle is hard by, near to which many Years ago was dug up a Piece of an old Stone, wherein was drawn the Portraiture of a Man lying on his Bed, leaning upon his Left Hand, and touching his Right Knee with his Right, with the following Inſcriptions:

NORICI. AN. XXX.
ESSOIRUS MAGNUS FRATER EJUS
DUPL. ALÆ SABINIANÆ.
M. MARIUS VELLIA LONGUS
ARAM S. HANC POSUIT
V. S. L. M.

The *Pont* riſes beyond the Wall, runs down by *Fenwick* Caſtle, and for ſome Miles along the Wall. It had its Banks guarded by the firſt Cohort of the *Cornavij* at *Pons Ælij*, now called *Pont-Eland*; here *Henry* the Third made a Peace with the *Scots* in 1224, and near it the firſt Cohort of the *Tungri* lay at *Borwick*, anciently *Borcovicus*.

The Wall from *Portgate* runs to *Wall-Town*, near which is *Vindolana*, now *Old Winchеſter*, a Frontier Garriſon, kept by the fourth Cohort of the *Galli*. There are the Remains of a ſquare Camp joining to the Wall at *Rowcheſter*, and near it is *Headon*, anciently the Barony *Bolebec*. *Benwal* ſtands nearer to *Newcaſtle*, where *Roman* Urns have been lately found with Coins: Some have placed the ancient *Condercum* here, rather than at *Cheſter upon the Street*.

Now near the meeting of the Wall and the *Tine* ſtands *New-Caſtle*, ſuppoſed to be the *Gabroſentum* of the *Romans*; it was before the Conqueſt called *Monk-Cheſter*, but changed to *New-Caſtle* by *Robert* the Conqueror's Son, from a Caſtle built by him here. It ſtands on the Riſing of a Hill, very uneven, and on the North Bank of the *Tine*, over

over which it has a fair Bridge, which leads to the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, where on the South of the River is *Gates-Head*, that ſerves as a Suburbs to it. It has a noble and ſecure Haven almoſt to the Bar of *Tinmouth*, but there you meet with very dangerous Rocks, called the *Black Middins*; but to prevent Miſchief there are two Light-Houſes, built by the *Trinity-Houſe* at *New-Caſtle*, and near theſe *Clifford* Fort, erected in 1672, which effectually commands all Veſſels that enter the River. It has now, beſides St. *Nicholas* the Parochial Church, ſix other Churches or Chapels, one of which was rebuilt at the publick Charge of the Corporation in 1682, and endowed with 60 *l. per Annum*, one Half for the Maintenance of a Catechetical Lecturer, and 20 *l.* to a Maſter, and 10 *l.* to an Uſher, to prepare the Children of the Pariſh for the Lecture. The Town is much frequented by Merchants and Tradeſmen, who drive a very conſiderable Trade by Sea and Land; but its chief is the Coal-Trade, lading yearly ſome thouſands of Ships of all ſorts. The Merchants have their Exchange here. The Government of it is by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder: It ſends Members to Parliament, and has very conſiderable Markets on *Tueſdays* and *Saturdays*. The Caſtle was formerly reputed very ſtrong, and ſo was its Wall, on which are many conſiderable Turrets, and it has ſeven Gates.

Newcaſtle became firſt a Title of Honour *Ann.* 1604, in the Perſon of *Lodowick Stewart* Duke of *Lenox*; but in 1627, *William Cavendiſh*, Viſcount *Mansfield*, *&c.* was created Marqueſs, and next Year Duke of *New-Caſtle*, wherein he was ſucceeded by his Son *Henry* in 1676; ſince which *John Holles*, Earl of *Clare*, had this Honour conferred upon him by King *William* III. in 1692, but dying without Iſſue Male, it was revived in the Perſon of his Nephew, in a great meaſure his Heir, *Thomas* Lord *Pelham*.

The Village call'd *Wall's-End* ſtands about three Miles off, the Station of the firſt Cohort of the *Frixagi*, called *Vindobala* or *Vindomora*. It is not likely the Ditch and Wall went any farther, and the Channel of the *Tine* is now ſo deep as to equal the ſtrongeſt Fort; tho' ſome ſuppoſe the Ditch reached *Tinmouth*, the *Tunnocellum* of the *Romans*, where the firſt Cohort, *Ælia Claſſica*, was in Pay for Sea-Service, for which End they had light Frigates at proper Places. They had formerly a little Monaſtery at *Tinmouth*, the Ruines of which are ſtill to be ſeen within the Caſtle; here was alſo the Pariſh Church, to which the Inhabitants having no free Reſort in the Time of the Civil War, another was begun in 1659, and finiſhed about 1668.

In the Month of *Auguſt* 1532, the Sea caſt up a monſtrous Fiſh here, which, becauſe ſcarce mentioned by our Hiſtorians, we'll deſcribe in this Place. It was ninety Foot long; from the Belly to the Back it was about eight or nine Ells; the Length of the Mouth ſix Ells and an half; the Jaw ſeven Ells and an half, the Circuit thereof one Ell and an half: It had thirty Ribs, of the Length of one and twenty Foot, each a Foot and an half in Circumference: It had three Bellies, reſembling vaſt Caverns, and thirty Throats, five whereof were vaſtly great: Two Fins, each fifteen Foot in Length, one of which ten Oxen could ſcarcely draw: To the Palate ſtuck as it were Plates of Horn on one part hairy: The Length of his Head to that Part where the Mouth opens, ſeven Ells; the Tongue about ſeven Ells; the Space between the Eyes ſix Ells; the Eyes and Noſe altogether unequal to ſo great a Body, being ſuch as belong to an Ox: The Tail was forked and rugged like a Saw, ſeven Ells long; two great Holes in his Head, through which the monſtrous Creature was thought to caſt out Water, as through Pipes; no Teeth, whence it was eſteemed to be no Whale, for, they ſay, they have huge Teeth, but inſtead thereof he had Things reſembling Plates of Horn. This Account an *Engliſh* Gentleman that ſaw it, wrote to his Friend, and is ſet down by *Olaus Magnus*. *James Fitz-James*, natural Son of King *James* II. was by him created Earl of *Tinmouth* at the ſame time (*viz.* in 1688) that he made him Duke of *Berwick*.

In coaſting along the Shoar you have behind *Tinmouth* Promontory, *Seaton*, formerly *Segedunum*, the Station of the third Cohort of the *Lergi*; and the Shoar a few Miles from hence being cut by the *Blithe*, after it had paſſed by *Belſey* and *Ogle-Caſtle*, empties itſelf with the *Pont* into the Sea; the *Ogles* here were Barons ever ſince *Edward* IV.'s Time; but the Male Line failing, Sir *Charles Cavendiſh*, who married one of the Heireſſes of the Family, was created Earl of *Ogle*, which Title is now extinct.

The *Wenſbec*, which a little higher falls into the Sea, runs by *Mitford*, burnt by King *John* and the *Ruyters*, under the Command of *Brent* and *Buc*, the firſt of whom for his Ravages was afterwards baniſhed, but the Poſterity of *Buc* continued many Ages after in the Kingdom, in the Port of Gentlemen and Knights.

In following the *Wenſbec* we come to *Morpeth*, ſeated on the Northern, but the Church on the Southern Bank of it. It is governed by two Bailiffs, ſends Members to Parliament, and has a Market on *Wedneſdays*, eſteemed the beſt in the County for Corn, Proviſions, and live Cattle, diſperſed from hence to diverſe Parts of the Kingdom. In 1215, the Townſmen themſelves burnt this Place in ſpite to King *Henry* III. It is now paſſed from the *Dacres's* into the *Howard* Family, Earls of *Carliſle*, who are Viſcounts *Morpeth*.

The River runs from hence by *Bothal* Caſtle, the Patrimony of the *Berthrams*, and after them of the *Ogles*; and it is upon the Bank of it that *Cambden* will have the *Gle-*

noventa to be, which was garriſoned by the firſt Cohort of the *Morini*, that the Situation of the Place ſeems to argue it, as being upon the Range of the Wall, where the *Notitia* places it, and that *Glanoventa* in *Britiſh* ſignifies the *Shoar* or *Bank* of *Went*.

Having mentioned *Ogle*, there is in this County a Place near the River *Blythe*, and in the Neighbourhood of *Belſey* and the River *Pont* ſo called, heretofore a Caſtle belonging to the Barons *Ogle*. The *Ogles* from the Beginning of *Edward* IV.'s Reign, flouriſhed in the Dignity of Barons, enriched by marrying the Heirs of Sir *Berthram Bothal* of *Heton*, and of *Alexander Kirkby*. The Iſſue Male of theſe Barons expired in *Cuthbert* the ſeventh Baron of that Houſe, who begat two Daughters; *Joan*, married to *Edward Talbot*, a younger Son of *George* Earl of *Shrewſbury*, and *Catherine*, to Sir *Charles Cavendiſh* abovemention'd, whoſe Son *William* in 1620 was made Baron *Ogle*, and at length, in 1664, Earl of *Ogle* and Duke of *Newcaſtle*.

But to return: On the Shoar, not far from *Bothal*, you have the old Caſtle of *Widdrington*, that gave Name to an eminent Knightly Family, of whom Sir *William Widdrington*, in Conſideration of his Loyalty and eminent Services in the Time of the Civil War, was by King *Charles* I. created Lord *Widdrington*, in which Honour he was ſucceeded by his Son *William*, the Father of *William* the late Lord, who in 1715 engaging in a Rebellion againſt King *George*, received Sentence of Death for High Treaſon, but his Life was ſpared, and an Act paſſed in Parliament in 1723 for ſome Support for him and his Family.

The *Coquet* falls into the Sea near it, near whoſe Head, among the *Cheviot* Rocks, is *Billedun*, and lower to the South *Harbottle*, where was formerly a Caſtle, demoliſhed by the *Scots* in 1314. *Halyſtone* is hard by, and at the Mouth of the *Coquet* you have *Warwoth* Caſtle, given to the *Percys* by *Edward* the Third with the Manor of *Rochbury*. *Morwick* is in the Neighbourhood, which Inheritance went by Daughters from thoſe of that Name to the *Lumleys*, *Seymours*, and *Bulmeres*, *Roſcels*.

Then the Shoar receiving the *Aln*, on its Banks is *Twiford*, where it is ſuppoſed a Synod was held under King *Egfrid*; next is *Eſlington*, the Seat of the *Collingwoods*, famous in the Wars, and ſtill continue here; then *Alanwick*, now called vulgarly *Anwick*, of Note for the Battel here between the *Engliſh* and the *Scots*, where *William* the King of the latter was taken Priſoner, and preſented to *Henry* II. It was anciently the Barony of the *Veſcies*, and the *Tyſons* are ſaid to have been for ſome time Lords of *Alnwick*. King *Charles* I. created *Henry Percy* Baron of *Alnwick*, but he died without Male Iſſue.

The Shoar after a great many Indentings paſſes from hence to *Dunſtaburge* Caſtle, within the Circuit of which grew ſome Years ago forty *Winchester* Buſhels of Corn, beſides ſeveral Cart-Loads of Hay. It is now famous for *Dunſtaburg* Diamonds. Some have miſtaken this Caſtle for *Bamborough*, or *Bobban*, farther North. It was built, according to *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter*, by *Ida* King of *Northumberland*, and well fortified, but afterwards totally ruined by the *Danes* in 993. By its Extent it might be reckoned a City, though it be no more than a Caſtle. *Morel*, the Lord *Mowbray*'s Steward, defended it ſtoutly againſt *William Rufus*. Time, and other Miſadventures, has almoſt brought it into Ruines; however, the Lord of the Manor ſtill holds his Courts of Leet and Baron in a Corner of it.

Emildon is hard by, in which Pariſh the Improvements in Tillage, Gardening, and Fruitery, by the *Salkelds*, ought to be mentioned as Fineries hardly to be equalled on the North ſide of the *Tine*.

There is nothing farther memorable on this Shoar till we come to the Mouth of the *Tweed*, which riſes in a large Stream out of the Mountains of *Scotland*, and when it comes near the Village of *Carram*, being encreaſed with many other Waters, begins to be the Bounds of the two Kingdoms; and having paſſed *Werk* Caſtle, ſometime enjoy'd by the *Roſſes*, and afterwards by the *Greys*, which Male Line determined ſince the Beginning of the preſent Century in the Perſon of *Ralph* Lord *Grey* of *Werk*, it is enlarged by the *Till*, which at its Riſe is called *Bramiſh*, on which ſtands the obſcure Village of *Brampton*, yet noted for a Seat of the *Collingwoods*, one of the prettieſt Houſes in this Part of the County. Hence it runs Northward by *Bengely*, *Edelingham*, *&c.* and more North upon the River ſtands *Chillingham*, ſometime a Caſtle of the *Greys*, in whoſe Hall there is a Chimney-Piece with a Hollow in the middle of it, wherein, it is ſaid, a live Toad was found at the Sawing of a Stone; the other Part is ſtill to be ſeen with the like Mark upon it, and put to the ſame Uſe at *Horton* Caſtle, which belonged to the ſame Family: The Barony of *Wollover* is near it, formerly belonging to the *Muſchamps*, but afterwards divided and ſhared amongſt Women. *Woller*, ſituated on the ſide of a Hill, though a Town that has a Market on *Thurſdays*, is very inconſiderable, with a thatch'd Church, and other Marks of Meanneſs.

The *Till* being encreaſed by the *Glen*, gives Name to *Glendale*, the Vale through which it runs. Here at *Brumford* near *Brumbridge* King *Athelſtan* fought a pitcht Battel againſt *Anlaf* the *Dane*, *Conſtantine* the *Scotch* King, and *Eugenius* petty King of *Cumberland*, wherein he had the Victory. The Name of *Bramiſh* is changed at this Place into *Till*, which firſt paſſes by *Ford* Caſtle and *Etal*, formerly the Seat of the *Maners*, Anceſtors of the Dukes of *Rutland*. Over-againſt this *Ford* Weſtward you have the high Mountain of *Flodden*, for ever famous for the Overthrow of *James* IV. King of *Scots*, and

his Army, wherein the King was ſlain.

The *Tweed* increaſed by the *Till* runs in a larger Stream by *Norham*, a Town belonging to the Biſhop of *Durham*, and fortified formerly with a Caſtle againſt the Incurſions of the *Scotch* Moſs-Troopers. Under the Caſtle, on a Level Weſtward, lies the Town and Church, where the *Northumbrian* King *Ceolwulph* was buried, to whom *Bede* dedicated his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and he was the firſt of our Princes that retired from a Throne to a Monaſtery; and the People in thoſe Times of Ignorance fancied he wrought ſome Miracle or other to oblige his Viſitants.

You have the Mouth of the *Tweed* a little lower, on the fartheſt Bank of which you have *Berwick*, the laſt Town of *England*, and once the beſt fortified in *Britain*, though now much outdone by others; we find it variouſly written in old Records, and Authors have given us almoſt as various Etymologies of the Name; but the moſt genuine ſeems to be that of a *Corn-Farm*, as agreeing well with the Plenty of Grain about it; tho' it muſt alſo be noted by the Way, that the *Saxons* called it anciently *Beornica-Ric*, that is, *the Town of the Bernicians*, this Part of the Country being called *Bernicia*, in *Britiſh Bryneich*; but from whenceſoever it had its Name, its Situation carries it a good way into the Sea, with which and the *Tweed* it is almoſt encompaſſed. It was always a Bone of Contention between the *Engliſh* and the *Scots*. *William* King of *Scots* being made Priſoner by the *Engliſh*, pawned it for his Ranſom to *Henry* II. but *Richard* I. upon the Payment of the Money reſtored it. King *John* took the Town and Caſtle of *Berwick*; and many Years after, when *John Baliol* King of *Scots* had violated his Oath, *Edward* I. in 1297 reduced it; but ſoon after the Fortune of War favouring the *Scots*, our Men quitted it, and they ſeized it, but the *Engliſh* forthwith had it ſurrender'd to them again. In *Edward* II.'s Time it was ſurrender'd after a warm Siege to *Robert Bruce* King of *Scots*; and the *Engliſh* could not recover it till *Edward* III. in 1333 bravely carried it. It was ſurprized in *Richard* the Second's Time by ſome Moſs-Troopers, but *Henry Percy*, Earl of *Northumberland*, within nine Days Time recover'd it; but ſome being corrupted by the *Scots* with Money, they got it again; yet the Earl by the ſame Methods wreſted it again out of their Hands; however the *Scots* within ſeven Years after regain'd it. A long time after, when *England* was diſtracted with Civil Wars, and that *Henry* the Sixth was forced to fly into *Scotland*, he delivered it up to their King. *Thomas Stanley*, two and twenty Years after reduced it to the Obedience of *Edward* IV. and it has continued ever ſince in the Hands of the *Engliſh*; and whenever to this Day, notwithſtanding even the incorporating Union of the two Kingdoms in the laſt Reign, any Acts of Parliament are made in reference to the Taxes, or the like, or any Proclamations iſſued relating to Faſts, Thankſgivings, *&c.* *Berwick* is particularly ſpecified as a Part of *South-Britain*. As to the preſent State of it, it is a Town Corporate, governed by a Mayor, Bailiff, and Burgeſſes, and ſends Members to Parliament. It is large and populous, its Houſes well built, enjoys a good Trade, particularly for Salmon and Corn, and its Market on *Saturdays* is very conſiderable, and well ſerved with Proviſions, which are had at eaſy Rates.

King *James* I. in the ſecond Year of his Reign over *Great Britain*, created Sir *George Hume* Treaſurer of *Scotland*, an *Engliſh* Baron, by the Title of Lord *Hume* of *Berwick*; but he dying without Male Iſſue, King *James* II. on the nineteenth of *March*, in the third Year of his Reign, made his natural Son *James Fitz-James* Duke of *Berwick*, Earl of *Tinmouth*, and Baron of *Boſworth*; but that Lord being outlawed ſome Years after the Revolution, the Titles were forfeited, and have ſo remained ever ſince. *Berwick* is in Lat. 55 Deg. 46 Min. Long. Weſt from *London*, 1. 55.

Holy Iſland, or the Iſle of *Lindisfarne*, ſo called from the River *Lied*, is ſeated not far from *Berwick*, and the Monks in former Ages oftentimes retired hither, as a ſolitary Place fit for Contemplation: The Form of the Iſland is long and narrow, running out with a Neck of Land towards *Northumberland*, and of no great Extent, being from Eaſt to Weſt about two Miles and a Quarter, and not much above a Mile from North to South. In the Rebellion that broke out in 1715, the *Scots* and their Aſſociates ſurprized this Iſland, but they were ſoon driven out of it.

This County, though an hundred and five and fifty Miles in Circumference, as before noted, and contains about one million and three hundred and ſeventy thouſand Acres, and two and twenty thouſand ſeven hundred and one and forty Houſes, has no more than ſix and forty Pariſhes, but they are large, and have many Chapels of Eaſe; the Towns are eleven.

This Province was firſt brought under the *Saxon* Yoke by *Oſca*, the Brother of *Hengiſt*, and his Son *Dobuſa*, and was for ſome time governed by Dukes, who were Homagers to the Kings of *Kent*; when afterwards the Kingdom of the *Bernicians* was erected, the beſt Part of it lay between the *Tees* and *Edinburgh* Frith, and it was ſubject to the Kings of *Northumberland*; when a Period was put to theſe, all beyond the *Twede* became Part of *Scotland*, and the *Eaſt-Saxon* King *Egbert* had this County ſurrender'd to him, which he annex'd to his Dominions, inſomuch that *Eanred* the *Northumbrian* King became tributary to him, though *Northumberland* long after that continued a Kingdom. It was afterwards aſſigned by *Alfred* to the *Danes*, or he was rather under a Neceſſity of coming to Terms with them; but they were

thruſt out in a few Years by *Athelſtan*; yet even after this, the People made *Eilric* the *Dane* their King; but he was ſoon expelled by King *Ealred*, and from henceforward the Name of King was no more heard of in this Province.

This County had ſeveral Earls before the Conqueſt in the *Saxon* Times.

Brithric or *Berth* was miniſterial here under *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, and going to revenge that King's Death upon the *Picts*, he loſt his Life in an Inroad againſt that Nation; the ſame did

Oſſere, who ſome time governed here in the Days of *Egfrid*.

953, *Oſulph* was then Earl, who afterwards in the Reign of K. *Edgar* received *Oſlac* to be his Coadjutor.

969, *Waltheof* Senior, who by reaſon of his Age being not able to oppoſe *Malcolm* and his *Scots*, ſecured himſelf in *Bamburgh* Caſtle.

Uſtred his Son was active and valiant, and routing thoſe Invaders, *Etheldred* ſubſtituted him Earl in his Father's Room, but in 1013 gave the firſt Example of Defection in favour of the *Danes*; however, he afterwards oppoſed *Canutus* in Favour of *Etheldred*; but that Prince having obtained the *Engliſh* Throne, he was murdered as he was going to wait upon him.

Erick, or *Hirc*, was the next Earl, but ſoon diſplaced by *Canute*, who put *Eadulph Cudel* in his Place; but being ſluggiſh and timorous, he quitted *Lothian* to the *Scots*.

Alred, Son to Earl *Uſtred*, ſlew his Father's Murderer, and at length was barbarouſly murdered himſelf by the other's Son.

Eadulph, or *Adulph*, ſucceeded his Brother *Aldred*, a proud Man, and murdered by his Succeſſor *Siward*, a *Daniſh* Lord of Gigantick Stature, who performed great things, aſſiſted the Confeſſor againſt *Godwin*, and *Leofrick* Earl of *Mercia*, and vanquiſhed *Macbeth* in *Scotland*.

1055, *Toſti*, by reaſon *Waltheof* was but a Child, was made Earl. Upon a falling out with his Brother *Harold*, he cruelly murdered his Servants at *Hereford*, and ſending their Limbs potted up to *Edward* the Confeſſor, told him he ſhould find the Meat well powder'd. He was baniſhed, and joining upon all Occaſions with the Kingdom's Enemies, and particularly with *Harfuger* King of *Norway* in his Invaſion, their Army was routed, and they were both ſlain at *Stamford* Bridge by his Brother *Harold*, then King of *England*.

The Confeſſor, upon the Expulſion of *Toſti*, made *Morcar* Earl, who withdrawing himſelf from that noted Battel in *Suſſex* wherein King *Harold* was ſlain, he and his Brother *Edwin* ſolicited the *Londoners* to make one of them King; but not ſucceeding, they betook themſelves to the King of *Scots*, and ſome *Engliſh* and *Danes* at *York*; but the Conqueror *William* ſucceeding, he ſent him over into *Normandy*; but being reſtored again, and not bearing the *Norman* Yoke, he took up Arms, and ſtrengthening himſelf in the Iſle of *Ely*, was at laſt taken, and enlarged before the King's Death; but when *Rufus* came to the Crown, he was taken, and finally murdered by his own Retinue.

After the Conqueſt, *Copſi*, Uncle to *Toſti*, was ſometime Earl, and ſo was

Robert Comyn, who loſt his Life in 1070.

1071, *Goſpatrick*, but after a while diſliking the *Norman* Severity, joined with *Edgar Atheling*, *Scots* and *Danes*, to attack *York*, where they ſlew three hundred *Normans*; for which and other Diſloyalties he was deprived of his Earldom, and at laſt died with great Penitence in *Scotland*.

* * * *

1072, *Waltheof*, the Son of *Siward* Earl of *Huntington*, was the next; and after long Oppoſition againſt, and Enmity to, the *Normans*, the Conqueror thought to ſecure his Obedience by the Intereſt of a Marriage: Nothing at laſt would do, but the taking his Head off, and it is to be obſerv'd he was the firſt Nobleman that was beheaded in *England*.

* * * *

1076, *Walcher* Biſhop of *Durham*.

* * * *

After the Biſhop, *Dugdale* places *Alberic* and *Jeffrey*, both *Normans*.

1085, *Robert de Mowbray*, a Man of a large Stature, proud, ſtern, and very haughty; he and others contrived the advancing of *Stephen* to the Throne; but *Rufus* at laſt took him Priſoner, and remaining in Hold thirty Years, was, it is ſaid, ſhorn a Monk. This *Mowbray* had two hundred and thirty Villages as an Inheritance.

* * * *

1196, *Henry* Prince of *Scotland*; but *Dugdale* places *David*, after King of *Scotland*, and then *Malcolm*, becauſe our Hiſtorians ſay he ſurrender'd up *Northumberland*, *&c.* to

Henry II. and then, according to *Heylin*, *William* King of *Scots* was the next Earl.

* * * *

1192, *Hugh de Pudsey*, Biſhop of *Durham*, who at laſt voluntarily reſigned.

* * * *

1337, *Henry Percy* Lord Conſtable; he performed great Exploits both againſt the *French* and *Scots*, and having been ſerviceable to the Duke of *Lancaſter*, when he became *Henry* the Fourth, he made him Lord Conſtable; his Son the Lord *Percy* loſing his Life againſt that Prince in the Battel of *Shrewſbury*, and the Earl diſavowing his Actions, and being received into Favour, he could not yet reſt, but breaking out into open Rebellion, was ſlain at *Bramham-Moor* in 1406.

1414, *Henry Percy* his Grandſon, who becoming a ſtout Aſſertor of the *Lancaſtrian* Cauſe in the thirty third of *Henry* VI. loſt his Life in the firſt Battel of St. *Albans*.

1455, *Henry*, Son of the laſt *Henry*, purſuing the ſame Intereſt as his Father had done, and fighting ſtoutly on that King's Behalf at *Towton* Field, was ſlain in that fatal Battel *Ann.* 1461, nor did his Son *Henry* immediately ſucceed him. *Edward* the Fourth gave the Earldom to *John Nevil*, Brother to the great Earl of *Warwick*; but being in the tenth of that King in lieu thereof created Marqueſs *Montacute*, and afterwards ſlain, he ſurrendred it to,

1455, *Henry Percy*; he was in the Expedition to *Scotland* under *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter*, and at the Battel of *Boſworth* fought on *Richard* the Third's Side, and was afterwards ſlain in a Tumult in *Yorkſhire*.

1461, *Henry Percy*, of whom there is nothing extraordinary; he died in the eighteenth of *Henry* VIII. *Heylin* makes two *Percys* more here; as

1469, *Henry*

1487, *Henry Percy*.

But *Dugdale* has but one, who in his Youth being an Attendant upon Cardinal *Wolſey*, fell in Love with *Anne Bullen*, upon which the Cardinal uſing Means to croſs him, he hated him ever after, and was the Perſon that arreſted him upon his Fall. He died in 1537 without Iſſue, and the Title lay dormant for a while; for his younger Brother Sir *Thomas* having been in the Inſurrection called the *Pilgrimage of Grace*, was attainted and executed, whereupon the Earl gave a great Part of his Lands to the King and others.

* * * *

1551, *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, was created Duke of *Northumberland*, whoſe Contrivances in *Edward* the Sixth's Time againſt the Lord Protector the Duke of *Somerſet*, and for advancing the Lady *Jane Grey*, his Son *Guilford Dudley*'s Wife, to the Throne upon the Death of that Prince, in Prejudice of his Siſters Titles, are full in our Hiſtories, for which he loſt his Head in the beginning of Queen *Mary*'s Reign, and, notwithſtanding all his Pretenſions and Zeal for the Reformation of Religion, died a Papiſt.

* * * *

1557, *Thomas Percy*, the eldeſt Son of Sir *Thomas Percy* already mentioned to be executed, was reſtored; he was for ſome time impriſoned for the Buſineſs of the Duke of *Norfolk* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; and being afterwards with the Earl of *Weſtmoreland* and others engaged in a Northern Rebellion againſt that Princeſs, he was at length forced for his Safety to fly into *Scotland*, but being betrayed and delivered up, was beheaded at *York* in 1572.

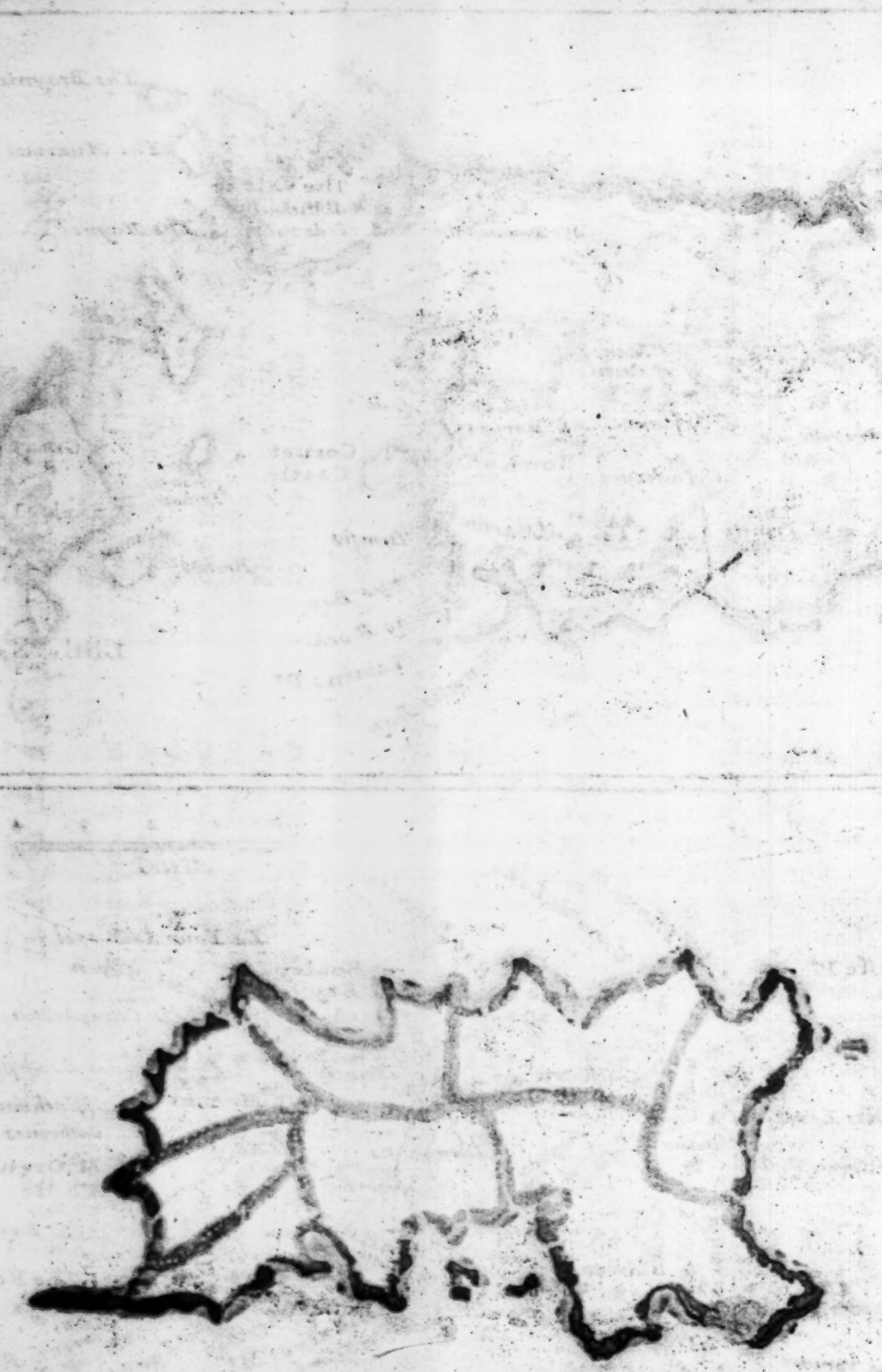
1574, *Henry* his Son was then reſtored, who conſpiring to free the Queen of *Scots* from her Impriſonment, and being confined to the *Tower*, was found dead in his Bed, being ſhot with Bullets into his left Side, and the Coroner's Inqueſt brought in their Verdict *Self-Murther*.

1585, *Henry* his Son was in the Fleet againſt the *Spaniſh Armada* in 1588, but being in the third of *James* I. convicted of Miſpriſion of Treaſon, for admitting his Kinſman *Thomas Percy* to be a Gentleman Penſioner, whom he knew to be a Recuſant, was fined 30000 *l.* and impriſoned for fifteen Years; but in the fourth of King *Charles* I. obtained a Confirmation to himſelf and the Heirs Male of his Body, of the Title of Baron *Percy*, in ſuch manner as any of his Anceſtors had enjoyed the ſame, as alſo in ſuch ſort did then, being Earl of *Northumberland*, enjoy his Place and Precedency.

1633, *Algernon Percy*, Lord High Admiral, and General of the King's Army, in the Expedition againſt the *Scots*; he died in 1668.

1668, *Joceline Percy* ſucceeded his Father *Algernon*, and dying in *Italy* in 1670 without Male Iſſue, the Honour of Earl of *Northumberland* died with him.

* * * *



The Isle of MAN By H. Moll Geographer.

0 1 2 3 4 5
English Miles

Point of Aire
Lerby Point
Ballaugh R.
St. Patrick
Ramsey Bay
Ramsey Sand
Bourn
Christ Church
Jurby
Kenard Sand
St. Michael
St. Maughold
Maughold Head
Peel Castle
St. Patrick of Peel
Peele
Lanbro
Laxsey
St. Lomon
Laxsey Bay
Laxsey Pt
Douglas
Douglas Bay
Douglas Head
Clay Head
Burrule
Flesticks
St. Ann
Castle Town
Greenwich Head
Port Erin
Derby Bay
Derby Fort on St. Michaels I.
Lagnas
Stack
Castletown Bay
Spanish Head
Chickens
d. m. 54 -15
d. 54

The Isle GARNSEY.

0 1 2 3 4
Miles

The Brayntes
The Hummet
The Haynes
Bulk de Vale
Syr Daunes Ville
Rock Haynes
Hannays
Chateau de Mary
St. Peters de Beys
St. Mary of Castel
Fortuville
St. Saviour
The Route St. Peters Town
St. Andrew
Trinity
Corby
St. Martin
Petty Bow
Cornet Castle
Humfre
Pezet
Firmy's Bay
Long Rock
St. Martins Pt
St. Martins Bay
Cytnow or Lethow
Great Sark I.
Brehoe
Little Sark

The Isle JERSEY.

0 1 2 3 4
Miles

Gronesse Pt
Plimouth Pt
Gresse de Leke
Bay Bonvite
Le Tour de Rosel
Rosel Haven
Boulay Bay
Le Camperonne
Le Couppa
St. Cathrines Pt
Cathrines Bay
Mt. Orgueil Castle
Gronesse
le Tack
Vants Lane
Sentown Pool
Sentown
Sentown Bay
St. Peters
St. Albans
Corbiex Rock
Foze Voryne
Brelandes Bay
Poytronne
Dubon Pt
Hillaryes Island
Hillaryes Rock
Hillaryes Mt.
Le Lier Val
Clements Pt
Clements Rock
The Rock

ALDERNEY

Banes du N.
Le Auriguy
Le Gray
Soque
Le Fort
Le Brinchetais
Bats de Bony
The Race of Alderney
C. de la Hague
1 2 3 4
English Miles
FRANCE
NORMANDIE

1674, *George Fitz-Roy*, third natural Son of King *Charles* II. by the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, created Earl of *Northumberland* on the firſt of *October*, and Duke of *Northumberland* on the fifth of *April* 1682; he died without Iſſue in 1717, and the Honour of *Northumberland* has lain dormant ever ſince: Thus we may obſerve, upon a Survey of the Whole, that of two Dukes of *Northumberland* one fell by the Ax; and that of five and thirty Earls, according to *Dugdale*, ſeventeen of them came to an untimely End.

The ENGLISH ISLES.

I. *The Iſle of* Man.

THE Iſle of *Man* lying in the Sea between *England* and the *North* of *Ireland*, is nearer the County of *Cumberland* than any other of *England*; the *Britons* call it *Menau*, and the Inhabitants *Maning*, from the *Saxon* Word *Mang*, *Among*. The Length of the Iſland from North to South is more than thirty Miles, and the Breadth between eight and ten. The moſt general Diviſion of the Iſland is into North and South, and it is ſubdivided into ſeventeen Pariſhes, called *Kirks*; and the Diviſion of it as to its Civil Concerns, is into ſix *Sheedings*, every one having its proper Coroner, who is in the Nature of a Sheriff, is entruſted with the Peace of his Diſtrict, ſecures Criminals, brings them to Juſtice, *&c.*

The Soil here, as in moſt other Places, is very different: The *Curragh*, a long Tract of Land, runs the Breadth of the Iſle, formerly a Bog, but ſince drained, and ſupplies the Neighbourhood with Bread, and Peat for Fuel. There is a Ridge of Mountains runs almoſt the Length of the Iſle, from whence they have abundance of good Water from the Rivulets and Springs, and *Snafield* the higheſt mounts about five hundred and eighty Yards. The Air is ſharp and cold in Winter, the Froſts ſhort, and the Snow, eſpecially near the Sea, lies not long on the Ground. Their Cattle and Horſes are ſmall; they have ſome noxious Animals, as Badgers, Foxes, *&c.* Eagles, and Mettled Hawks. Here are Quarries of good Stone, Rocks of Lime-Stone and of red Free-Stone, and good Slate, with ſome Mines of Lead, Copper, and Iron.

This Iſland may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have been originally poſſeſſed by the *Britons*; in Proceſs of Time the *Norwegians* conquer'd it, with the Weſtern Iſles; it was ſometime ſubject to the *Scots*, and though *Henry* IV. gave it to *John* Lord *Stanley* in 1405, the *Scots* demitted not their Pretenſions to it, ſo that the Owners were obliged to keep Troops to defend it, till the Reign of King *James* I. and it has continued in the Earls of *Derby* ever ſince, except for twelve Years, during the Civil Wars, when it was given by the Parliament to the Lord *Fairfax*.

The Inhabitants are orderly, civilized, and courteous to Strangers, and they uſe the *Erſe* Language, a Dialect ſpoken in the Highlands of *Scotland*, with a Mixture of ſome *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Welch* Words, and many of *Engliſh* Original.

The principal Towns are four, *viz.*

1. *Caſtleton*, or *Caſtle-Ruſhin*, to the South, which is the chief, where the Governor reſides, and the Chancery is kept.

2. *Peel*, or *Holm-Town*, to the Weſt, wherein you have the Cathedral, and an Iſland adjoining, which is naturally very ſtrong, and has been made more ſo by Art.

3. *Douglaſs*, to the Eaſt, by much the richeſt Town, the beſt Market, and the moſt populous in the whole Iſland; and as it has of late Years encreaſed in its Trade, ſo it has done in Buildings: Here's a neat Chapel, a Publick School, ſeveral good Houſes, and excellent Vaults and Cellars for Merchants Goods, and the Harbour, which receives Veſſels of a tolerable Burthen, is the ſafeſt in the Iſland, the Ships lying in it as quiet as in a Dock or Baſon. There was a Nunnery formerly near *Douglaſs*.

4. *Ramſey*, to the North, a moſt noted and ſpacious Haven, in which the greateſt Fleet may ride at Anchor with Safety enough from all Winds but the North-Eaſt, and in that Caſe they need not be embay'd. This Town ſtanding upon a Beach of looſe Sand, or Shingle, is in Danger, if not timely prevented, of being waſh'd away by the Sea.

Sally, tho' not uſually reckon'd among the Towns, is yet a conſiderable inland Village, where formerly ſtood the Abbey of *Ryſhen*, founded in 1184.

The Inhabitants improve their Land either by Lime, Sea-Wreck, or folding of Cattle. Thin Oat-Cakes is their common Bread. Their Commodities are black Cattle, of which

which ſix hundred by the Act of Navigation may be imported yearly into *England*, Lambs-Wool, fine and coarſe Linen, coarſe Woollen Cloth, Hides, Skins, Honey, and Tallow; but Herrings were formerly their Staple Commodity. The Trade and People of the Iſland are much encreaſed of late Years, and conſequently the Cuſtoms.

Theſe Iſlanders were converted to Chriſtianity about the Year 440; they are now of the ſame Religion as the Church of *England*. The Biſhop is ſtyled *Biſhop of Sodor and Man*; he is named by the Lord of the Iſle, and preſented to the King of *England* for his Royal Aſſent, and then to the Archbiſhop of *York* to be conſecrated, who is his Metropolitan: He has under him an Archdeacon, and the Clergy are generally Natives, none elſe being qualified to preach and adminiſter the Sacraments in the *Manks* Language, which is generally ſpoke here.

As to the Civil Laws of the Iſle, their chief Court is called *Tinwald*, from the *Daniſh* Word *Ting*, a *Court of Juſtice*, and *Wald*, *Fenced*. It is held on a Hill near the middle of the Iſland, and in the open Air: At this Meeting, where all Perſons are ſuppoſed to be preſent, all new Laws are publiſhed, after they have been agreed to by the Governor, Council, Deemſters, or Temporal Judges, and twenty four Keys, ſo called from unlocking, as it were, or ſolving the Difficulties of the Law, and have received the Approbation of the Lord of the Iſle, who has other Officers, *viz.* a Receiver General, Comptroller, Water-Bailiff, Attorney General, *&c.* The Lord formerly, when he received his Inveſtiture, and the Homage of the People, ſate on the *Tinwald* Hill in the open Air, and in a Chair of State with a Royal Canopy over his Head, with his Face to the Eaſt, and his Sword before him with the Point upwards, with his Barons (*viz.* the Biſhop and Abbot, with the reſt in their Degrees) behind him, and the Gentry and Yeomantry in the third Degree, and the twenty four Keys and the Commons ſtood within the Circle; but his beneficed Men, Council, and Deemſters ſate before him. Several *Runick* Inſcriptions are to be met with in this Iſland. Abundance of Rabbets, Puffins, and Sea-Fowl breed here.

II. SCILLY *Iſlands.*

THE *Scilly* Iſles, called *Sorlings* by the *Dutch*, and by the ancient *Greeks* the *Heſperides*, and *Caſſiterides*, are ſituated againſt the moſt Weſtern Cape of *Cornwal*, from which they are about twenty four Miles diſtant, and are about an hundred and forty five in Number, all being plentifully ſtored with Coneys, Cranes, Herons, and other Wild-Fowl, and ſome of them fertile in Grain. Theſe following are of moſt Note; *viz.* *Scilly*, which communicates its Name to the reſt; *Armagh*, *Agnes*, *Sampſon*, *Brefar*, *Ruſco*, *St. Hellen's*, *St. Martin's*, *Arthur*, and *St. Mary's*, the largeſt and moſt fertile of all both for Corn and Paſture; it is about eight Miles in Circumference, has a large and commodious Harbour for Ships, and was ſtrengthned with a Caſtle, called *Stella Maria*, by Queen *Elizabeth*.

The Name of the Town is *Hue*, where you have a Platform of Guns planted to ſecure the Port, and a Garriſon uſually commanded by a Lieutenant, who acts as Governor in the Abſence of the Governor, one of the *Godolphin* Family. They have likewiſe a Cuſtom-Houſe-Officer here.

In the Reign of *Edward* VI. about the Year 1551, *Scilly* was to be ſurvey'd, and a Commiſſion was directed to Sir *William Godolphin*, *John Killigrew* and *John Godolphin*, Eſquires, perſonally to repair thither, and to make a perfect and diligent Survey of the Iſland, to ſet out the Number of Acres of Land therein, and to divide the ſame into ſo many Parts as might ſerve for Tenants and Houſholders of Huſbandry, allowing 'em ſufficient Proportion for Tillage and Paſture, and to let them for one and twenty Years, reſerving reaſonable Rents to the King; for all which they had certain Inſtructions incloſed in their Commiſſion; and laſtly, they were to give an Account of their Proceedings to the Chancery in diſtinct Writing on Parchment under their Hands, within three Months after they had finiſhed their Commiſſion, which was alſo followed by another to *John Killigrew* Eſq; to take up and provide all ſorts of Workmen and Labourers, and all ſuch Materials as ſhould be thought neceſſary for the furtherance and finiſhing a new Fort within the ſaid Iſland.

We may mention one more of theſe Iſlands, called *Roſveres*, which though inconſiderable in itſelf, yet its Name is become terrible, becauſe that between it and a Rock called *Gill-Stone*, Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, Commander in Chief of the Royal Navy, in his Return home from his Expedition againſt *Thoulon*, was unhappily caſt away in the *Aſſociation* on the twenty ſecond of *October*, 1707, and the *Rumney* and *Eagle* Men of War ran the ſame Fate; his Body being found, and ſent to *London*, was buried at the Queen's Charge in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, with all the Pomp and Magnificence ſuitable to ſo mournful an Occaſion, and her Majeſty's high Regard for the Remains of ſo brave and faithful an Officer.

Some Lawyers affirm, that anciently to be a Hangman or Executioner of ſuch as were to ſuffer Death, or any Loſs of Members, according to the Nature of their Offences, could neither be parted with, nor taken to be any thing but a Benefit; and that a Claim was made by one that held Lands in theſe Iſlands to be the Executioner of Felons, the Manner of which in ancient times was very ſingular; for they let every one of them

down in a Basket from a steep Rock, with the Provision only of two Loaves of Barley Bread and a Pot of Water, to expect, as they hung, the Mercy of the Sea, when the Tide should bring it in.

III. *The Isle of* LUNDY.

THE Isle of *Lundy* is, according to *Cambden*, about fourteen Miles distant from the Promontory of *Hartness* in *Devonshire*; but more modern Writers make it to be fifty Miles North-Westwards, and much farther from any other Part of the Continent, and that it is five Miles long and two broad, encompassed with such inaccessible Rocks, that there is but one small Entrance into it, so that it is in a manner impregnable: The South Part is indifferent good Soil, and has the small Isle of *Latimer* joining to it; but the North is more barren, where the high pyramidical Rock *Constable* stands. The Isle is well watered, and its chief Commodity is Fowl in abundance. No venomous Beast or Worm will live here.

IV. *British* ISLES *on the Coast of* FRANCE.

THE Islands of *Alderney*, *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, and *Sark*, being the only Remains of the *Norman* Dutchy appertaining to the Crown of *England*, we shall add a few Lines concerning them.

ALDERNEY lies just upon the Coast of *Normandy*, and is scarce seven Miles from Cape *la Hogue*, so famous for our Defeat of the *French* Fleet, and burning many of the Capital Ships of *France* in 1692 by Admiral *Russel*, now Earl of *Orford*, and but thirty Leagues from the neareſt Part of *England*. It is extended from South-East to North-East, is about eight Miles in Circumference, and its South Shoar consists of high Cliffs. The Town, situate about the middle of it, gives Name to the Island, has a Parish Church, the Inhabitants being near eighty Families, and the Harbour is called *Crabbic*. It has an ancient Fort on the East side, under which the Land is so overwhelmed with Sand, that it serves now for little but to harbour Coneys. The Air is healthy, the Soil rich enough in Pasture and Corn, but the Inhabitants poor, by reason of the Custom of *Gavelkind*. The *Casquet* Rocks are dangerous to Sailors; and near that called peculiarly *Casquet*, from whence springs excellent fresh Water for the Comfort of the Inhabitants, *Henry* I.'s three Children miserably perished in a Storm.

GUERNSEY, the *Sarnia* of *Antoninus*, and perhaps the *Granona* of the *Notitia* in *Armorica*, lying twenty four Miles North-West of *Jersey*, and about as much from *Normandy*, runs from East to West like a Harp; consists of ten Parishes, and has nothing venomous in it. The Air is healthful, and the Soil of itself richer and more fertile than that of *Jersey*, and a Lake here produces the best Carp in the World. Nature has well fortified this Island with a Ridge of stiff Rocks; and it produces the Emeril, with which Lapidaries polish their Jewels, and Glaziers cut Glass. Near the Haven, which is good, and well resorted to by Shipping, stands *St. Peter*, a little Market Town, in which the Court of Justice is held. It's well supplied with Fish at all times. The Port is a good and safe Road for Shipping, and the Peer close up to the Town is the Glory of the Island, having stood firm against the Violence of the Sea above four hundred Years. The Mouth of the Haven is defended by two Castles, called *Old Castle*, now of no great Account; and the *Cornet*, in which last, standing on a Rock encompassed with Water when the Tide is up, the Governor of the Island generally resides, and will not suffer any *French* Man or Woman to enter it on any Pretence whatsoever. It is indeed of very great Importance, and made a better Figure before its upper Walls and Buildings were blown up by Lightning; but the main of its Strength remains the same, the Powder having had little or no Effect on its Ramparts and Batteries, which lay lower; that terrible Accident happened in 1672, under the Lord Viscount *Hatton*'s Government, who himself was wonderfully preserved, but his Lady was killed. *Alderney* and *Sarke* are under his Jurisdiction, and on the North side joins *Caval*, a Peninsula that had formerly a Priory or Convent. The Inhabitants are more inclined to Navigation and Commerce than to the Improvement of their Land; yet every Man takes Care to cultivate his own, so that the whole Island is an Inclosure, which is not only a great Profit to them, but a Security against the common Enemy. Her Majesty Queen *Anne* in 1703, was pleased to create *Heneage Finch* Esq; Baron of *Guernsey*, and King *George* made him Earl of *Aylesford*, in which Honours he is succeeded by his Son.

JERSEY, anciently *Augia*, and the *Cæsarea* of the *Romans*, lies under the *Casquet* Rocks Southwards, being about twelve Miles in Length, and near seven broad, and so is about thirty Miles in Circumference, defended with Rocks and Quicksands, which makes sailing that way very dangerous. The Soil, though of diverse Sorts, is fruitful, and feeds many Sheep and other Cattle; and a Tract in the West Part was once most excellent, but is now, by reason of a vast Heap of Sands, become a barren Desert. It formerly abounded in Corn, *&c.* but the Inhabitants have since betaken themselves much to Navigation, the Stocking Manufacture, and planting of Orchards, so that Tillage has been

been but too much neglected, yet their Cyder ſupplies them with Drink, which is exceedingly plentiful and equally good; and they have moſt excellent Water Springs and Brooks, and though they have neither Chalk, Lime, nor Marle for the Improvement of their Grounds, yet they have a Sea-Weed called *Vraic*, which ſerves them for Fuel, and its Aſhes for Manure. Their Beef and Mutton, though ſmall, are very good, and they have plenty of Lamb and wild Fowl, as well as Shell Fiſh and other ſorts, and ſome that are peculiar to them, as the *Ormer*, *Lancen*, &c. but they are incommoded with Toads, Lizards, and Moles.

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